Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,121. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: RAIN, followed by CLEARING, COLDER.

Stock Market—Transactions were on a limited scale. General decline.

Wheat, 91⅝; corn, 28½; cotton, 7⅝.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 11.

Railroads.—Page 8.

Real Estate.—Page 7.

Court Calendars.—Page 15.

Business Troubles.—Page 15.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 13.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

An association will be organized to urge the immediate erection of a new Hall of Records.—Page 16.

The British Government is preparing a bill for Parliament to give overtaxed Ireland a Board of Agriculture.—Page 17.

The official count of the vote of New-York City in the last election shows McKinley to have a net plurality of 20,711.—Page 4.

The famine and the plague are making troublous times in India. Grain riots have already begun in some of the districts.—Page 16.

Principal George M. Edwards of Brooklyn Public School No. 70 was tried yesterday for cruelly whipping Joseph Walford.—Page 16.

In an interview at Washington yesterday Senator Morgan said that he did not expect the Senate to pass the Dingley bill.—Page 3.

The Princess of Chimay and Caraman, wife of Prince Joseph, has eloped with a musician. Her husband will bring suit for a divorce.—Page 17.

Prof. Daniel G. Elliott, curator of zoology in the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, who has just returned from Africa, talks of his trip.—Page 9.

The President designs to spend Thanksgiving Day at the White House. A few friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have been invited to dinner.

Col. Ingersoll, who is suffering from sciatica, was able yesterday to leave Chicago for New-York. All his lecture engagements have been canceled.—Page 9.

Louisa Browdis, fourteen years old, caught hold of a rapidly revolving shaft in the Manhattan Electric Supply Company's works at Jersey City and was killed.

William Steinway is very ill at his home, 26 Gramercy Park, from typhoid fever. Two days ago he was in great danger, but last night was reported as resting well.—Page 13.

Detectives yesterday found more of the goods stolen by the gang of thieves arrested in this city on Thursday. A number of articles were also identified by their owners.—Page 19.

James A. Park and L. B. Stoddart are tied for the golf championship of the Richmond County Country Club. They each made a score of 89 at the tournament yesterday.

Pennell C. Higgins, a brother of ex-United States Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware, and a newspaper writer, committed suicide by inhaling gas in Philadelphia yesterday.

C. W. Couldock retired permanently from the stage after his performance in Wilton Lackaye's "Dr. Belgraff" in Kansas City last night. He has been an actor for sixty-nine years. Page 11.

Sir A. P. Caron, a Conservative leader, says the people of Quebec are not satisfied with the settlement of the Manitoba school dispute, and that the whole question will be reopened in the Dominion Parliament.

William E. Gladstone has written a letter to F. D. Greene, Secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee, Bible House, indorsing its work and excoriating European nations for their inactivity in the matter.—Page 13.

Henry N. Pillsbury, the chess expert, arrived from abroad on the St. Louis yesterday. He said that he would play Lasker for the world's championship in February, the contest to take place at Hastings, England.—Page 14.

Mountain hamlets in Washington State that were cut off by floods in the valleys from communication by rail with the larger towns are without food supplies. The miners are making their way on foot to Snohomish.

Everett P. Wheeler addressed the Women's League for Political Education on "Sound Money." He chose this subject in accordance with Postmaster General Wilson's suggestion that the campaign of education should be continued.—Page 16.

Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire, who arrived in this city yesterday, said that he favored short-time bond issues, and that, in his opinion, the Dingley Tariff bill could not pass Congress. He also expected an extra session in April.—Page 3.

The report of the Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways of the City of Brooklyn, just issued, contains much interesting data concerning the action of electricity from the trolley system upon the gas and water pipes of this city.—Page 14.

The inhabitants of Stuyvesant Square are complaining of the repeated and long-continued ringing of the chimes and clock bells of St. George's Church. A formal complaint against their sound was yesterday lodged with the Board of Health.—Page 13.

Produce dealers in this city said yesterday that the apple crop of this year was immense. The cranberry crop is also said to be far above the average. There is a large demand in England and Europe at present for American apples.—Page 16.

Congressman Southwick yesterday predicted that there would be no tariff legislation at the short session of Congress; he also predicted that President McKinley would call a special session in the Spring to deal with the revenue matters.—Page 3.

On board the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, were H. Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, and the members of his company. There was one death on the trip and two adults and one child were stricken while on the way over.—Page 13.

Tobacco dealers of this city say that there is a tobacco famine imminent in the Havana grades, owing to the war in Cuba. The visible supply is exhausted, and next year's crop is expected to be small in size. It is said that Mexico will supply the demand for leaf tobacco.—Page 16.

It was announced yesterday that the big house of Foster, Paul & Co. of this city would cease the manufacture of gloves on Jan. 1, having sold their plant to Tréfousse & Cie. The former will, however, continue the manufacture of the glove-hooking patent which they control.—Page 16.

Channing F. Meek, a well-known promoter of business enterprises and the President of the American Ball Nozzle Company and of the Porter Air Lighter Company, made an individual assignment yesterday. Neither his liabilities nor his assets are known. The corporations with which he is connected are said to be unaffected by his assignment.—Page 19.

Sale of Wechsler Brothers' Stock.

The Brooklyn dry goods house of the Liebmann Company announced last night that they had just completed the purchase or the stock and fixtures of Wechsler Brothers, at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, whose senior member, Joseph Wechsler, died a short time ago. The negotiations were conducted by Justice Gaynor, one of the Trustees of the Wechsler estate. The value of the stock and fixtures was placed at $300,000, but the Liebmann Company secured them at a less figure. They have already taken possession, and will begin moving the stock this week.

WINTER RESORTS OF AIKEN, S. C., AUGUSTA, GA., AND THE SOUTH.
Reached by the Popular Southern Railway, quickest and best route. Descriptive advertising matter and information furnished on application New-York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

PAYN'S WORK AT ALBANY

HIS STORY OF THE NATURE OF THIS EMPLOYMENT.

Taken from the Testimony of the Man Who Is Reported to be the Next Superintendent of Insurance.

It is said "authoritatively" that Governor-elect Frank S. Black intends to appoint Louis F. Payn of Columbia County to be Superintendent of Insurance.

Mr. Payn has been a familiar figure in Albany for many years.

In 1895 charges were made by The New-York Press against certain Senators which resulted in a Senatorial investigation. Mr. Payn was one of the witnesses. He testified as to how he had been spending his time in Albany for many years. Elihu Root cross-examined him.

The following is a part of the official report of the investigation:

Official Report of the Testimony.

By Senator O'Connor—Well, Mr. Payn, for a good many years you have had something to do with legislation at Albany? A.—Yes, I had.

Q.—And spent a large portion of the legislative session here? A.—Well, sometimes; I was here a good deal last Winter and a good deal this Winter; when the Legislature was Democratic I was not here much.

Q.—And you were improving the time, I suppose, now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When it is Republican? A.—Yes.

Q.—You may explain, Mr. Payn, the business which you have had in Albany with reference to legislative work in your own way. A.—Well, I have done quite a good deal; you don't want me to go into particulars?

Q.—I will ask one or two questions; I have no doubt Mr. Root will do his share of the work, as usual, and I will leave this for him. A.—I don't understand your question.

Q.—Well, I will just ask you, have you, Mr. Payn, in any way been a party to the use of money for the purpose of influencing legislation from the time you have been visiting Albany at sessions of the Legislature? A.—I never had talk with any legislator, this Winter or at any other time, in regard to money, in regard to furthering legislation.

Q.—Have you been employed for the purpose of watching legislation at Albany for any persons or corporations? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—And those employments, are they annual? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Salaried employments? A.—Certainly; I don't work for fun.

Q.—And your duties in those employments are of what character, Mr. Payn? A.—Well, if you employed me, for instance, you would employ me to look after any legislation that might interfere with you in any way, or with the interests that you represent—either to prevent some evil striking you or to further some legislation that was in your interests.

Q.—Aside from those services, which you rendered in looking after those interests, to protect them and advance them in the way that you have described, have you given much attention to the political aspect of legislation? A.—I have scanned that pretty closely; I have had my eyes upon that.

Q.—And have you watched the prospects of the Republican Party and the wing of it with which you have been identified closely, with regard to all matters of legislation that came forward? A.—Yes, Sir. I have been very careful.

Q.—That has been done in the interests of the people with whom you have been politically associated in the State? A.—Yes, Sir; that is what I have tried to do.

Q.—Is there anything that you wish to state, Mr. Payn, that I have not called for? A.—No, Sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Root.

Q.—Mr. Payn, where do you reside in Albany? A.—At 128 State Street.

Q.—You have a house there, or apartment, or board there? A.—I have apartments in the house; part of the house.

Q.—And those were taken for the session of the Legislature? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you pursued that practice of having apartments in Albany during the session of the Legislature? A.—Ever since the Delavan House burned.

Q.—Before that time you lived at the Delavan when in Albany? A.—I lived at the Delavan.

Q.—You have been in Albany during the entire time since the Legislature convened the 1st of January, except Saturdays and Sundays? A.—Practically.

Q. And how was it during the year 1894? A. Well, I was here a good deal of the time.

Q. Most of the time? A. Most of the time.

Q. And during the year 1893? A. I was not here so much.

Q. What part of the time were you here in 1893? I was not here very often.

Q. And in 1892? A. Sir?

Q. Were you here in 1892? A. I was here some, not very much.

Q. In 1891? A. Yes.

Q. In the preceding years how was it? A. I have been here more or less for a good many years.

Q. Running back how long? A. Oh, well, I should say, I have always been here for thirty-five years or more at the organization of the Legislature, &c., and I have been here more or less during the sessions for twenty years, probably, or twenty-five.

Q. And when you say "more or less," I suppose you mean that you have passed a considerable time here during each session, attending to legislation? A. Possibly; yes, Sir.

Q. You don't say that I am incorrect in that statement? A. Oh, no.

Q. During all that time have you been following both lines of interest which you have mentioned—looking after private individual interests and the general interests of the Republican Party? A. Oh, not always; not always; always looking after the political end of it, and occasionally the other part of it.

Q. You have been, during this past year, spending your time here, I understand? A. Pretty freely.

Q. In looking after the interests of private employers? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And during the session of the year 1894, were you doing so? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And in 1893? A. Well, I think, to a more limited extent.

Q. And during all these previous years, from time to time, you have been doing this same thing, I suppose? A. Well, perhaps it would be too much to say during all these years.

Q.—During what proportion of them? A.—Well, I should think, perhaps—oh, anywhere from one-half to two-thirds of the time.

Q.—During the past twenty-five years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I suppose from one-half to two-thirds of the time you mention, when the Legislature was in session, during the past twenty-five years, you have been here looking after the interests of private employers? A.—No; probably not half of the time private employers—probably less than that.

Q.—Well, one-third? A.—Well, possibly.

Q.—You were here during the session of 1868, and engaged in the interests of Mr. Gould and the Erie Railway Company, I understand? A.—I was.

Q.—I think you remarked that you did not work for "fun," was it? A.—I meant that, although I didn't say it.

Q.—I think that is what you said, and of course you received compensation for your valuable services in looking after the interests of your private employers about their legislation? A.—Oh, certainly.

Questions Not Answered.

Q.—Who are the persons who employed you during this year, 1895? A.—Well, Mr. Root, I shall have to decline to answer, by advice of my counsel; that relates to my private business, and I don't think you have any right to ask me.

Q.—Well, who were the persons who employed you during the year 1894 to look after their private interests? A.—Well, I decline for the same reason.

Q.—You decline to state any of the persons by whom you have been employed to look after their private interests in the Legislature? A.—I decline to state any; about the same as you would, I presume, if you were retained.

Q.—What compensation have you received from these persons. A.—Well, I decline to state that, for the same reason.

Q.—Will you state the compensation you have received from any of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What sums of money have you received from them? A.—That is the same question; I decline to answer it, for the same reason.

Q.—Do you decline to state what sums of money you have received from any of them? A.—I decline to state what sums of money I have received from any.

Mr. Root.—I think I will take the judgment of the gentlemen of the committee as to whether the witness should answer the question by whom he is employed, and what he has received from them for his services.

Senator O'Connor.—What is the proposition, Mr. Root?

Mr. Root.—The witness has testified that he is engaged here in looking after legislation for private employers. On cross-examination, I ask him who they are. He declines to state. I ask the committee to require him to state.

Senator O'Connor.—The majority of the committee think that Mr. Payn, having gone into the subject himself of giving his business here, we have a right to require him to state who from and how much money he has received, and who he is employed by. He having stated that on his own responsibility puts himself subject to cross-examination. All that we can do is to direct him to answer.

Witness.—With all due respect to the Senators, I decline.

METAL MARKETS ACTIVE.

Good Outlook for the Future—Iron Mines to Start Work.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—There is great activity in the metal markets at present, and prices have almost uniformly advanced. Since the meeting of the Bessemer Steel Association in New-York and the embracing under its control of all products made from billets, an advance has been made in the price of steel beams of $2 a ton, $1 a ton on plates, and $3 a ton on angles and Ts. These advances are based on the daily increasing demand for bridge and building materials.

Iron and steel manufacturers express great confidence in the prospects for activity next year. They base their judgment on inquiries received, asking for prices for forward delivery of large amounts of material.

Andrew Carnegie, H. C. Frick, and J. J. Rainey of Cleveland met in New-York Wednesday, and decided to maintain coke prices until January, after which prices and workingmen's wages will advance.

ISPHEMING, Mich., Nov. 21.—The pumps of the Lake Angeline iron mine were started yesterday, and the mine will resume full work Monday. Six hundred men will be put to work within a few weeks, as rapidly as places can be found for them by the unwatering of the mines. Former employes will be given preference in hiring the men.

TWO NEW FEDERAL JUDGES.

Kirkpatrick for New-Jersey and McHugh for Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President to-day appointed William D. McHugh United States District Judge for the District of Nebraska and Andrew Kirkpatrick to be United States District Judge for the District of New-Jersey.

New Bank in Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A new National bank for this city, with a capital of $100,000, has been projected. One-half of the stock has been subscribed by bankers in Washington, D. C., including E. S. Parker, President, and O. G. Staples, Director, of the Columbia National Bank. The Central National Bank building here has been purchased for the new institution. Since the failure of the Central and the Fort Stanwix Banks, but two banking institutions are left—the First National and the Farmers' National Bank.

Designer of Ferris Wheel Very Ill.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—George W. Ferris of Pittsburg, who achieved fame through the medium of the Ferris wheel at the World's Fair, is lying at the Mercy Hospital in a critical condition. Physicians in charge say that his death is hourly expected. Two weeks ago he was taken to the hospital. The illness developed into an enlargement of the liver.

Two Men Run Over by a Train.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 21.—The east-bound Pennsylvania express due here at 6:45 P. M. ran over and killed two men walking on the track near the Main Street crossing this evening. No positive testimony as to their identity has been given. They are supposed to be Berry L. Baker and John Morris, printers of New-York.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
Trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
Beginning Sunday, 22d inst., trains will leave New-York, station Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street, as follows:
For Philadelphia, 4:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4, 5 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
For Baltimore and Washington, daily, (8:00 except Sundays,) 10, 11:30 A. M., 2, (3:30, except Sundays,) 5 P. M., 12:15 mdt.—Adv.

WHITE HOUSE THANKSGIVING.

How the President and Cabinet Members Will Spend the Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President and all the members of his Cabinet will be at home on Thanksgiving Day, and will observe the festival with good cheer and hospitality to chosen friends.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will spend the day at the White House, and may have some friends to join their dinner party.

The Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson will be at their Bloomington home, but will be here for the reassembling of Congress.

Secretary and Mrs. Olney and Mrs. Minot will make the most of the New-England festival in their home.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle will follow their time-honored custom of hospitality and will have a friend or two to keep them company.

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont have a new member of their household this Thanksgiving in the person of their youngest daughter, Katharine Lamont. This young lady thrives in the happiest and most acceptable baby fashion.

Secretary and Miss Morton will spend the holiday in their pleasant apartments at the Portland.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson with school friends of their children will make their Thanksgiving a pleasant one at home.

Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon and Secretary and Miss Herbert will be two other Cabinet households where quiet hospitality will reign Thanksgiving Day.

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Francis, who a few days ago took possession of the Sawyer mansion, will spend their first Washington Thanksgiving there, and will have the company of their five sons on that date.

A LIVELY WHEAT MARKET.

A Bulge, a Sharp Decline, and a Rally at the Close.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Chicago's wheat trade was upset early by some surprising buying for a local operator. This was followed by just as surprising selling, and a decided break in prices to the lowest point of the week. For the first hour December wheat sold at 76¼ cents and 74¼ cents; May at 80 cents and 78 cents.

The shrewdest brokers in the pit were at a loss to know whether the early activity in wheat was legitimate or forced by certain leaders. If it was manipulation they could not tell whether the shaking up and shaking out of the first hour was to make a strong market to sell out on or a weak market to buy in additional lines. One commission house, very shortly after the opening, took about 500,000 bushels of wheat. This gave the sharp up turn. On the advance there was just as good evidence of selling by bull leaders. There was a drop in prices of 2 cents straight in one hour after the early bulge, followed by a rally of 1 cent.

The chief news for the wheat trade was the London report of rains in India. The cable news said rains on two coasts had benefited crops, and conditions favored rains for the interior wheat sections. Liverpool cables came 3d. lower for wheat. This looked as if the English houses accepted the ram reports. The night report on what San Francisco did yesterday was of a bearish character. There was some selling by New-York. Argentina reported 80,000 bushels of wheat shipped for the week. Bradstreet's report on exports was 3,937,000 bushels of wheat and flour, both coasts. This was encouraging to buyers. St. Louis showed remarkable strength at 8 cents to 10 cents over Chicago.

Altogether, a much firmer tone prevailed toward the close. Shorts covered, fearing a bull market Monday on decreased stocks. The late advance was to 75⅞ cents, December, and 79⅝ cents, May, only three-eighths of a cent under top prices of the morning, and one-half of a cent over last night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Wheat was irregular to-day. A decline of 2d. at Liverpool, liberal receipts in Northwest, 785 cars, against 684 last Saturday and 785 a year ago, and lower Continental markets and rains in India all tended to disappointment. Exports from both coasts for the week were heavy, at 3,937,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 79 cars, and 188,147 bushels were taken from store. December wheat opened from 75½@75¼c; sold between 76¼c and 74¼c, closing at 75⅞c—¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 642,738 bushels; shipments, 441,987 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 110,316 bushels; shipments, 115,520 bushels.

MINING TOWNS WITHOUT FOOD.

Railroads Still Impassable in Washington Flooded Districts.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 21.—The Post Office authorities announced yesterday afternoon that but one Eastern mail had been received in Seattle since last Sunday. That one, small in quantity, got in Tuesday morning. Owing to the crippled condition of the Great Northern and Everett and Monte Cristo Railroads there is liable to be a serious food famine in towns in the Cascades flooded district. Mr. MacCarthy, a merchant of Sultan City, who is now here, said it had already begun.

A special dispatch from Snohomish says: "The first party of 200 miners who left Monte Cristo early this week to walk out to the lower town reached here Thursday. The reason for this wholesale exodus of miners is a lack of provisions in the mountain stores. From the reports of the condition of the Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad, it is evident that it will be three weeks before a train can reach Monte Cristo. All the big mines at Silverton, Goat Lake, and Monte Cristo have sent out their men until the railroad could bring in more provisions."

Street Car and Freight Car Collide.

PARIS, Texas, Nov. 21.—While a street car was leaving the Union Station this morning it was run into by a Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé freight train, which was backing off the switch. The street car and the caboose were wrecked, and one box car was derailed. H. S. Grimes, night caller at the 'Frisco round house, was fatally, and Marcellus Walker and Grover Clark seriously, injured.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21.—North Carolina's official vote is: Bryan, 174,488; McKinley, 155,222; Palmer and Buckner, 578; Levering, 635.

Sypher & Co., 5th Av. and 28th St., are constantly receiving importations of rare antique furniture, tapestries, antique silver, clocks, etc.—Adv.

WEYLER IS FALLING BACK

HIS PINAR REL RIO CAMPAIGN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Most of His Staff Officers and Hundreds of His Troops Are Sick—Spaniards in Havana Indignant.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 21.—Passengers who arrived from Havana to-night report that it is generally admitted in Havana that Weyler has failed in his campaign against Maceo.

Though no accurate data are obtainable as to the latter's movements, all reports agree he has divided his forces into small bands, who harass the Spanish troops, but present no chance for pitched battles or decisive results.

Weyler's marches have been painful and his soldiers have suffered great hardships. In consequence 1,300 soldiers have been sent to Candelaria sick. Most of the members of Weyler's staff are ill, and are returning to Havana. He also is falling back, and will establish hedquarters near Artemisa at the estate Pilar, which, he claims, is a better base of operations.

The Spaniards in Havana are indignant at Weyler's inability to crush the insurrection in Pinar del Rio, and mutterings are heard. Gen. Pando, who is coming with new reinforcements, is indicated as Weyler's probable successor.

All are despondent in Havana, and consider the outlook gloomy. At the meeting to take part in the popular loan of Spain no spirit was shown. All held back, and only through the pressure of the Civil Governor, who was present, was $55,000 raised as a free gift to Spain. Not a cent has been added since. Luciano Ruiz, a prominent banker, and Quesada, Mayor of the city, left the meeting without contributing to the fund.

Rebels in other sections of the island continue active. It is said that the important town of Victoria de Las Tunas, in Santiago Province, is besieged by a strong force of insurgents. The train starting from Cardenas yesterday was obliged to return on account of the large masses of rebels crossing the line. They are said to be the vanguard of Gomez, who is reported already in Santa Clara Province, marching west.

SATISFIED WITH GEN. WEYLER.

The Government of Spain, If Not Her People.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The report that Gen. Weyler is to be superseded by Gen. Pando as Captain General of Cuba is pronounced upon semi-official authority to be without foundation.

Señor Castellano, Minister of the Colonies, denies the truth of the story cabled yesterday of the probability of a rising in Puerto Rico, despite the fact that the story was based upon official advices from that island, but El Dia affirms the accuracy of the story and declares that the Government has received advices showing the existence of a conspiracy to accomplish an insurrection.

El Correo gives expression to the general feeling of dissatisfaction with Gen. Weyler and asks when Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, is going to take the command of things into his own hands.

Advices from Havana announce the arrival there of Gen. Munoz from Pinar del Rio.

IN PRISON IN CUBA.

An American Who Was Supposed to be Drowned.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21.—Seaman Sanford M. Douglas arrived here yesterday and made affidavit that Matt Kersey of Alexandria, Va., for many months mourned as dead by his wife, five children, and aged mother, was alive in Cuba, and probably in a Spanish prison.

Kersey sailed from Baltimore Nov. 28, 1895, as chief engineer of the tug Mascot, which was bound for the Island of Trinidad. A short time afterward word came that the tug had been wrecked and the entire crew drowned. On April 24 last, at Jabarra, Cuba, Douglas saw Kersey in a hospital and conversed with him. He gave Douglas three letters to his home people, but the Spanish authorities seized them.

Secretary Olney has been informed of the affidavit, and has, it is stated, assured Kersey's family that a thorough investigation will be made.

CLYDE LINE EXTENSION.

Weekly Direct Service from Boston to Jacksonville.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The Clyde Steamship Company has established a direct service between Boston and Jacksonville, Fla.; Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. The first ship will leave Thursday, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., and the sailings thereafter will be every Thursday. It is not designed to carry passengers at first, but later arrangements will be prepared to this end.

This enterprise has been in a state of development for the past two months, one of the first moves being the securing of adequate wharf privileges. These were finally found at the south side of Lewis's Wharf and in close connection with the Union Railway, which will be an important agency in the rapid handling of freight between the cars and the steamships. There is also ample space for the storage of shipments to await transportation.

President Cleveland Criticised.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The language in President Cleveland's Thanksgiving proclamation "asking a continuance of heavenly favor through the mediation of Him who taught us how to pray," was discussed, in all the synagogues to-day. Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, in an interview, regrets "that the President panders to the passions of those bigoted sectarians who have been endeavoring to undermine the pure secularism upon which this Government is based."

Other rabbis were more severe in their language. Rabbi Phillipson said the Hebrews feel excluded from the invitation to observe the day.

Supposed Slight Earthquake.

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 21.—There was a slight shaking of the ground felt in this vicinity shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and there are many people who to-day think this part of the State was visited with an earthquake. At Mullica Hill a meeting of the farmers, who were discussing agricultural topics, was stopped, the farmers becoming frightened and running from the building. The rumbling was westerly and was felt for several seconds.

THE POPE REPORTED DYING.

Cardinal Vaughan Says the Rumor Is Utterly Baseless.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Rock, an Evangelical Church of England paper, reports that the Pope is dying, and that in consequence the holding of the consistories fixed for near dates are likely to be postponed.

Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, declares that the rumors regarding the Pope are entirely baseless, and that the report of his being in a dying condition is simply the recurrence of a rumor that is periodically put into circulation.

CARDINAL SATOLLI WRITES.

A Very Flattering Letter to Archbishop Ireland.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—Under date of Nov. 5, Cardinal Satolli has written a long letter to Archbishop Ireland, giving under his own signature a summary of the report which he made to the Holy Father on the American Church affairs.

The Archbishop is willing, in view of the late so-called summaries of this report appearing in certain papers, to lay before the public some of the matter in Cardinal Satolli's letter, which refers to himself. It is as follows:

"I arrived in Rome on Saturday, Oct. 31, and the day following (Sunday) I had the extreme pleasure of being admitted to an audience with the Holy Father. Many things were discussed in the audience. I wish at once to tell you that I did not fail to speak at length to the Holy Father of yourself, and to narrate to him how sincerely and loyally you are devoted to the Holy See and to the person of the Holy Father himself; with what great zeal and great success you labor incessantly in all things that may be to the advantage of the Catholic Church in the United States. I added that your zeal and your success will surely increase in the future."

In another part of his letter, Cardinal Satolli congratulates the Archbishop on the election of Mr. McKinley to the Presidency, and assures him that a bright future is reserved for Bishop Keane, the late rector of the University.

SHAVED MEN FOR A LIVING.

Susan Ashley, Once a Rich Woman, Buried Yesterday.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21.—Susan Ashley was buried here to-day so quietly that few people knew about the plain little funeral. Yet when she was born here, forty years ago, the news was sent out that a daughter had been born to the Ashleys, one of the richest and most influential families in Massachusetts. Her mother died, leaving her $5,000,000.

She married J. C. White, once United States Minister to Brazil, and spent the honeymoon in Europe, living in luxury, and being presented to the Queen. Then husband and wife became estranged and separated, she resuming her maiden name and going to Chicago with her daughter. Her fortune was swept away by bad investments, and to make a living the ex-society leader opened a shop on Madison Street and hung out the sign, "Lady Barber." It was a successful enterprise, although Miss Ashley's relatives were properly scandalized. Her daughter Florence still carries on the business and shaves all comers.

PECULIAR BANK SUIT.

Rensselaer County Trying to Get Back Stolen Funds.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The County of Rensselaer to-day began an action against the National Bank of Troy to recover $210,000 diverted from the Rensselaer County Treasurer's account at the bank while George H. Morrison was Treasurer of the county and cashier of the bank.

The theory of the plaintiff is that Morrison, as County Treasurer, was custodian of a trust fund. That fund was on deposit at the National Bank. Morrison, as cashier, was cognizant of the improper diversion of that fund. Being cashier, he was an officer of the bank, and his knowledge was, therefore, the bank's knowledge. The bank, knowing of the diversion of money in its custody, was responsible for not protecting the fund, and is liable for the amount.

The county's representatives say they have decisions of the courts that confirm the contention.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications are rain, followed by clearing, colder.

A storm of moderate energy covers the St. Lawrence Valley, central in Northern New-York, moving eastward, will cause brisk to high southwest, shifting to northwest, winds on the coast. The area of high pressure has moved from Northern Montana southeastward into the Missouri Valley, and is extending into the Lower Missouri Valley, with a moderate fall in temperature on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has fallen decidedly in New-England and the lake region ,also on the North Pacific coast, and it has risen throughout the Rocky Mountain slopes. The temperature is higher in New-England and the Middle States, and lower in the Missouri Valley and Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Rain or snow has fallen generally in New-England, throughout the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and on the Pacific coast. Threatening weather with rain or snow will continue in New-England, the lower lake region, followed by clearing weather Sunday afternoon or night. Showers are indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the weather will clear, with a decided fall in temperature in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valley and West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	29	33	36
6 A. M.	29	31	34
9 A. M.	28	33	37
12 M.	31	36	39
4 P. M.	32	40	44
6 P. M.	32	42	45
9 P. M.	29	42	45
12 P. M.	27	44	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40⅝
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1895	30
Corresponding date for last twenty years	44

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 7, Column 4.

NASSAU BEATS ELI

Princeton Football Players Bowled Over Yale's Warriors and Won Easily, on Manhattan Field.

THE WINNERS SCORED 24 POINTS AND YALE 6.

A Kicking Game Abandoned When Princeton Found that Yale's Line Was Weak—Smith Made the Only Sensational Run of the Game for Over 50 Yards.

It was simply a case of push.

Princeton's football eleven were the hardest pushers, and so they gave the boys from Yale the worst "licking" they have ever had. With a score of 24 to 6 against them, the Yale football players left Manhattan Field yesterday broken-hearted. They had found, for once at least, that the boasted "Yale pluck and Yale luck" had proved myths. Princeton's line of forwards had proved something worse than a stone wall. One can scale a stone wall. Yale's backs couldn't get through or climb over the Princeton's line. That's the whole story in a nutshell.

It was a push from the beginning. People who had secured tickets for the game at all sorts of fancy prices were not deterred by ugly weather from going to Manhattan Field to see the annual struggle between the eleven young men from Yale and a similar number from Princeton at the great game of football. Women gorgeously decorated with the yellow and black of Princeton or the blue of Yale began assembling in charge of their escorts at the various elevated road stations leading to Manhattan Field by noon.

Even the Crowd Pushed.

From that minute the pushing game of the day began. There was a jam at all of the down-town stations, a jam when one reached the platform, another push when one tried to find a place in the cars, and the guards kept pushing people into these conveyances until the crowding for even standing places was very like the game of push that all the crowd saw at Manhattan Field.

All roads led to the field, and every road was overcrowded. Hacks and cabs and conveyances of all kinds were called into requisition by people who but for the rainy weather would have found their way to the place of Yale's slaughter by the general and cheaper modes of travel. The result was such a crush about the field as has probably never before been seen there.

From soon after noon, when the crowd that had general admission tickets began to find their way to the field in order to secure choice places close to the pine railing built up just outside the gridiron, it was push, push, push, until long after dark, when the vast crowd of probably 35,000—some say 50,000—had left the field and found their way back by devious routes to a comfortable shelter, a warm meal, and a relief from the hurly-burly and the push of the great intercollegiate struggle.

Crowds Outside the Fence.

Even before the gates of the big field where the sons of Eli and the pets of Nassau were to struggle were thrown open to the crowd, the great viaduct abutting on the field was the centre for a battle for places. Stormy weather did not deter the small boy or the impecunious football "crank" from hugging the iron rail that overlooked the field. They were both there in force, "bucking the centre" and "rushing around the ends" for choice places, while the horde of dollar people were down below, waiting for the gates to open.

The fringe along the viaduct rails at 11 o'clock had grown to a deep flounce of trimming when the police appeared to try and control the good-natured crowd. It was noteworthy even then that the yellow chrysanthemum and the yellow and black ribbons and flags of Princeton dominated the crowd, just as a year ago there had been the blue flags and the violets of Yale. A crowd at a football game seems to scent the victory in the air and decorate itself accordingly.

When the viaduct places had all been taken, there was a rush for the choice spots on "Deadhead Hill," for which a charge of 50 cents was made. This was at noon, and, with a push and a rush and a "hi-halloo," the crowd broke for the choice places on the rocks. At the same instant almost the gates of the field were open, and with a yell hundreds poured in at all the available gates, and rushed for the choice places along the pine rail by the gridiron. Push, push, push!

It was a forerunner of what was to come when the game began on the muddy field with the whitewashed stripes over the 330 feet of its length. From that time until about 1 o'clock, when the gridiron was fringed with men, five or six rows deep, the push continued. Then there was a let-up, and the few early arrivals in the grand stand had a chance to calmly inspect things.

Looking Over the Field.

They saw the viaduct crowded with men and women and umbrellas. The great bleachers were a bobbing and throbbing mass of umbrellas, presumably with men and women underneath them, for the moving mass of yellow-and-black flags and blue banners waving at intervals told that there was life there. So, too, did the constant shrieking of the college cries in response to the songs, the blares of horns, and the screeching of cornets from the tops of the coaches drawn up in line on the north side of the field. To the west the bare rocks had blossomed out in blues and yellows of varied shades, all under the shelter of the necessary umbrellas. Deadhead Hill was like one of the desolate rocky little Thimble Islands, with its growth of toadstools and goldenrod and cornflowers.

For the half hour between 1 o'clock and 1:30 there was comparative peace. Then came the rush again, and the people who held seats on the reserved stand began to push in through the gates. Men, women, and children poured out of the elevated road stations, out of cabs and carriages, and fought for the first chance to get

100

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through the gateways. They were as eager, as restless, and as resistless as had been the early comers. Ticket takers, ushers, attendants, programme sellers, and policemen went down before them as they charged and pushed to the merry music now being made by the early comers, who were making all the noise possible, with voice and horns, with rattles and cornets.

It was push, push, push all over the grounds until past 2 o'clock, the hour set for the game. Rival chorusmasters from Yale and Princeton led their massed choruses in songs and cheers, and what Yale lacked in numbers she more than made up for in noise.

The Yale Men Appear.

Before the crowds had ceased their pushing and crowding in the grand stands, an immense roar from the Yale coaches and from the Yale men on the bleachers at the east end of the grounds sent a message to those on the north side and west end bleachers that the Yale players were coming from the players' house at the northeast corner of the grounds.

Superstitious Yale men did not like this. Yale has always, when victorious, been last to go on the field. This time she was first to show, and when Capt. Murphy led his horde of men out of their dressing room, the twenty-five players and "subs" had to pass by a miss who had in some way managed to get a place on the balcony, and who was one mass of yellow and black ribbons.

"Two hoodoos!" shouted a Yale veteran in the grand stand. "Why didn't Murphy dodge 'em? I'm afraid the jig is up."

But the air was full of blue banners, of "break-a-koax-koax-koax" cheers, of yells for Yale, of the piercing shrieks of horns and cornets, and finally of the sonorous chorus of "Here's to good old Yale, drink it down, drink it down!" The Yale players could certainly find nothing to complain of in the warmth of their greeting.

The police pushed open a way through the crowd and the players pushed on into the field, where they began kicking the ball, rolling in the mud, and generally acting as if they had just escaped from a lunatic asylum. The crowd looked on this sort of thing with delight, and yelled and cheered and sang and waved their flags, and generally worked themselves up into a fever of excitement.

The rain had ceased a bit, but some of the women having seats in the front of the stands insisted on keeping their umbrellas raised, although they, like all the other women on the grounds, were wrapped in mackintoshes and waterproofs and furs.

"Put down those umbrellas!" came in a great chorus from the occupants of the rear seats.

Down went the umbrellas with a snap, with rarely an exception, and the women braved the discomfort of the drizzle for the benefit of the pushing, throbbing, howling mob behind them, who did not want to miss a single move on the field.

Another and Louder Yell.

Before the hubbub about the umbrellas had ended there came another yell, louder, more ear-piercing and with even more heartiness than had been heard when the Yale boys came from their quarters. The bleachers on all sides of the field, the fringe about the gridiron, the grand stand, and the coaches were more vivid with yellow than they had previously been cerulean with Yale banners.

Cries for Princeton, shrieks of "Sis-boom-ah!" pierced great holes in the atmosphere, and answering shouts came back from the viaduct and from "Deadhead Hill," as Capt. Cochran led his forces in from the Polo Grounds, where they had dressed for the game, through the mob near the Yale dressing quarters, and to the scene of the day's struggle. They went down to the extreme west end of the field, and then began plowing about in the mud, falling on the ball, rolling over it, caressing it, and kicking it alternately, and generally showing that they, too, knew a thing or two about how to handle the leather oval. Baird kicked it so high and so far that it seemed as if it never would come down. The Princeton men simply roared with delight. Then Hine and Hinkey showed what they could do in the kicking line, and Yale's sympathizers were joyous.

The Great Struggle Begins.

Ten minutes later Dashiel, the umpire, and McClung, the referee, pushed their way on to the field. The twenty-two players stopped their limbering-up antics. The crowd quieted down. Dashiel tossed a copper into the air. Murphy called the turn for Yale. He chose the east goal and gave the ball to Princeton for the kick-off. The referee's whistle blew. The twenty-two sturdy fellows who had for three months been preparing for this great trial took their places.

The ball was in the centre of the field. Baird of Princeton eyed it a moment. With a few of the steps of a dancing master he went toward it, suddenly lengthened his stride, hit the ball a bit on the side, and it went sailing through the air and over the side lines at the southeast corner of the field. It was not a kick that would put the ball in play, and the oval came back to the centre of the field for Baird to try again. This time he was more successful, and he sent it sailing straight down the field, nearly to the goal posts, where Hinkey caught it, and kicked it back to the centre of the field.

That was the beginning of Yale's Waterloo.

Like the chattering of a great flock of crows came the mingled cries of the adherents of the two colleges. Bedlam was as a deaf and dumb asylum compared with the sound that the chattering eventually developed into. Back and forth the ball went a couple of times, and then, a kick by Baird being blocked, to the delight of every Yalensian on the grounds, there was a line-up in the centre of the field.

Yale Tries Pushing.

Then began the pushing. Yale tried to push one of their backs through the Princeton line and failed. As well might they have tried to push him through the rocks of "Deadhead Hill." Princeton's line was immovable. Then when Yale lost the ball Princeton tried the pushing game and failed. More kicking. Yale was given ground for off-side play and holding. Finally Princeton resorted to punting again. The vaunted Baird's kick was blocked. Then a Princeton player fumbled and Bass of Yale fell on the ball back of Princeton's line for a touchdown.

The Blue Banners Wave.

Blue banners waved everywhere. Yale cheers filled the air. The New-Haven men were in the seventh heaven of happiness. The eighth heaven was reached when Hine kicked a goal, and the score was: Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.

Princeton's coaches at once decided that they had made a mistake in sizing up the relative strength of the teams. Yale's kicking was superb, as good as Princeton's, and Yale's line was weaker.

"Push!" was the order, and from that on to the end the game was one of mass plays, the Princeton stone wall of seven men simply standing and sending their backs like battering rams against the Yale line. It was push, push, push, and yet again push, and those tactics won 24 points before Princeton stopped pushing. Yale couldn't push out another point.

The One Long Run.

There was but one relief from this pushing game after Yale had scored her single goal. Capt. Murphy and Halfback Hine had both been injured and compelled to retire from the field. Smith, the Princeton quarter back, got the only long run of the game. The ball had been kicked down the field toward Princeton's goal.

Baird made a good catch of the punt, but could get no chance to kick, for two Yale men tackled him at once. Before they could throw him, Baird had tossed the ball over his shoulder to Smith, who had run down the field to get into the interference.

Taking the pigskin under his arm, the yellow-headed quarter back started diagonally across the field from the southwest corner toward the northeasterly end. He had a comparatively clear path, and as his legs flew the yells of the Princeton "rooters" cheered him on.

Smith dodged two Yale men. His own men shut off two others, and so he was enabled to run along the north end of the field like a frightened deer with a lot of yelping dogs at its heels. On and on he went, and it looked as if a touch-down was certain.

But out of the crowd of blue-legged players there rushed Benjamin, as if he were a Wefers on a record-breaking sprint. It seemed certain that Smith would be able to pass him. Benjamin apparently thought just as the crowd did about this.

It was do or die for Yale with him. There was but one thing to do, and he did it. At the risk of a bad fall, he threw himself forward with a wild, blind lunge. "Yale luck" favored him this time. His long arms grasped frantically at Smith's busy legs. They caught one of them, and both men plunged headlong into the mud.

Yale cheered frantically. Princeton cursed deeply. But that run of fifty yards or so eventually brought the second touch-down of the game for Princeton and enabled her eleven to leave the field at the end of the first half of the game with the score 12 to 6 in her favor.

A Brave, Vain Struggle.

After that it was all push. Princeton needed to do nothing else. Kicking was unnecessary. Yale kicked the ball whenever her men could get it, which was very rarely. The sons of Eli were forced to try to stand up against the solid Princeton line. It was useless.

They struggled bravely against fate. But Princeton had the strength and the grit, and by continuous pushing they pushed their way to such a victory as they had hardly dared hope for.

With the score 24 to 6, in Princeton's favor, the crowd once more resumed its pushing tactics, and could never stop until it had pushed its way out of the fever of excitement, out of the bustle and noise, and into places where there was warmth, and food, and comfort.

STORY OF THE GAME.

How Yale Gained the First Goal and How Princeton Finally Forced the New-Haven Men to Defeat.

Princeton won from Yale because the Yale line was not strong enough to withstand the rushes of Princeton's backs, and because the Princeton line was like a stone wall. Princeton men imagined that their strength was in Baird's ability to punt, and a kicking game was started. Baird was slow, the ball was wet, and Smith a little rattled. The Yale ends blocked several kicks and a touch-down was made by the sons of Old Eli. Then the Princeton players changed their tactics and scored almost as they liked, finally winning the game by 24 points to 6.

There was very little wind when the two teams went on the field. What little there was was from the north-northwest, and came almost diagonally across the field, giving little or no advantage to either side. The mist that was falling, though, lessened the possibility of good football, and materially increased the chances for flukes. The players warmed up for a few minutes, running, jumping, punting, and tackling, and cheers from thousands for each side were given. Baird drew some applause by kicking a goal from the forty-five-yard line.

After spending a few minutes in limbering up, Capt. Murphy of Yale and Capt. Cochran of Princeton met Referee Dashiel in the centre of the field. A coin was spun in the air and fell the right side up for Yale. Capt. Murphy promptly chose the eastern goal and gave the ball to the Tigers. All the preliminaries had been arranged then, and each team gathered in a group and received their final instructions from the Captains. Then the eleven men on each side spread out all over the field. The Princeton line being in the centre, with Baird and the ball in the middle of the line, Baird placed the ball on the ground, but it did not keep in the position he wanted it to, and he scraped away some of the dirt. Finally it suited him. Each Captain signaled that all was ready. Umpire McClung blew his whistle, and the game began. It was just 2:12 o'clock when Baird took a short run, lifted the ball with his toe, and sent it so far down the field that it rolled out at the corner of the grid-iron. It was brought back, and Baird kicked again, this time sending it to Hinkey at the five-yard line. Hinkey punted back, and Smith caught the ball in the centre of the field, but was tackled by Bass and Connor before he could move an inch. The teams lined up, and the ball was passed to Baird to punt. The pass was a trifle high, and before Baird could get it in proper position Murphy had got through and blocked the kick, with a loss of seven yards to Princeton. The Princeton players seemed nervous and too anxious, and on the next line-up were penalized five yards for holding in the line. A fumble by Smith gave the ball to Yale.

A Ruse that Failed.

Rodgers was sent at the Tigers' line, and gained one yard past Armstrong. Hine was sent at the centre, but Galley was too strong, and the Yale man fell back crestfallen. This made two downs, and four lines had to be gained. A signal was called out, Hinkey and Hine fell back as though for a kick, and the Princeton backs dropped back, prepared to receive the ball. This was all a bluff, and Benjamin was sent at the line. He failed to make any gain, and after the next play the ball went to Princeton on downs, on their own thirty-five-yard line.

Bannard was the first battering ram used, but he failed to make any impression on the Yale line. Smith had another attack off the ratties, and fumbled the ball. He managed to save it for his side, but with a loss of five yards. Baird then punted to Fincke, on Yale's forty-five-yard line, but before the Yale quarter back could move, Cochran had pinned him to the ground. Hinkey punted back to Princeton's thirty-yard line, where Baird caught the ball, and ran back five yards, and then punted back to Hinkey on the Yale thirty-five-yard mark.

Yale then made another bluff at a kick, and sent Benjamin between Church and Crowdis. He gained three yards, and was tackled by Brokaw. Connor gained a yard. Yale got five yards for off-side play, Benjamin gained two yards by Galley, and

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse, and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach, and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation is manifested, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

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Fur Sets, White Thibet, round muff and Russian stole, $4.50.

Electric Seal, round muff and collar, trimmed with heads and tails, $3.75.

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Yale got ten yards more for holding. The ball was on Princeton's twenty-yard line, and the friends of the Tigers grew nervous. Hine gained a yard by Church, and then Fincke sent a pang through the hearts of all the Yale rooters by fumbling, and Armstrong got the ball for Princeton. Baird tried to put the ball out of harm's way by a punt. The pass was a poor one. Chadwick broke through the Princeton line and blocked the ball. Bass, who is always in the right place at the right time, snatched up the ball and carried it over the line for a touch-down. Hine kicked a goal, and the score, after eight minutes' play, was: Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.

Of course, the Yale crowd cheered. This was more than they had expected, and many counted the game already won. They counted too soon, though. The Princeton boys sang their song; Capt. Cochran, not the least bit disheartened, called his men together, gave them some hurried instructions, and the game went on. Baird kicked off again, and sent the ball to Hinkey, between the goal posts. It was brought out to the twenty-five-yard line, and Hinkey punted to the centre of the field, and Baird promptly returned it to the Yale ten-yard line, a gain of fifteen yards on the exchange. Yale then tried the Princeton stone wall. Murphy gained a yard by Church, and, finding this kind of play too hard, Hinkey punted to Baird in the centre. Bass tackled Baird at once, but the ball was passed to Smith, and he brought it back a few yards. Baird ran against the Yale centre in the next play, but Chamberlain was too hard, and there was no gain, so Baird punted to Fincke, who got back to the forty-five-yard line before Church tackled him.

Hinkey's Poor Punt.

It was Yale's ball. Hine gained two yards by Hillebrand, Benjamin took it a yard by Armstrong, and Hinkey punted out of bounds at Princeton's fifty-yard line. It was a poor punt and a poor pass of Fincke's.

Princeton then gave an exhibition of football such as has rarely, if ever, been seen. Capt. Cochran signaled to go for the line, and, do what they would, the Yale men were powerless to stop the rushes of the Princeton backs. Bannard was the first man tried. He found a hole by Chadwick and gained three yards. Kelly rushed by "Sleepy" Murray and gained another yard. Bannard shot around Connor's end and took the ball four yards further. The rushes were so strong that Capt. Murphy was hurt, and Dr. "Josh" Hartwell's services were required. A little of the doctor's wonderful elixir put new life into Murphy and the game went on.

Baird took the ball and rushed at Chamberlin so hard that the big centre gave way and six yards were gained. Almost before the Yale men had recovered from this shock Bannard took the ball past Bass seven yards further. Kelly next shot at Murphy and gained four yards, then he paid his attentions to Chamberlin and gained two yards, and next shot by Connor for three yards. Bannard found a hole between Bass and Rodgers and placed the ball on Yale's twenty-five-yard line. The Princeton rooters were fairly crazy, while the Yale men were dumfounded. The Tigers were not going to stop, however, Kelly gained a yard by Rodgers, Bannard gained three between Murphy and Connor, and Bannard four through the centre of the line. Bannard added four more between Rodgers, and Bass and Kelly two yards through centre.

The ball was only twelve yards from the goal line, and Princeton seemed bound to score. There was the chance of a fumble or off-side play, which would ruin the Tigers' chances. Capt. Cochran realized this and called "Time." He encouraged his men, quieted Bannard, Kelly, and Smith, and then set the ball rolling again. A yard by Baird, three by Kelly, and two by Bannard put it two yards from the goal. Kelly gained a yard and a half by Connor, and then rushed at the centre like a battering ram. It looked as though the ball was over the line, but when the tangle of players was unraveled it was found to be just a foot from the line. In the next play Baird carried the ball over and then kicked a goal, making the score tied at 6 each.

The Tigers Cheer.

It was the Tigers' turn to cheer. They did, with a will. The way the team had rushed the ball down the field showed that Princeton would win, and the students cheered louder than they have since 1893, when they won, with "Doggy" Trenchard and "Phil" King.

Hine kicked off for Yale. Smith caught and passed to Haidr, who kicked to Fincke. The play was not allowed, as Baird was off side. Cochran had his shoulder hurt during the play, but it was not serious, and the game went on. Hine kicked off again. Kelley caught the ball and ran to Princeton's thirty-yard line, where he was tackled by Rodgers. Bannard was sent by Connor, and gained four yards. A punt was next signaled, but Smith made a poor pass, and the Yale ends were so close on Baird that he had no time to kick, and so ran. He was downed with a loss of three yards. In the next play, Baird punted to Fincke on Yale's fifty-yard line. Cochran was up with the ball, as usual, and Fincke was downed before he could move an inch. Hine punted, but the ball, instead of going straight, went across the field and out at Princeton's forty-five yard line.

It was Princeton's turn to bluff, and the Yale line weakened. Instead of a kick, Church got the ball and dashed by Rodgers and gained 15 yards. Bannard gained 3 yards by Buss, and Church was hurt in the mix-up. He soon recovered. Then Bannard took the ball. Church and Armstrong made a hole in Yale's line between Murphy and Chadwick, and 5 yards were gained. The play was repeated and Bannard gained 4 yards more. This time Murphy had his shoulder hurt so that he had to retire, and Durston took his place.

The human battering rams Kelley, Bannard, and Baird, were then used again, and the Yale line was powerless to resist their attacks. Wherever they went at the line holes were made. The Princeton tackles and guards seemed to be able to hold their opponents at will. Kelley gained a yard between Rodgers and "Sleepy" Murray, and then four, past Connor's end. Bannard got by Bass for ten yards, dragging Mr. Bass along with him. Hines's shoulder was hurt trying to stop Bannard, and he had to retire, Mills taking his place. Baird surprised "Sleepy" Murray and gained two yards, and before that sleepy gentleman had fully awakened, got two more yards.

Armstrong's Great Work.

Armstrong, who faced Murray in the line, seemed to be able to do anything with him that he wished to. The second time Kelley got by, Murray woke up in time to tackle him, and in falling, his nose, which was broken in the game with Harvard, was hurt. The sting soon passed away, and Kelley went on with the game, and in the next play gained five yards between Durston and Connor. Baird hit the centre with a thud, and could be heard across the field, and the ball was downed only twelve yards from the goal.

Baird hit the centre again for two yards, Church got two yards by Murray, Kelly gained three yards by Rodgers, and then, with only five yards to go, Princeton lost the ball for holding in the line.

The Princeton crowd groaned, and the Yale followers heaved a sigh of relief. Baird was mad enough to kill the men who had acted so foolishly, and caused a laugh by gesticulating wildly as he walked to his position out on the field.

For Yale, Mills was sent against the Princeton line. He might just as well have tried to move the grand stand. In the next play, however, he darted by Cochran and gained twenty-five yards before he was tackled by Baird. Mills was tried again, but failed. Benjamin gained one yard, and then Hinkey punted to Princeton's twenty-five yard line. Before Baird could run he was pinned by Bass, but he passed the ball to Smith, who made the most sensational play of the day.

Smith is a slight boy, and as soon as he got the ball he darted along Yale's right end, skirting the edge of the field. He dodged the few players in his way and then had a clear field. He ran like a deer, with Benjamin chasing him a few yards behind. Benjamin was gaining, but the goal line was getting nearer every second. Benjamin was only two yards behind, and the goal only fifteen yards distant. It was a case of a desperate chance, and Benjamin took it. He dived head foremost and managed to catch Smith's leg, of course downing him. It was twelve yards from the goal line.

The teams lined up. Kelly went through the centre for two yards, and repeated the operation. Church gained two yards by Rodgers, Baird one through centre, and then Bannard tried to get it over the line, but failed by three inches. In the next play Kelly made a touch-down and Baird kicked a goal. The score was: Princeton, 12; Yale, 6.

There were only a few minutes left for play in the first half. Benjamin kicked off to Baird, who punted back to Yale's forty-yard line. Benjamin, Hinkey, and Mills worked the ball back ten yards, and then Yale lost the ball on Bass's off-side play. Barnard, Kelly, and Baird soon rushed it to Yale's twenty-yard line, where it was when time was called.

THE SECOND HALF.

How Princeton Increased Her Score Against Yale's Futile Struggle.

No changes were made on the teams for the second half. Yale took the western goal and Princeton the eastern, and Yale had the ball. Benjamin kicked off and Baird punted back to Yale's forty-five-yard line. Hinkey kicked to Princeton's thirty-five-yard line, where Baird fumbled and fell on the ball to save it. On a fake kick Hillebrand gained twelve yards through centre. Kelley gained two yards by Rodgers, and in the mix-up Church and Connor exchanged courtesies. They were cautioned by Umpire Dashiel. Baird gained a yard at centre, Kelley five around Bass's end, and the ball was in the centre of the field.

Bannard gained 3 yards by Durston, and then darted by Bass and went 15 yards, aided by good interference by Cochran and Hillebrand before he was tackled by Rodgers. Kelley and Bannard gained 5 yards each. Baird fumbled and Durston got the ball for Yale, but Fincke fumbled in the next play and Crowdis fell on it on Yale's twenty-yard line. Bannard gained 5 yards by Bass and was a little hurt, but he went on with the game. Kelley got by Connor for 5 yards, and there was only 10 yards to go.

"Palms of victory
Palms of glory
They shall wear."

This was the song of the Princeton students, and it seemed to inspire the players. Kelley gained four and a half yards by Rodgers, and five more by Connor. There was only about twelve inches to go, and Barnard fumbled, but the ball was saved with a slight loss. Kelley was sent to make the touch-down. He got over the line, and then dropped the ball. Hillebrand jumped over the prostrate player head first, and, falling on the ball, made a touch-down after nine minutes' play. Baird failed in his attempt to kick the goal. The score: Princeton, 16; Yale, 6.

Benjamin kicked off to Smith, who passed the ball to Baird. Baird punted, and the ball went out at Yale's forty-yard line. Rodgers and Mills made some slight gains, and Hinkey punted. Baird ran back with the ball, and was downed on Princeton's forty-yard line. Princeton's battering rams were called into play again. Bannard gained two yards at centre, Kelley four yards by Murray, and one by Rodgers. Baird bucked the centre for two yards, and Kelley was pushed around Connors's end by Church five yards. The ball was then in the centre. Kelley got three yards by Rodgers; Bannard went by Connor, but fell, after gaining two yards. Kelley was hurt, but on the next play showed that the injury was only trifling by getting six yards by Durston. Church got three yards through the line, Bannard two between Rodgers and Muray, and then Church made a hole in the line and carried Bannard twelve yards. This was between Murray and Chamberlin. The ball was on Yale's twenty-yard line. Kelley got two yards by Durston, and Baird and Church got eight yards through centre. Only ten yards to go. Kelley gained three yards, Baird three, Kelley two, and Bannard shot over the line and made a touch-down after nine minutes' play. Baird failed to kick the goal, and the score was: Princeton, 20; Yale, 6.

Benjamin's Shoulder Hurt.

Benjamin kicked to Baird, who punted back. Mills went against the Tigers' line but made no gain. Benjamin had his shoulder hurt, and retired, Van Every taking his place. Mills and Van Every gained six yards in four trials, and then Bannard retired in favor of Wheeler. Bannard had worked like a Trojan, and was simply played out.

A fumble by Mills gave the ball to Princeton. Baird shot through the centre and, with half a dozen Yale men clinging to him, gained thirteen yeards. Wheeler got two by Chamberlin and Baird another one in the same spot. Three more by Baird, five by Kelley between Rodgers and Bass, and thirteen more by Kelley between Murray and Chamberlin put the ball seventeen yards from the goal line.

"Oh, make it one more," shouted the Princeton men on the side lines, and in response Wheeler dashed between Murray and Rodgers for five yards, and Baird got four through the centre. Princeton then got five yards for Yale's off-side play, and the goal line was only three yards away.

Kelley carried it two and a half yards and then Wheeler made a touch-down right between the posts. Baird tried to kick the goal, but failed. The score was 24 to 6 in favor of Princeton.

This was all the scoring done in the game. Hinkey kicked off, but the ball only went ten yards, and was caught by Brokaw. Kelley, Wheeler, and Baird soon had it in Yale's territory, and there Yale got it on a fumble. Hinkey punted to Baird on Princeton's twenty-five-yard line, and then Wheeler, Baird, and Kelley worked it down to Yale's twenty-two-yard line and lost it on a fumble. Van Every, for Yale, had gained one yard, when the whistle was blown and the game was over.

The line-up and summary are as follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Brokaw	Left end	Bass
Church	Left tackle	Rodgers
Armstrong	Left guard	Chadwick
Galley	Centre	Chamberlain
Crowdis	Right guard	Murray
Hillebrand	Right tackle	Murphy
Cochran	Right end	Connor
Smith	Quarter back	Fincke
Kelley	Left half back	Hine
Bannard	Right half back	Benjamin
Baird	Full back	Hinkey

Score—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
Touch-downs—Bass, Baird, Kelley, Hillebrand, Bannard, Wheeler.
Goals—Baird, (2,) Hine. (1.)
Injured—Murphy, shoulder; Hine, shoulder; Benjamin, shoulder.
Substitutes—Yale, Durston for Murphy; Mills for Hine; Van Every for Benjamin; Princeton, Wheeler for Bannard.
Time of game—Two halves of 35 minutes each.
Referee—McClung of Lehigh. Umpire—J. Dashiel of Lehigh. Linesmen—Garfield of Dartmouth and Rogers of Williams.

JOY OF THE WINNERS.

Cochran and "Biffy" Hugged and Kissed the Football.

The moment Paul Dashiell closed the great struggle, "Biffy" Yea, last year's "King of Tigers," sprung out into the field, grabbed Capt. Cochran, and hugged him as a mother does a long-lost child. He kissed him, jumped him up and down in the air, and, for a few seconds, monopolized him.

Then the victorious Tigers seized their chief. They raised him on their shoulders and carried him off the battleground. But they could not loose "Biffy." He snatched off his hat and with it crowned the hero of the game. Then he took a cigarette and had just lighted it when Cochran seized it frantically and began to puff at it, for the first time in almost five months.

By the time the gate was reached every son of Old Nassau who could possibly emulate his gridiron proteges in pushing through the crowd, was at the heels of "Gerry" Cochran. Each took his turn at embracing him. The players walked all the way to the station amid tremendous cheering from throats now barely capable of it, but for the enthusiasm bred of victory.

Once inside the waiting room the team congratulated itself more at leisure. "Biffy" got up and led the dear old locomotive cheer with a "Cochran" on the end.

Then Kelley, the pet of the orange and black, jumped up the stairs and into the room. He carried the dearest trophy any college man could own—the football his beloved alma mater had carried through old Eli so many times. "Gerry" Cochran seized it, hugged it, and kissed it. Then the omnipresent "Biffy" did the same thing. Holding it between them, they marched into the Tigers' special car.

When asked by a reporter of THE TIMES to say something about the game, Cochran replied:

"We've won; that's all. I can't say anything more."

The eleven rode to the Forty-second Street Station on Sixth Avenue and then took cabs to the Murray Hill Hotel.

Eli's Sons in Tears.

Gloom of the very deepest, heartrending sort pervaded old Eli's sons. They marched from the field with an air that said nothing could console them.

"Josh" Hartwell led their forces. He got a cab for Capt. Murphy and big Chadwick, and then jumped in with them. Before starting, he assured a TIMES reporter that Capt. Murphy was not seriously injured.

"Merely a jammed shoulder," he said.

The rest of the team went down town in a tally-ho. Throughout the long ride all the way down Seventh Avenue, across One Hundred and Tenth Street, and down Fifth Avenue, to the Plaza, not a single word was spoken. Three or four of them broke down and cried. It was a pitiful sight. Their despondency was not lessened by the questions of the small boys as to the score. Receiving no reply, they would cheer old Eli.

Nobody Seriously Hurt.

Of the four men injured in the game, Capt. Murphy, Benjamin, and Hines of Yale and Bannard of Princeton, none was seriously hurt. In fact, they all took a lively part at the dinners after the game. Three of the men, Capt. Murphy, Bannard, and Benjamin, were not expected to be able to play through the entire game because of injuries received previously, but in spite of these the men played longer than the manager had figured on, and their retirement was more due to lack of endurance than physical injury.

Hines of Yale, who retired during the first half and was succeeded by Mills, had his shoulder badly wrenched, but would have continued if Yale had not possessed nearly as good a man to take his place.

IN THE GREAT CROWD.

It Gathered Early—Students Tried to Outshout and Outsing Each Other—Women Fluttered College Colors.

The crowd began to assemble outside the gates as early as 9:30. An hour later Acting Inspector Thompson and his corps of Sergeants and Roundsmen entered the grounds to station the force of 300 policemen. At noon the drizzling rain started in earnest, and made the people uncomfortable. When the gates were thrown open, at least 7,000 people besieged the main entrance, and dozens of persons were fairly shot through the passageway and were pushed past the ticket-takers. The constant stream of people soon promised the largest attendance of any game played in this city.

As soon as squads of students arrived they started the familiar college cries throughout the crowd, Yale answering Yale and Princeton answering Princeton in sympathy, and sometimes Princeton and Yale answering each other with good-natured combativeness. The Yale sympathizers, for the most part, contented themselves with the old "Rah-Rah-Rah! Rah-Rah-Rah! Yale!" while Princeton sympathizers contented themselves only with the long-drawn "Rah-Rah-Rah! Tiger-Tiger-Tiger! Siss-Siss-Siss-Siss! Boom-Boom-Boom! Ah-Ah-Ah! Princeton!"

Huge yellow chrysanthemums were flaunted by Princeton adherents, while Yale contented itself with the modest violet. There were ribbons of orange and black and blue and dresses with college colors predominant and parasols of orange and of blue dancing above the crowd. Delegates from the University of Pennsylvania and other colleges flaunted uppermost their own colors with the colors of the contesting teams, and slightly relieved the monotony of blue and orange.

Athletic Clubs Take Sides.

About 500 representatives of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn attended. Their sympathies were with Yale. A goodly number of Orange Athletic Club representatives were stowed away in the grand stands. They did most of their cheering for Princeton, though there was a little bad feeling between the two organizations last season.

The Elizabeth Athletic Club and the Volunteer Athletic Club of Harlem were banded together in the early part of the game to shout for Yale; but in the latter part of the second half they cheered lustily for the Tigers. The New-York Athletic Club members demonstrated their approval of Yale early, but were forced to praise Princeton's excellent aggressive work later. The Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, with 400 Yale adherents, was also in evidence.

The Rival Singers.

About a score of coaches were gathered in the space reserved for vehicles, and most of these were overcrowded with rollicking students, bubbling over with song and merriment. These coach parties were responsible for nearly all the noise of singing and cheering in the anxious hours before the game. Drilled cheering parties, representing both colleges, endeavored to outshout and outsing each other. Yale's favorite song had the air of "The New Bully," and the students with great gusto sang the taunting lines:

Have you heard about Old Eli, he's just come to town,
He's round about Manhattan Field to throw old Nassau down;
He's looking for the Tiger, it must be found.
He's a battle-scarred old hero and he don't allow
Any Jersey-jungled tigers with him to raise a row,
For he's going to catch the beast and tame him now.

Chorus.

Then we'll give a cheer for Yale, Yale, Yale, Yale,
Then we'll give a cheer for Yale, Yale, Yale, Yale,
Then we'll give a cheer for Yale;
We're looking for the Tiger, to twist his tail.

Princeton jeeringly flung back a parody on "She May Have Seen Better Days," with the chorus:

Yale may have seen better days,
When she was in her prime;
Yale may have seen better days,
Once upon a time.

Though at New-Haven she fell,
Yale cannot mend her ways;
Some poor old rooter is mourning for Yale
Who has seen better days.
Swim out Old Eli,
We'll swipe the men in blue;
Galley's in the centre,
And he knows just what to do.

The Tigers also took a cue from "Swim Out, O'Grady," and their chorus ran:

When the Princeton cyclone strikes them,
It will spoil 'em just a few;
Then swim out, Old Eli,
Swim out, out, out, out.

Many Smart Coaches.

Other coaches bore evidence of the interest taken in the game by people of social importance. These coaches were beflagged and profusely decorated with college colors, while blue and orange parasols were held above them. The fluttering ribbons and smart costumes, however, were hidden under mackintoshes. But the mackintoshes could not damp the enthusiasm of the coach parties.

The first coach on the field was driven in by Oakley Rhinelander, who had a dozen Yale sympathizers from Columbia University on board. W. R. H. Martin's coach arrived next, and among the occupants were L. Crowbridge Martin, W. S. Peters, W. Scott Campbell, Allan Kennerday, Arthur Peck, Yale, '97; Percy Kennerday, Norman Peck, E. Trowbridge Hall, Paul Kennerday, and S. G. Barclay, all enthusiastic Yale rooters.

A Divided Coach.

The Oscar E. Walters coach was made up of both Yale and Princeton partisans, among whom were Miss Mabel Parks, Walter Levitt, Miss Jessie Levitt, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, the Misses Newcome, William H. Cahus, Walter Presinger, and A. Newcome, Yale, '97.

The Yale Sheffield Scientific School was represented by three coaches, led by George Flynn, '97; Harry McCandless and J. McCullagh, Yale, '97.

The "Anti-Calico Gang" of Yale, Sheffield Scientific School, '98, was led by O. Hickok and Ruggles, '97.

Students Root for Yale.

The majority of the local schoolboys for the first half of the game favored Yale, but the Berkeley and De La Salle boys were solid for Princeton in the second half, as were most of the representatives of the other schools. The Trinity and Harvard Schools rooted for Princeton, while Dwight and Cutler continually cheered Yale. Barnard School boys backed Princeton from the first. The sympathies of the Columbia Grammar, Hamilton Institute, and Condon Schools were divided.

A great number of old graduates of both universities were present, and they had a sort of reunion during the intermission. Among them were G. W. Chauncey, Yale, '79; Daniel Chauncey, '82; M. Garrison, '80; J. E. Lawrence, '78; Gen. Amasa H. Parker, '55; Harry Sheldon, '87; G. P. Sandford, '90; W. R. Thompson, '81; B. Richardson, '92; Harry Beecher, '89; William H. Ford, '80; Leonard C. Trask, '90; Wyllys Terry, '88; Harry Whitney, '89; J. Goodwin, '00; T. Pearsall, '87; L. Prescott Sproll, '85; Alfred Norris, '90; Walter Raymond, '88; Jack Sloane, '90; C. D. Brinckerhoff, '87; Howard Spellman, '86; T. H. Matthewson, '70; Walter Gibb, '88; J. J. Badger, '59; Harry Ormiston, '86.

G. Vandyke was the leader on the Yale-Bartlett 1900 coach, and Palmer of the Yale-Anthony 1900 coach. The Viking Club

Continued on Page 8.

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AND ORDER ONE OF OUR $15.50 OVERCOATS.
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229 Broadway, opp. P. O.; Bowery, cor. Broome;
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'Twas midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk was dreaming of the hour

Inasmuch as our **Old Crow Rye** promotes sound sleep and sweet dreams, the Turk may have indulged in a nightcap before retiring, though against the tenets of Mahomet. In those days the imitators had not bobbed up serenely, and there were no Raines laws. See that the word **Rye** is in large red letters on label, and our firm name on case, cork, capsule, and label. Sold by all respectable dealers.

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FOR SHORT TIME LOANS

SENATOR CHANDLER SPEAKS OF BOND ISSUES.

He Thinks that the Dingley Bill Will Not Pass Congress and that an Extra Session Will Be Called in April Next.

Senator William E. Chandler of New-Hampshire is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will go to Washington to-morrow to attend to some preliminary work before the opening of Congress.

Senator Chandler told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had little hope that any tariff legislation would be completed before March 4.

"While I am as much in favor of the passage of some measure which will increase the revenue of the Government as Senator Sherman is, I am not so confident as he that it will be accomplished," said Senator Chandler. "I incline more toward Senator Aldrich's views that the time is too short. I think it is better not to raise the expectation of the public than to lead them on through false hope to disappointment.

"I do not believe that the Dingley bill can be passed, but I do believe it may be possible to pass another measure which will allow the country to raise money to meet its expenses."

"What sort of measure?"

"A measure authorizing short-time loans. Heretofore, when it has been necessary to maintain the gold reserve, the President has had no means of raising money except by the issue of long-time bonds. I am not in favor of issuing any more thirty-year 4 per cents, but I am in favor of borrowing on short time, say, two or three years, if there is need of money to meet expenses. The situation as regards the Government seems to me to be like that of an individual who has to meet some extraordinary expense. Suppose a business man wants to build a house, a store, or a factory, and his income is not sufficient to meet the expense. He may give his note for one, two, or three years, and why should not the Government, having extraordinary expenses, do the same thing? Three years hence there may be a surplus. Short-time bonds could then be paid, and the interest saved. I hope a bill may be passed at the coming short session which will authorize loans of this sort."

"Do you not expect Congress will be called to meet in special session to consider revenue measures?"

"Unless legislation of some sort which will provide more revenue is enacted this Winter, I expect a session will be called for April. I believe it would be wise to do this, rather than devote so much of the regular session to consideration of a tariff bill, which could not be completed and put into effect until shortly before the next Congressional election. That proved disastrous for the Republicans in 1890 and for the Democrats in 1894.

"I expect that the free-silver Republicans will help in the passage of a tariff bill. I am not in favor of reading any of them out of the Republican Party. They are Republicans on all questions except the silver question, and as they know there is a President who will block them for four years and a House that will give no free coinage for two, they will not stand out on this issue.

"I believe in being extremely liberal with all the Republicans who supported Bryan. If they say they are still Republicans, that should settle it, and a Republican Senatorial caucus is not such a sacred thing, in my opinion, that they should not be invited. The newspaper men usually print what occurs in caucus the next morning anyhow."

"Are there any candidates for the Cabinet in New-England?"

"There may be. Speaker Reed, of course, has been talked of. He wouldn't accept a Cabinet position. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has also been talked of. He doesn't want a place. Senator Proctor of Vermont is in the same list. He doesn't want a place. Gov. Busiel of New-Hampshire would like to be Secretary of the Navy. He will have backing by New-Hampshire Republicans. Representative Boutelle of Maine might possibly be on the list as Secretary of the Navy."

COL. SCOTT AND THE CABINET.

The West Virginian Favors Bliss for the Treasury.

Col. Nathan B. Scott, the member of the Republican National Committee from West Virginia, was in this city yesterday. He had just come from Canton, where he went some days ago for a conference with President-elect McKinley.

Mr. Scott was one of the National Executive Committee in charge of the headquarter work in this city. Since the election he has been on some of the "slates" for a Cabinet position. He declined to discuss his own chances or ambition for an appointment. Some of his friends say that he is likely to be recognized as the representative of the South.

Some time ago H. Clay Evans of Tennessee was scheduled for a place, but the reported action of the Republican State Committee in Tennessee is said to have some bearing on his chances. At a recent meeting of the committee a resolution was introduced indorsing the Tennessean for a Cabinet place, but it was not adopted.

Mr. Evans has figured as a candidate for the Vice Presidency in two or three National Republican Conventions. The failure of his State Committee to indorse him is not understood by those who make up the Cabinet from day to day.

Whatever chances Mr. Scott of West Virginia may have had are considered better since the incident in Tennessee than they were before.

Mr. Scott said yesterday that he did not care to say what Major McKinley had told him as to his course during the next few months.

"I will say," said Mr. Scott, "that I am personally in favor of Cornelius N. Bliss for Secretary of the Treasury.

"I believe he is well qualified to fill the position, and his selection would be a good beginning for Major McKinley.

"I do not know when Major McKinley expects to make public the names of those who will compose his Cabinet.

"I think he will have his selections about all made within two months, though he may not take the public into his confidence at that time.

Fog Bothers Vessels.

A heavy fog prevailed on the rivers and bays yesterday, greatly inconveniencing shipping. The Fulton Ferry boat Fulton and a fishing smack were in collision shortly before noon, but no damage was done beyond the smashing of a small plank in the ferryboat. A number of vessels due were not reported, and presumably were waiting outside of the Hook for the fog to lift. The Ward Line steamship Yucatan, bound out for Havana, groped her way to the Hook, but was delayed there for some time. The pilotboat Washington, while rounding Scotland Lightship, rubbed against it and had her bowsprit carried away.

Mr. Moyle Will Sing.

Samuel Moyle, the new basso, from Australia, will sing at the morning service today at Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, the recitative and aria from Handel's "Messiah," "Thus Saith the Lord," and "But Who May Abide."

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MONEY SAVED TO THE CITY.

Bill for Printing Official Canvass Might Have Been $200,000.

When the Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, met in the Council Chamber of the City Hall yesterday to make the official declaration of the vote cast at the last election they clearly demonstrated that they did not sanction the unnecessary expenditure of public money in extravagant advertisement of the results of the canvass.

The Board of Canvassers was organized for the purpose of counting the vote, on Nov. 10, and on that day a resolution was offered designating five newspapers to print the statements and determination of the canvass under Section 130, Chapter 909, of the Laws of 1896. This law directs the advertisement of the results of the canvass in one paper to be designated by the County Clerk and in such other papers as might be designated by the Board of Canvassers. The County Clerk had designated The Daily News.

The Canvassers adopted the resolution designating the five additional newspapers unanimously. The newspapers so designated were THE TIMES, Journal, Tribune, Morning Advertiser, and Press.

On Nov. 12 THE NEW-YORK TIMES editorially called attention to the probability that under this designation six newspapers might print the entire election returns with the detailed vote in all of the election districts of the city, and that this might entail an expense upon the city of about $200,000.

This information was a great surprise to the Aldermen, who lost no time in taking steps to prevent any waste of the public money. On the day their attention was called to the matter Alderman Olcott, the Republican leader of the Board of Aldermen, and Alderman Oakley, Tammany, who is Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, held a consultation, and then Mr. Olcott interrupted the proceedings of the Board of Canvassers long enough to move the appointment of a committee to look into the matter of advertising. This committee was made up of Chairman Oakley and Aldermen Olcott and Goodwin.

After the Board of Canvassers convened yesterday morning Alderman Olcott presented the following report and moved its adoption:

"The committee appointed on Nov. 12, 1896, to investigate the matter of advertising the statements and determination of the Board of County Canvassers, respectfully recommend for adoption the following resolution, as amended by the Board of County Canvassers on Nov. 10, 1896, designating the papers in which to publish the statements of said board:

"'Resolved, That the following named newspapers be and they are hereby designated as the newspapers in which the Clerk of the City and County of New-York shall publish the statements and determination, as authorized by Section 130, Chapter 909, of the Laws of 1896:

"'THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"'The New-York Journal.
"'The New-York Tribune.
"'The New-York Morning Advertiser.
"'The New-York Press.

"'Such publication to be made at not more than the regular advertising rates of each paper, respectively, and the above designation to be void in the case of any such papers whose charge for the publication would exceed $1,500.'"

This report was unanimously adopted.

Speaking of the matter afterward, Mr. Olcott said:

"It was my impression from the first that the cost of advertising in each newspaper would not exceed the amount we have now limited the expense to, but we appreciate the services of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in calling our attention to what might have been somewhat like carelessness on our part. It is but just to say that many of the Aldermen were informed by representatives of newspapers that the cost in no case would exceed $2,000 for any one newspaper. None of the Aldermen had any idea whatever that an enormous expenditure might be entailed upon the city in this matter, as suggested by THE TIMES. We have had no desire except to do what was just and proper in the matter. The statements and determinations resulting from the canvass can now be printed and widely circulated without unnecessary expense to the city. We have safeguarded our original intentions."

Chairman Oakley of the Board of Canvassers said:

"The determination which we have reached in the matter is entirely satisfactory to me, and I am sure that it is to the other members of the board. I had no idea that under this designation the tabulated returns from the various election districts could be published until the article appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. My impression has been that nothing but the declarations and statements read at the conclusion of the canvass could be published under this designation. However, the interests of all concerned have now been guarded carefully."

This was the first designation made under this law by the canvassers, and they have established a precedent.

MR. ARBUCKLE'S MOVEMENTS.

Detectives Trace Him to Two Hours Before His Death.

The detectives who have been trying to ascertain the movements of Frank P. Arbuckle of Denver before he was found in a dying condition at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, Thursday morning at 3 o'clock, made some progress yesterday. They say that they have traced him up to 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

According to the detectives, Mr. Arbuckle was at that time at the St. Charles Hotel, Sixth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. He then had his watch, pin, and a roll of money. After leaving the hotel he went toward the elevated station at Forty-second Street. Later he had boarded an up-town elevated train. At least the ticket chopper on duty at that time said that a man answering the description of Mr. Arbuckle had got on the train. The man was apparently intoxicated, but not in a helpless condition. The hotel clerk also said that Mr. Arbuckle was intoxicated, and had been advised to stay at the hotel all night.

There was also reason to believe, according to the police, that Mr. Arbuckle was for a short time in front of Wakeley's saloon, at the corner of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, talking with a cabman, and that they had gone into the saloon and Arbuckle had treated persons in the place freely.

The four prisoners who were arrested on the ground that they know something about the death of Mr. Arbuckle were taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday and remanded for examination on Monday. They were represented by Lawyer Emanuel Friend.

On entering the courtroom Mr. Friend applied for admission within the railing, but was refused by a policeman. He did not tell the policeman what his business was. Later he appealed to Magistrate Brann that he be allowed to see his clients. He was told that he could see them when the case was called. He then insisted on being heard. There was more talk, and after telling him to take a seat Magistrate Brann ordered him placed under arrest for contempt of court. An examination of the case was then arranged for next Saturday, and Mr. Friend was released on his own recognizance.

Mr. Carl's Recital.

William C. Carl, organist of the old First Presbyterian Church of New-York, gave the thirty-eighth of his Saturday afternoon recitals yesterday. He was assisted by Mrs. Antonio H. Sawyer, contralto, and Samuel Moyle, basso. Among the numbers on the programme was a pastoral sonata, (Josef Rheinberger,) Mr. Carl; recitative and aria, "Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone," from the "Creation" of Haydn, Mr. Moyle; "Berçeuse de Joselyn," by Benjamin Godard and arranged by Mr. Carl for the organ; fantasia on a Welsh air, (new,) composed and played by Mr. Carl.

May Be Paterson's Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Ex-Representative Cadmus of New-Jersey, who was a gold Democrat in the campaign and a warm friend of Vice President-elect Hobart, is spoken of here as likely to be made Postmaster at Paterson, N. J.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF

SENATOR MORGAN TALKS OF THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Does Not Expect the Dingley Bill to Pass—An International Agreement for Bimetallism Not Deemed Feasible.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In an extended talk with a reporter, printed in The Star, Senator Morgan says that he does not look for the passage of the Dingley bill, expresses the opinion that it was offered as a bribe to the Northwestern wool growers to vote against silver, and says he is willing to stand aside and let the Senate pass it, possibly with the help of some Democrats.

Mr. Sherman's proposition for bimetallism he considers impossible of performance. Mr. McKinley, he says, may make a pretense toward advancing international bimetallism by the appointment of a commission, for which he has all the sanction of law necessary, but he will not use his authority to do it. He does not believe that any international agreement would be binding, as it would be a surrender of sovereignty.

Senator Morgan expects that the Republicans will make an effort to tax the people to get money enough to "ease the financial question out of sight." He is positive in his refusal to act with the gold Democrats, whom he describes as "Republicans by another name," and suggests, for illustration, the impossibility of imagining Ambassador Bayard joining in a caucus of the Democratic Party.

"Do you think the National Democrats will endeavor to have the Republicans modify their attitude on the tariff so that they could support them in another campaign against free silver?"

"They will surely wish to offer Mr. McKinley some opportunity to exercise an element of consistency; and, inasmuch as he has always voted for silver every time he got a chance, and for a high tariff whenever he could do so, he should not be expected to give up both of these policies in order to keep company with five men in the Senate and a majority in probably three election precincts in the United States. I suppose Buckner uttered a Confederate yell and got his precinct through, and I believe there were one or two others that were carried for his ticket, but I am not sure about that."

Senator Morgan says he considers the silver cause stronger than ever; that it does not need leadership, and that the silver feeling will be strong in the Senate when the Congress meets.

SOUTHWICK TALKS OF TARIFF.

No Chance for the Dingley Bill—A Special Session Projected.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Congressman George N. Southwick believes that it is altogether unlikely that the coming session of the present Congress will do anything so far as revenue, tariff, or financial legislation is concerned. "There will be about fifty legislative days to the session, and they will be almost monopolized by regular appropriation bills," he says.

"Beyond consideration and action upon them, nothing will be done.

"Mr. Dingley is entirely correct in considering the possibility of passing such a tariff bill as that of last Winter which bore his name to be exceedingly remote. In my opinion, the bill is as dead as Julius CæSar. The temper of the House will be manifested immediately after it assembles Dec. 7, and the people will quickly perceive that the tariff question will not be permitted to assume form, substance, and direction until after March 4, 1897. There will be no tariff agitation worthy of the title in Congress this Winter. After March 4 a special session of the new Senate and House will perfect tariff legislation along the lines laid down by the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis.

"Our platform made the restoration of a protective tariff the leading issue of the campaign, and Major McKinley's personality and record embodied the issue so clearly that no voter in the land was deceived regarding the Republican position.

"No Dingley bill for me. Congress would not pass it, and if Congress could pass it, President Cleveland would veto it. I do not believe that even the Venezuelan crisis could have induced him to approve a bill which restored a protective duty on wool. The next tariff bill will be presented to President McKinley and signed by him."

Mme. Litvinne Is Here.

Mme. Felia Litvinne, who is to make her appearance in "The Huguenots" Wednesday night at the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived in New-York Friday on the Normannia, from Hamburg, and is staying at the Gilsey House. Mme. Litvinne is the sister-in-law of Edouard de Reszke. She began her career at the age of eighteen, in Italian opera, in Paris in 1884, with the de Reszkes. Since then she has sung in grand opera in Paris and in Brussels. She created the part of Brunhilde of the Valkyr in French, and has sung in Milan, Naples, Rome, and in Russia, by order of the Emperor. She was singing in Lyons, France, a month ago, when Maurice Grau asked her to come to America. She accepted an engagement to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House, in New-York, and Mr. Grau paid the forfeit of her Lyons contract.

Swedish Fair in Brooklyn.

The Swedish National Fair, to raise funds for a Swedish hospital, opened at the "Universal Building," in Washington Street, Brooklyn, last evening. Judging from the attendance last evening its success is assured. The hall was beautifully decorated, and there were many charming booths. The fair will continue to and including next Saturday. The ladies of the various Swedish churches were in charge of the booths. The Swedish Hospital, for which the fair was started, was incorporated last July. C. G. Edling is President, Ernst Ludgren Vice President, H. A. C. Dahl cashier, and Charles K. Johanson Financial Secretary.

Speaker Reed in Town.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed arrived in this city from the West yesterday morning, and is the guest of Col. A. G. Paine of 18 West Forty-ninth Street. He will go to his home in Maine to-day, to remain about a week before going to Washington for the Winter. At Mr. Paine's house last night it was said that the Speaker had been engaged all day on matters of private business, and he was trying to escape newspaper men and politicians. He asked to be excused from discussing politics or the probable action of Congress.

TEUTONIC
A CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT OF
MALT & HOPS
FOR CONVALESCENTS, NURSING MOTHERS AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM INSOMNIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc.
A VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE for SOLID FOOD RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS.
PREPARED BY S. LIEBMANN'S SON'S BREWING CO
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

MAZAMA: A delicious breakfast Cereal. Fifteen cents' worth, when cooked, provides 23 lbs. of perfect Food.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 16 5th Ave.

Thanksgiving.

We all have much to be thankful for, and many tables will be especially brightened for this year's feast.

SILVER
will brighten your table and add to its beauty.

SOLID SILVER
exquisitely wrought in artistic and practical forms. Everything needed for use or decoration.

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SILVERSMITHS,
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WEBER PIANOS.
RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
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Grand and Upright Pianos, all in perfect condition and absolutely up to the WEBER STANDARD of excellence.
These Pianos are now offered for sale at a
Great Reduction
FROM FORMER PRICES.
WILLIAM FOSTER,
AS RECEIVER OF
WEBER PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms: 108 5th Ave.

CLUBS MAY CONSOLIDATE.

Talk to That Effect Concerning the Manhattan and Democratic.

There has been some talk of consolidation by members of the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs. No definite action has been taken by either club. About 120 members of the Democratic Club are now members of the Manhattan, while the total membership of the former is about 600.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower is President of the Democratic Club. He said that the plan of union had been discussed to some extent by members of that club, but he did not commit himself as favoring the plan.

Both clubs are composed of Democrats. The Manhattan Clubhouse is at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the old Stewart mansion. The Democratic Clubhouse is a brownstone at 617 Fifth Avenue.

Among the Democrats who are members of both are William C. Whitney, C. C. Baldwin, Charles J. Canda, Col. William L. Brown, ex-Mayors Gilroy and Grant, ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, Isidor Straus, Charles W. Dayton, and William B. Hornblower.

RUN OVER BY A TRUCK.

W. H. Brown Killed in Eighth Avenue—Driver Escapes.

William H. Brown, who was employed as a salesman at Le Boutillier's dry goods store, in Fourteenth Street, was run over at Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street by a truck yesterday afternoon and received a fracture of the skull that caused death in a few minutes.

The driver of the truck whipped up his horses immediately after the accident and escaped arrest. Those who saw the truck say it was a heavy one, and two men were on it besides the driver. No witness had been found last night by the police who had seen just how Brown was run over.

Brown was a widower. His three children are in an institution. He lived at 183 Eighth Avenue.

Laurada Jury Discharged.

The jury which has been hearing the evidence in the trial of Col. Ennlio Munez and Capt. Charles B. Dickman for connection with the alleged filibustering expedition of the Laurada to Cuba, last May, failed to agree upon a verdict, after seven hours' consultation on Friday. Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, discharged the jury yesterday. Munez and Dickman renewed their bail, which was fixed at $2,500 each, the bonds being signed by Luciano Govip de Miranda of 116 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Southern Editors Here.

T. T. Stockton of The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Herald; ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and T. C. Hemphill of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier are at the Astor House. They are here on business connected with the Southern Associated Press, having been appointed a committee to look after certain matters of the association.

Mayor Gleason Files a Demurrer.

Lawyer George Stevens, in behalf of Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, yesterday withdrew the plea of not guilty which the Mayor had entered to the indictment charging him with violating the election law and filed a demurrer, claiming that the statements in the indictment do not constitute a crime. Argument will be heard by Judge Gaynor, in the Queens County Court, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Assaulted a Former Keeper.

Daniel Clinton, who was released Oct. 15 from the Kings County Penitentiary, where he had been serving a two years' term for bigamy, met William Hansburg of 96 Amity Street, who had been one of his keepers, on a Cross-town Brooklyn car, Friday evening. He began to abuse Hansburg, and the keeper got off the car. Clinton followed and sprang upon Hansburg from behind, knocked him down, and fled. He has not been found.

Mailboat Plan Approved.

The plan for the use by the Post Office of a fast seamboat to take from the incoming ocean steamships such mail as is intended for points outside of New-York, sort it, and carry it direct to the railroad stations has been approved at Washington, and Congress will be asked to appropriate $40,000 for the purpose. The mail has hitherto been taken off by the steamship companies.

Wheat Going Down.

December wheat was at the close of the Produce Exchange yesterday three-quarters of a point lower than the last quotation of Friday. The future opened at 84½, a gain of ⅛ over Friday's close, was quoted at 85 and 85⅝, and closed at 85⅝.

TO WELCOME MR. M'KINLEY

WASHINGTON PREPARATIONS FOR INAUGURATION DAY.

Dismissed and Reduced Clerks Hoping for Restoration—Dead Letter Business Declines—A Fine New Catalogue—Fanciulli's Expensive Benefit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—It may seem very early to be getting ready for the inauguration of President McKinley, but the preparations are on foot, and the records show that it has been customary to set about planning the ceremonies for March 4 quite as early as this middle date of November preceding the inauguration day. It might be supposed that the frequent recurrence of the function would diminish local interest in it. On the contrary, with each inauguration the anxiety on the part of crowds of men to be made prominent in connection with the ceremonies increases, and as the eventful day draws nearer there are some squabblings and jealousies and rivalries that betray a desire to be noticed by the Administration and the people as willing to be identified intimately with the incoming Chief Magistrate.

The making of arrangements is usually confided by the Chairman of the National Committee of the winning party to some prominent member of that party living in Washington; he in turn selects a committee of fifty or thereabout, and this committee names lesser committees which distribute the work to be done in order to have the parade, the decorations, the lodging of visiting organizations, the ball, arranged for in advance and looked after on the day of inauguration. The Committee of Arrangements is not made up alone of members of the victorious party. Once a man has been elected, Washington Democrats and Republicans do not worry much about the politics of the man; they just turn in and do the best they can together to assure his successful introduction to the White House. Next Spring the Committee of Arrangements will have a Republican for Chairman, just as in 1892 a Democrat was the Chairman. There will be much for the committee to do. It will have to raise a subscription with which to carry out a programme that will call for liberal expenditure of money. Then arrangements must be made by the committee for engaging lodgings for military and civic organizations proposing to join the escort of McKinley to and from the Capitol, to have a proper hall hired and decorated for the ball, to have tickets printed and badges prepared, to carry on much correspondence, and to obtain the co-operation of the police to maintain an open way for the parade from the White House to the Capitol and back.

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The last three inaugurations have been seen by larger crowds than came to look at any former installations. Now it is promised that the inauguration of next Spring will be witnessed by a great many more persons than the throngs that saw Harrison and Cleveland make the trip twice together. A committee will be named to put the paraders in place and to see that they are not obliged to sleep out of doors if they remain over night. Already speculators are engaging windows on the avenue, to be relet "on the day" at fabulous prices. A medal must be provided as a souvenir, copies of it to be given to the retiring President and the President who will succeed him. The copies for Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley will be of gold, those for the committees, to be paid for by the wearers, of silver, and bronze copies will be sold on the streets to all who care to have them. Then the Bureau of Engraving and Printing must be put at work preparing the plate from which the ball tickets are to be printed. They are always elaborate, and since the last one has become artistic as well as skillful, the ticket for the inauguration ball of 1897 may be expected to be quite as good as the new currency.

The participation of men of all parties will not be unusual, but next March there will be more Democratic enthusiasm than there was at either the inauguration of 1889 or of 1881. The date of Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration does not seem to be so very far away, but a glance at the list of prominent men who composed the Committee of Arrangements will remind one of the flight of time and the mortality of man. Among those who then served were Senator J. S. Barbour of Virginia, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Sheridan, Admiral Porter, Admiral Rodgers, Gen. Meigs, Prof. Baird, George Bancroft, and Dr. J. M. Toner, all dead; President Arthur, who gracefully welcomed the incoming President, and Vice President Hendricks, two of the most popular figures in the throng of prominent men seen together in the then incomplete Pension Building, used for a ballroom, have slept through two Administrations since that day.

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One of the first matters to which the new President will be asked to give attention will be the complaints of a number of former employes of the Government and of some persons who are still in employment, but in reduced positions, that they have been improperly dismissed or reduced by the Administration that is now drawing to a close. Some of the most conspicuous of these complaints will come from former employes of the Treasury Department, and they will be sustained by what seems to be unanswerable proof that there were dismissals for reasons not at all creditable to the Secretary of the Treasury. The limit of time of one year within which, under the civil service regulations, it is possible for a dismissed person to secure reinstatement, if his dismissal has been made for reasons not affecting his integrity, has expired in many of the cases referred to here. For these cases it will be necessary, if they are to be restored, to have a new regulation or individual exceptions made by the President. As the President has absolute control over the regulations, he may, if he so chooses, grant exceptions to the rule of limitation. The Civil Service Commissioners have disproved of some of the dismissals made without apparent cause, and to some of the reductions made with the apparent purpose of promoting Democrats already within the classified service at the expense of clerks reduced presumably because they were Republicans. This programme will add to the duties of the President, and he will be prevailed upon to give the matter his attention only upon a representation very forcibly presented to him.

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The people of this country are learning to address their letters and newspapers with more care, and the result of this increased care is shown in the report of First Assistant Postmaster General Jones for the year. The report does not account for the disappearance of illustrated newspapers and magazines from the mail, even when those newspapers have printed wrappers upon them, but it gives much encouraging information. During the year ended June 30, 1893, the Dead Letter Office at Washington received 6,503,786 pieces of matter that could not be delivered or that were unclaimed. With a little pressure upon the service a more complete delivery of badly addressed matter was secured. In 1894 there was a reduction in the number of dead-letter packages of 53,339 pieces, and in 1895 the reduction was 659,945 pieces. Still persisting in reforms introduced, the reduction for the year ended June 30, 1896, was 87,759 upon the figures of the preceding year, the aggregate decrease of receipts at the Dead Letter Office for the period between 1893 and 1896 having been about 12 per cent. of the receipts of 1892-3. This measure of success is attributed largely to the adoption of the instruction by the Post Office Department to all senders of letters and packages to write return addresses upon their correspondence or merchandise. The reduction in the number and mass of dead-letter packages is gratifying to the Post Office Department, because it shows that, while the increase in the amount of mail matter handled was normal, being about 0.5 per cent. for the three years, the reduction in the number of undeliverable packages was really 13 per cent. If the old percentage of dead letters had been maintained, the number of packages that would have gone to the letter morgue would have been 22,712,125, instead of 17,935,981—more than 3,000,000 more pieces than were received.

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Superintendent of Documents F. A. Crandell has just published a "Catalogue of the Public Documents of the Fifty-third Congress and of All Departments of the Government of the United States for the Period from March 4, 1893, to June 30, 1895." To the reader of this paragraph who is not interested in Government publications or in catalogues, which are not often fascinating things, it will be useless for the writer to use enthusiastic language to praise Mr. Crandell's work. Mr. Crandell admits in his preface that he has defied Congress in calling his book a catalogue instead of a "comprehensive index," which he insists is quite a different thing from a catalogue. Mr. John G. Ames had made a "comprehensive index" as the Superintendent of Documents of the Department of the Interior, in which he included all the publications of the Government between 1881 and 1893. Mr. Ames called his book an index, which Mr. Crandell evidently considers a misnomer. But it was a fine thing to get, after the almost useless catalogue prepared by the late Ben: Perley Poore, which is of no value to any one not making a chronological study of publications by the Government, but it was less simple than the catalogue just made by Mr. Crandell. It was put up on a wide page, with three columns, one showing the origin of a book, the next giving its title and a brief but full description, and the third telling where it might be found. Mr. Crandell has made just a strict dictionary catalogue, in which any one knowing the alphabet and the subject about which he hopes to find a book can soon get it. There is no table of contents, no index, no side columns, no chronological or numerical order, but all the information is brought into the paragraph that might be distributed over several columns by a different system of cataloguing. It is a finely made book of 638 pages, but like successive books of other series published by the Government, it does not fit in a shelf with the book that preceded it.

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Fanciulli, the leader of the Marine Band, has had a "benefit" concert performance in the Convention Hall, and it looks as though he might be compelled to pay something like $160 for the luxury. The benefit—odd name, that—was patronized by the best of the people here; tickets were sold to the amount of about $700; two bands, and soloists, and a chorus gave gratuitous assistance and the hall appeared to be very well occupied. But three newspapers got about $150 each for advertising the concert, the hall cost quite a sum, ticket sellers and takers and ushers had to be paid for, and the expenditures for the affair are reported to have been about $900. Fanciulli promptly comes out with the assurance that if there is anything to be paid he will pay it, and that has prompted the suggestion from some of the people who got the money collected for Fanciulli's benefit that they will scale down their bills so as to let him out whole. "Beware the awful benefit!"

E. G. D.

A MATTER OF STATE PRIDE.

Hanna's Reason for Taking Charge of Inaugural Ceremonies.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—Mark Hanna said this morning: "My correspondence is almost as large as during the heat of the campaign. I was forced to call Major Dick here to take care of it."

"Have you not overstepped your prerogative as Chairman of the National Committee in deciding to assume full charge of the inaugural ceremonies at Washington?"

"Who says I have?"

Mr. Hanna was shown a Washington dispatch saying that leading Republicans were displeased because, as they claimed, Mr. Hanna had broken an established custom whereby the details of the ceremonies were left to the local committees. Mr. Hanna said:

"This is the first I have heard of this. It was the general sentiment of the National Committee that the affair should be left in my hands. I have decided to make appointments as I see fit. I hope to make the event a National affair, and, what is more, I will take a distinct pride in the showing that will be made by Ohio. This is a matter of State pride, and I believe Ohio Republicans will back me up."

MANY VISITORS AT CANTON.

Speaker Reed Passes Through the City Without Stopping.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 21.—Major McKinley had a large number of callers to-day. Among those from a distance was John S. Wise of New-York, who arrived from the East at 10:30 o'clock, and left for New-York at 1 P. M. Mr. Wise came out to talk about the New-York situation, and he had an hour's private conversation with Major McKinley about matters of a mere personal nature. It is inferred that he would accept a certain Federal appointment.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine, who passed through here on his way back from the Pacific coast yesterday, did not stop.

H. Walter Webb Convalescent.

H. Walter Webb, who has been ill for some time, is very much improved. Advices to his friends in this city from Scarborough report him as convalescent.

West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
CROWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
PRICES THE LOWEST
in bad times and the highest in good, is the regular rule in carpets.
When trade is dull, carpets must still be made and sold at a loss, or mills closed and a greater loss result. When prosperity returns, mills cannot be enlarged quickly, so there is a short supply and very high prices. The latter phase is coming fast, and you will save money if you select NOW before prices advance.
VELVET CARPETS at 75 cts. per yard.
Superb designs and fabrics in our upholstery department.
Holiday Novelties, clocks, bric-a-brac, &c., at money-saving prices.
CASH OR CREDIT.
CROWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

OPENING
ON MONDAY, NOV. 23, OF THE FIRST
Mazapura Tea Room
At No. 124 West 23d St., Near 6th Av.
During the First Three Days a Cup of Delightful
CEYLON-INDIA TEA
Will Be Served to Visitors FREE OF CHARGE.

Ah! Harcourt, you're looking well.

Yes, indeed. This is the garment that is attracting men of fashion this winter. The boulevards and promenades are full of them. Made to order, with fitted or straight back, cylinder front and wide sloping silk velvet collar, the

"Harcourt" Overcoat at $15. To Order

is a fine, stylish coat, made from West of England and Worumbo Kerseys, Carr's Melton and Patent Beaver in our popular shades—"Raven Black" and "Purplish Blue"—nice, smooth goods that will stand raw edges; Royal Chinchillas, short nap; soft woolly Montagnacs, and warm, furry Whitneys. Lined with silk, satin, Italian, worsted or cassimere of your own selection, or half and half.

Quality, style, fit and workmanship absolutely guaranteed.

Samples and Rules for self-measurement sent on request.

Cohen & Co *Tailors*
N. W. cor. Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.
105 and 107 Nassau St.
25, 27 and 29 Ann St.

Gifts That Always Please

Are pictures of real merit. They constitute an enduring reminder of the donor's thoughtfulness and good taste. They need not be expensive, as any one can see who will examine some of the reproductions of the masterpieces of fine art published by THE FRANZ HANFSTAENGL FINE ART PUBLISHING HOUSE of Munich and London, and shown at the New-York Branch, 114 FIFTH AV., NEAR 17TH ST.

An extensive collection of art photographs, photogravures, aquarellegravures, carbon reproductions, in delicate shades of blue, sepia, and green, absolutely permanent, &c., of the old and modern masters, artistically framed. Portraits of the great composers and authors, and Fine Art Books.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Phi Kappa Psi Club Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Albany last night for the Phi Kappa Psi Club of the City of New-York. The club is a joint organization of the Phi Kappa Psi Alumni Association of New-York and the New-York Gamma Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi Greek Letter Society at Columbia University. Headquarters of the club will be at the Black apartments, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Ferryboat Struck the Normannia.

While the steamer Normannia of the Hamburg Line was being docked at her pier in Hoboken shortly before midnight Friday, the ferryboat Morristown, which was carried along by the swift flood tide, crashed into her with considerable force. Neither vessel was damaged to any great extent. Shortly after the collision the Normannia crashed into the pier, and the pier rocked violently. A great crowd was on the pier, and the people became panic-stricken and many pany's employes stopped the rush. made a rush for the shore end. The com-

Poughkeepsie Wins at Whist.

The first annual tournament of the Hudson River Whist League for the Challenge Cup was held at the Palatine Hotel, Newburg, on Friday. The Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie was the victor, defeating West Point by 16 points and Newburg by 4 points. The following were the teams: West Point—Lieuts. Bethel and Davis, Lieut. Col. Felberger, and Dr. Murdock. Amrita—George Seaman, Theodore R. Brill, William A. Adriance, and Frederick W. Cole. Newburg—Dr. H. A. Waldron, Dr. E. O. Mitchell, J. V. Jordan, and Frank N. Bain. After Dec. 10, the cup will be subject to challenge by all of the clubs in the League.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."
FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.
have prepared a most interesting display of
THINGS GOOD FOR GIFTS,
individual in Style and reasonable in Cost,
and cordially invite leisurely Inspection.
Easy Chairs, Lounge Cushions, Draught Screens, } IN THE "LIBERTY" VELVETS
FOREST GREEN AND BROWN OAK { Settles, Armchairs, Bookshelves, Tables, Pipe and Platter Racks,
ENGLISH FURNITURE OF MAHOGANY IN THE OLD FASHION.
METAL PIECES: Russian Silver, Illuminated Copper, Flemish Hammered Brass, And English Pewter.
POTTERY: "Liberty" Green, "Della Robbia," Delft Blue, and "Rembrandt" Wares.
The Season's Importations of characteristic Wall Papers and "Liberty" Fabrics are complete, and Upholstery Workrooms on the premises are at the Service of Patrons purchasing Stuffs for Furnishings.
42d ST. W. AT 5TH AVE. Wall Papers and "Liberty" Fabrics. Carriage Free to all Parts of the States. (*Trademarks Reg'd*).

Sterling silver cold cream Jars, 49c.; ster

THE PRIZE MOTTO SELECTED

"ALL THE WORLD'S NEWS, BUT NOT A SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

D. M. Redfield of New Haven, Conn., Awarded the Times $100 Prize by Richard Watson Gilder.

The motto competition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has terminated in the award of the prize of $100 by the appointed judge of the contest, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, to the phrase which, in his judgment, is the best. THE TIMES offered this prize for a motto of not more than ten words which should more aptly express its distinguishing characteristics of decency and cleanness than the phrase, "All the news that's fit to print," which is already in use upon its electric sign at Madison Square.

The thousands of postal cards sent in by competitors for the prize were sifted by a committee of the staff of THE TIMES, and the 150 phrases which in their judgment had merit superior to the others were printed in last Sunday's paper and submitted to Mr. Gilder, who was to judge them and select the best. Although, as already announced, THE TIMES found no motto it would choose to adopt in preference to the one now in use, it determined to award the prize of $100 to the motto which the judge of the contest should designate as the best. Mr. Gilder's letter of award follows:

Mr. Gilder's Letter of Award.

Editorial Department
The Century Magazine,
Union Square, New-York, Nov. 21, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At your request I have carefully considered the 150 mottoes which were submitted to me. I agree with your announcement that for your purpose nothing better has been offered than what now is so effectively in use by you, "All the news that's fit to print."

I have, however, been somewhat embarrassed in the selection by your statement that you would not substitute any of the submitted mottoes in place of the one you now have. For this reason it might be more convenient for you to adopt a motto which would serve as subsidiary to the one that you have, rather than a good one that might some time be substituted for it. For instance, in addition to the phrase, "All the news that's fit to print," you might care to add any one of a number of the mottoes sent in, such as:

Possible Subsidiary Mottoes.

"All the news that informs, all the comment that enlightens."

"A family newspaper—clean, candid, comprehensive, and courteous."

"Pure in purpose, diligent in service."

"Clean and courageous, enterprising and elevating, instructive and patriotic."

"Good taste, good morals, good judgment, good citizenship, good journalism."

"Pure, patriotic, progressive."

"All the news—clean, concise, correct, comprehensive."

"Clean! Correct! Courageous! Greater New-York's greatest newspaper."

"Facts without fear, news without nastiness; politics without partisanship."

"New news, old principles, clean columns, pure English, fair play."

"A pure, patriotic, progressive paper for all the people."

"A bright, clean, diligent, enterprising, fearless, genuine, healthy, independent journal."

"We stand for private worth and public honor."

"For the news, the truth, our country, and our homes."

None Meets the Requirements.

But the terms of the competition require me to select, if possible, a "phrase of ten words or less which shall more aptly express the distinguishing characteristics of THE NEW-YORK TIMES than 'All the news that's fit to print,' now displayed on the electric sign on Madison Square." You have told me that in your judgment I cannot do this, and I agree with you, but I must at least say which comes nearest to this requirement. In other words, if the motto now in use had to be given up, which one would come nearest to it in aptness? Now, it seemed to me that a good many of the mottoes, while good enough in a way to be used, would hardly stick to the memory. You might read dozens of such phrases as are quoted above and forget their exact wording over night; forget, for instance, the order in which the adjectives and clauses are arranged.

The Four Best Ones.

Of the mottoes which compete with the present one in terseness and in their power to catch hold of the memory may be named the following:

"Always decent; never dull."

"The news of the day; not the rubbish."

"A decent newspaper for decent people."

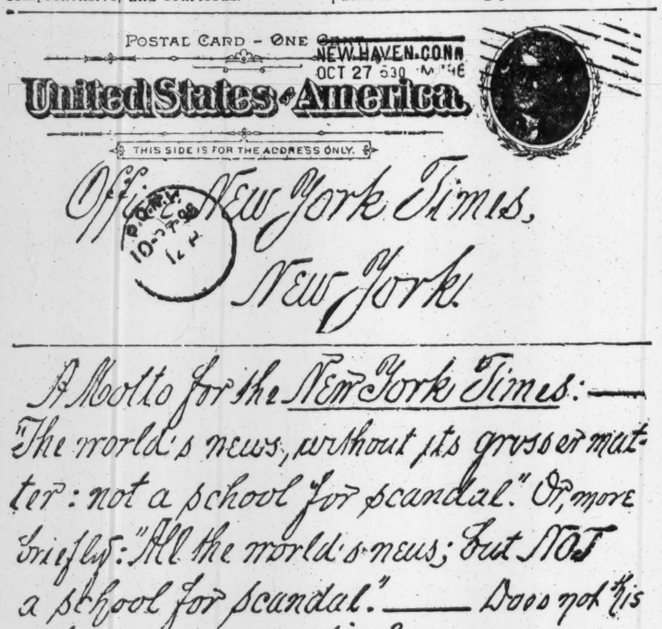
And, No. 44, "All the world's news, but not a School for Scandal."

Of these I have made choice of the last named.

Wishing THE TIMES all possible success in its high aims, I am

R. W. GILDER.

The phrase "All the world's news, but not a School for Scandal," which is No. 44 in the list printed last Sunday, was sent to THE TIMES by Mr. D. M. Redfield of New-Haven, Conn. The prize money, $100, awaits Mr. Redfield's order. We give below a fac simile of both sides of the postal card upon which Mr. Redfield sent in the winning phrase: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United States of America
THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.
Office New York Times.
New York.
A Motto for the New York Times:—
The world's news, without its grosser matter: not a school for scandal." Or, more briefly: "All the world's news; but NOT a school for scandal."—Does not this embody your conception?
D.M. Redfield
39 Church St.,
New Haven, Conn.
Oct 27

STOLEN PLUNDER FOUND.

Partial Confession of a Young Negro Leads to a Big Haul.

A large amount of stolen property, valued at several thousand dollars, was recovered by detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday.

Within the past two months complaints have been received at the station from Otto V. Lang of 38 West Seventy-first Street, Gustave Rothenberg of 46 West Seventy-first Street, Leo Sondheim of 142 West Sixty-fourth Street, and F. W. Brower of 50 West Sixty-ninth Street, that their houses had been entered and robbed of jewelry, diamonds, and other property. On Friday morning Policeman Hubbard saw a negro lad leave the house of Marcus E. Downes, at 106 West Seventy-fourth Street, and captured him and took him to the station house. He gave his name as William Freeze, eighteen years old, of 253 West Forty-seventh Street, but his father came to the station soon afterward and said his right name was William Johnson.

One of the detectives posed as Mr. Lang, and promised the lad that if he would surrender the property he had stolen from his residence he would not prosecute him, and would aid him financially. Johnson fell into the trap and gave the detective an order on his mother for Mr. Lang's property. The detectives then went to Johnson's home, and in Johnson's trunk found a varied assortment of articles, one being a diamond and pearl necklace valued at $900. Johnson was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court and committed for further examination. His father was also arrested, and is now locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Much of the property found has already been identified, but a great deal still awaits a claimant, and the detectives are of the opinion that it is the fruit of robberies other than those reported to them.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Tennessee's official vote is: Bryan, 163,651; McKinley, 148,773—the largest vote ever cast in the State.

OFFICIAL VOTES ANNOUNCED.

Indiana's Big Gain—Corrected Figures in Many States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—Indiana's official vote gives McKinley a plurality of 18,421 in a total vote of 637,057. McKinley's majority is 10,609. The increase over the vote four years ago is 83,434. The gold Democrats cast 2,148 votes for Palmer.

Four years ago the Populists cast 22,208 votes, but this year they all went for the Democratic ticket. Even with this, the Republicans show a gain of 68,213 and the Democrats a gain of only 42,667 since Cleveland's election. The Prohibition vote combined is 7,726 less than two years ago, when it stood at 13,050.

South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The official vote in this State for the several Electoral tickets was as follows: Bryan and Sewall, 58,801; McKinley and Hobart, (reorganized Republicans,) 5,098; McKinley and Hobart, (regular Republicans,) 4,215; Palmer and Buckner, 624. Majority of Bryan and Sewall, 48,004. In a vote 1,776 lighter than in 1892, the Democratic ticket received 4,109 more votes.

North Carolina Congressmen.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21.—The statement sent out from here Thursday that Thompson (Dem.) is elected to Congress from the Third District is a mistake. Fowler (Pop.) was elected. Shuford (Pop.) is elected in the Seventh District and not Pemberton, (Dem.)

Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The official vote of Mississippi is: Bryan and Sewall 55,933; Bryan and Watson, 7,320; McKinley and Hobart, (Lynch ticket,) 2,702; (Hill ticket,) 2,147; Palmer and Buckner, 1,021; Levering and Johnson, 390.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—The Virginia State Board of Canvassers will not meet until next week, and the official announcement of the vote will therefore be delayed until that time.

BEATEN IN A CLOSE GAME

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA DEFEATS HARVARD.

Twenty Thousand Witnesses Saw the Game, Despite the Bad Weather.—The Score Was 8 to 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—For the third successive year, Pennsylvania this afternoon, on Franklin Field, defeated Harvard at football. Pennsylvania won by a score of 8 to 6, the smallest and closest score rolled up by the Red and Blue in its victories over the Crimson.

The closeness of the score hardly represents the relative strength of the two teams. Harvard scored in the first half through that fatal fault which Pennsylvania has never been able to correct this year—a slowly gotten off punt and a blocked kick. Aside from this, the play in the first half was fairly even. In the second half, Pennsylvania held the ball almost throughout and carried it up to Harvard's goal posts three separate times. In this half, Pennsylvania outplayed Harvard from start to finish. Behind each one of the chalk lines, which marked their section of the field, the Harvard men, in the second half, made a desperate and despairing stand, but Pennsylvania was playing with a fury that swept the Crimson rush line away, and foot by foot the Red and Blue bored its steady way toward Harvard's goal.

The physical condition of the men of the two teams was most marked. Throughout the game, at almost every scrimmage a Harvard man would be stretched out hurt, and before time was called the Cambridge men had substituted four players for the ones who started. Pennsylvania, on the contrary, had but one man hurt throughout the game, and he speedily recovered. Further, Pennsylvania was playing with greater dash and energy when time was finally called than when they began the game, while Harvard's men seemed played almost to a standstill. Harvard scored its 6 points on a touch-down and a goal in the first half, and Pennsylvania made its 8 in the second half, from a safety touch-down, a touch-down, and a goal.

The Game Rather Slow.

The game was more or less slow and tedious, with moments of excitement interjected into it when either team seemed to be gaining the advantage. The frequent injuries to the Harvard men drew the first half out to an hour's time, and this cause and a long discussion over a decision by Referee Hickok dragged the second half along for an hour and a half, and when the game was over it was almost dark.

When the football enthusiasts of Philadelphia arose from their beds this morning they found anything but a promising day to spend the greater part of in the open air upon the unprotected stands of Franklin Field. Lowering clouds covered the sky, and a fine drizzling rain was falling. The one compensation the weather vouchsafed was a rise in the temperature. Despite the nastiness of the day the air was soft and almost balmy.

Early in the day crowds of men, boys, and women made their appearance on the principal streets in the centre of the city, bundled up to the eyes in their warmest wraps and bearing somewhere upon their persons the colors of their favorite college. While Philadelphia is naturally strongly Pennsylvania, there is a big Harvard contingent here, and the crimson of the Cambridge university was met with at every step. The cafés of the big hotels were filled all the morning with noisy partisans of either university. While the Harvard men were hopeful that their team would win, they were not willing to back the crimson at even money, and odds of 100 to 80, and in some cases of 2 to 1, were given. The Pennsylvanian who gave 2 to 1 was certainly an enthusiast, for the Quakers' play this year has been anything but encouraging, and Harvard to-day, for the first time this season, presented the full strength of its 'varsity eleven. Capt. Wrightington, Dunlop, Wheeler, and Haughton were all to play for Harvard, and the presence of these men increased the strength of the Cambridge team over the eleven which played against Princeton materially.

Gathering at the Field.

By noon all the cars leading toward Franklin Field were packed with people, and a constant stream of men and women who could find no foothold upon the cars was pouring westward. Inclosing Franklin Field was a great amphitheatre of benches, rising tier upon tier high into the air. Through the numerous entrance gates into the field the crowd poured and sought their seats. Every one had come prepared to sit upon damp boards, and all carried either shawls or rubber blankets to protect them from the cold and dampness. Any one who has ever attended a great college football game knows by experience what an inspiring spectacle the towering stands filled with their mass of humanity, waving flags and howling, present. The Harvard people had a big section of the north stand reserved for them, and the followers of Cambridge turned out in sufficient numbers to fill all the space given them.

The west stand and the south stand were given over to Pennsylvania. Despite the drizzling rain, as 2 o'clock approached, the hour for the game to begin, a great multitude was present. The immense north and south stands were packed with people, and 20,000 is a fair estimate of the number present. The Glee Club of the University of Pennsylvania was stationed in the grounds before the Pennsylvania stand, and led their fellow-collegians in the singing of patriotic Pennsylvania songs. During this time the followers of Cambridge sat mute in their seats, only occasionally an individual cry for Harvard being heard. But finally the good feeling prevailing between the two universities was shown when the Harvard men arose and, raising the war cry of the crimson, followed it with a cheer for Pennsylvania. This courtesy was promptly responded to by 5,000 lusty Pennsylvania throats, which cheered for Harvard.

In the meanwhile the twenty-two young men for whom so many thousands were braving colds and pneumonia were preparing for the fray. The Harvard men loafed around the parlors of the Hotel Stenton during the morning reading and talking, and had a light lunch about noon. The Pennsylvanians were taking it similarly easy at their training house.

The Game Opens.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock the Pennsylvania enthusiasts, armed with an immense megaphone, did a sort of wild war dance upon the ground, and then, raising the megaphone to his mouth, one of the number bellowed through it hysterically: "Here they come, boys; now three cheers for Penn's." The sounding tin carried the speaker's voice throughout the stand, and as Capt. Wharton jumped the fence into the field the followers of Pennsylvania arose to their feet, the stands broke out into a waving mass of red and blue, and in a mighty volume thousands of voices shouted in unison "Penn-syl-va-ni-a" three times three.

The Pennsylvanians tumbled on to the field and went through the acrobatic tumble act which characterizes the advent of all football teams. Quite a wait followed, but at last the Cambridge men arose to their feet and began to shout as Capt. Wrightington tumbled over the fence into the field. Then the men of Harvard made up for their previous silence. The long, slow cry of "H-a-r-v-a-r-d" echoed again and again across the field, and was defiantly replied to by Pennsylvania.

Referee Hickok, Umpire Wyckoff, and Linesman Beacham and Capts. Wharton and Wrightington met in the centre of the field. A short consultation followed and the black-haired man called the right side of the coin as it fell to the ground. Wrightington took the west goal, though there was but little choice, as there was absolutely no wind blowing.

The First Half.

Big Woodruff placed the ball in the centre of the field, and stood ready to kick off. There was absolute silence, as the referee's whistle blew, and the pigskin went sailing toward Harvard's goal. The Pennsylvania men dashed down after the ball, and Boyle downed Haughton as he caught it on Harvard's twenty-five-yard line. The two teams lined up, and Pennsylvania almost at once secured the ball on a fumble. Gelbert and Morice could not advance the ball around the ends, and Minds kicked to Brown, on Harvard's two-yard line. Then a magnificent struggle between the two teams began. First one and then the other would get the ball, but neither side could advance it. Cabot and Moulton were doing magnificent work for Harvard on the ends. On every kick they were down the field upon the man awaiting the ball, and the Pennsylvania backs could make no gains around them.

Brown and Minds exchanged kicks very evenly, but the Harvard man got his punts off far quicker and cleaner than the Pennsylvanian. Harvard's team play was the finest seen here this year, their interference formed in a remarkable manner for the runner, but the Pennsylvania ends did grand workin breaking up this interference and leaving the runner to be downed by one of the backs. Pennsylvania's interference did not form or run as well as Harvard's. Cabot and Moulton time and again dashed through and threw the Pennsylvania backs for a loss. Pennsylvania was not playing with the dash and spirit that characterized Harvard at this time, and was only able to make short gains by bucking Harvard's line. Harvard's favorite trick was a double pass between the backs and this worked successfully a number of times. Beale would pass the ball to one of the backs, and the man receiving it would start with it and be met by one of the other backs, who would take it from him and be off like a flash. Pennsylvania's ends and line were badly fooled on this trick a number of times, and twice Brown went completely through the Pennsylvania centre and had only Minds between him and the Quaker goal.

Each time the Pennsylvania full back tackled, and threw Brown after a gain of fifteen yards. Finally Harvard worked the ball up to Pennsylvania's fifteen-yard line by short runs around the ends by Wrightington and Dunlop, and Brown's two bursts through the line. Pennsylvania, with its goal in danger, held like a rock, and took the ball from Harvard on downs. Minds speedily punted the ball out of danger to Harvard's forty-yard line. Several times here Harvard was given five yards for offside play. A fake pass fooled the Pennsylvania men, and Wrightington dashed through the centre for a clear run down the field for twenty-five yards, where he was heavily thrown by Minds. Dunlop made two yards through the right side of the line, and the ball was on Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line. Pennsylvania braced again, and held on four downs, getting the ball. Gelbert tried the right end for no gain, and the ball was passed to Minds for a punt. Big Frank Shaw burst through and met the slowly rising ball with his chest. The ball bounded back, and Wheeler, snatching it up, dashed for Pennsylvania's goal with no one before him. Morice started after him, and just as the Harvard tackle was within two yards of the coveted chalk mark, the white-haired Pennsylvania half back launched himself through the air and got Wheeler by one leg as he fell.

The Harvard stand was on its feet to a man, and a woman, too, cheering like mad as the two teams lined up. But two yards were to be gained. The Pennsylvanians massed themselves as Bouve hurled his burly figure into the struggling mass of men, but Harvard was not to be denied, and Bouve was pushed over for a touch-down. The touch-down was made squarely between the goal posts, and Brown easily kicked the goal, making the score 6 to 0 in favor of Harvard.

The Playing of the Half.

It had taken Harvard nearly the entire time of the half to make the touch-down, and the remainder of the half the ball swung like a pendulum, first from one side of the centre of the field, then to the other. As the half closed the followers of Harvard were cheering wildly, and there was gloom among the cohorts of Pennsylvania. Harvard's line had held against Pennsylvania's assaults, and the Quakers' play was anything but encouraging to their followers. Nevertheless, the play throughout the half had been remarkably even, and barring the block kick, neither side would have scored, as with this one exception the goal of either team had not been seriously in danger. The nearest Pennsylvania came to scoring in this half was when Morice tried a goal from the field from Harvard's twenty-yard line, and missed it by a couple of yards.

During the half the Harvard coaches encouraged their men with the hope of victory and praised them for the work they had done. Over in the Pennsylvania quarters a different scene was taking place. Pennsylvania coaches in no gentle language were berating the men for their slow play and futile attempts to advance the ball. That what was said to them had its effect was speedily shown in Pennsylvania's play in the second half.

The Second Half.

Brown kicked off to Pennsylvania's twenty-yard line. Woodruff returned the kick to Brown on Harvard's fifty-yard line. An exchange of kicks between Brown and Minds followed, but with little gain to either man. Finally Pennsylvania secured the ball on its own forty-yard line. Then the Quakers gave a wonderful exhibition of line-bucking. They used their famous "guards back" interference with fearful effect on Harvard's line. Wharton, Woodruff, Minds, Farrar, and Uffenheimer plunged through the Crimson line again and again for many yards. The Quakers found a big hole between Wheeler and Bouve, and sent their runner between these two men many times. Harvard was fighting with desperation.

Nothing, however, could stem that fierce rush of the Pennsylvanians. Chalk line after chalk line the Quakers conquered. Every Pennsylvanian in the stands was upon his feet, howling and yelling to the greatest capacity of his lungs as the ball approached the Crimson goal line. At last Pennsylvania had the ball inside of Harvard's five-yard line without having lost it once. The next time it looked like a Pennsylvania touch-down sure. The ball was passed to Woodruff to carry over. The next seen of it, the pigskin appeared above the mass of struggling men. A groan went up from Pennsylvania. A fumble and a touch-down lost. As the ball came down, Wheeler seized it and hugged it close to his breast as he was thrown two yards from his goal line. The two teams lined up. Pennsylvania was wild with disappointment, and, as Beale passed the ball to Wrightington, the Pennsylvania rushers tore through the Harvard line and were on Wrightington like raving wolves. The Harvard Captain was picked up and hurled back of the goal line for a safety touch-down, and Pennsylvania had scored two points. Dunlop and "Big Frank" Shaw had been hurt and forced to leave the field. Livermore and Doucette took their places.

Brown kicked out, and again Pennsylvania resumed her furious assault upon the Harvard line. On Harvard's forty-five-yard line Minds made the star play of the day. The guards were hurled at Harvard's line as if it was the intention to buck, and as the Harvard men massed themselves Weeks passed the ball away back to Minds. Minds dashed around Harvard's right end, and, avoiding the outstretched hands of Haughton, sped away for the goal. Brown made a despairing clutch at Minds and partially grabbed him by one leg. Minds fell, but, shaking himself clear, carried the ball across the goal line. Then, to the rage and disappointment of the Quakers, Referee Hickok ordered the ball to be brought back, on the ground that Minds had run out of bounds.

A delay of twenty minutes followed, while the point was disputed by Capt. Wharton. Finally Wharton gave in, and Pennsylvania again hammered the ball up to Harvard's ten-yard line. Here they lost it on a quarter-back kick, which went behind Harvard's goal, Brown falling on the ball. There was still ten minutes of play, but it was getting so dark that the players could hardly be distinguished from the stands. Harvard kicked out again, and Pennsylvania secured the ball on the fifty-yard line. Grim and desperate with defeat staring them in the face, the Quakers again began that weary and furious assault upon the Harvard line. Harvard was weakening fast beneath the savage onslaught. Man after man was hurt. In vain were the Crimson's efforts to stop the Quakers' rush. Right up to Harvard's two-yard line was the ball once again carried. It was the first down, and Minds tried the centre for no gain. The mud-besmeared men sprang to their feet. Panting like some overdriven beast they crouched, shoulder to shoulder, against each other upon the ground. Back came the ball, smash went Woodruff into the Harvard line. For a few brief seconds the straining, struggling mass of men kept their feet and then rolled over the Harvard goal line.

Then pandemonium broke loose from the Pennsylvania stand when the men dragged off each other and Woodruff was seen to be lying behind the Harvard goal posts with the ball. In that last desperate assault and resistance Wheeler and Brown were left lying half conscious upon the ground, and they were carried off to the side lines, Swain and Dibblee taking their places. Woodruff easily kicked the goal and from that time on for the few minutes remaining of play Harvard spent its last strength in resisting assaults of Pennsylvania. When time was called the Quakers had again carried the ball up as far as Harvard's twenty-yard line.

The Star Players.

For Harvard, Cabot, Moulton, and the backs played star games, while in the first half Harvard's line did good work. Boyle, for Pennsylvania, was Moulton's equal at end, and in the second half the entire Pennsylvania team played as a unit, and simply swept Harvard from their feet. One man stood out above all the others of the two teams for his magnificent playing. This was Capt. Wharton. Wharton never gave a grander exhibition of football than he did to-day. He held his man in the line, seldom failing to gain his distance, and his tackling away out on the ends was remarkable.

Harvard to-day closed the football season of 1896 in defeat and disaster. But Pennsylvania has still a game to play, on Thanksgiving Day, with Cornell. The line-up follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Cabot	Left end	Boyle
Wheeler (Swain)	Left tackle	Uffenheimer
Bouve	Left guard	Woodruff
F. Shaw (Doucette)	Centre	Overfield
N. Shaw	Right guard	Wharton
Haughton	Right tackle	Farrar
Moulton	Right end	B. Dickson
Beale	Quarterback	Weeks
Wrightington	Left half back	Gelbert
Dunlop (Livermore)	Right half back	Morice
Brown (Dibblee)	Full back	Minds

Touchdowns—Bouve, Woodruff.
Safety touchdowns—Wrightington.
Goals from touchdowns—Brown, Woodruff.
Referee—Hickok, Yale.
Umpire—Wyckoff, Cornell.
Linesman—Beacham, Cornell.
Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

HARVARD FRESHMEN WIN.

They Defeat the Pennsylvania Freshmen by a Score of 26 to 0.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Amid a freezing rain 500 people saw the Harvard freshmen defeat the freshmen team from Pennsylvania on Soldiers' Field, Cambridge, 26 to 0 this afternoon. It was the worst day of the season for a football game, but the crowd was drawn to the field also for the purpose of seeing the progress of the 'Varsity game at Philadelphia, reproduced on the score board at one end of the field.

The Harvard boys showed up unexpectedly strong, and this is the secret of their success, for Pennsylvania's 1900 was plucky to the very end.

Considering the slippery condition of the field, the game was a very creditable exhibition, though there was a great deal of fumbling at different times. Most of Harvard's gains were made around the ends, and there were two sensational runs that have rarely been eclipsed on the Cambridge gridiron. The first came in the first half, shortly after play began. Coombs made a gain of forty yards around Heard, the Crimson's left end, but Harvard got the ball on a fumble immediately afterward. It was passed to Half Back Parker, who circled the Quakers' right end, and covered eighty yards before he was downed by Brenlinger.

The other run was by Hatch, the little Crimson quarter back, just before time was called at the end of the game. He got the ball on Pennsylvania's kick-off, after Harvard's fourth goal was kicked, and, aided by magnificent interference, made ninety-five yards around Stoll. These two runs were the features of the game. The interference of the Cambridge boys worked like clockwork, and the way the Pennsylvania men were bowled over time and time again would have done credit to the 'Varsity. In addition to this the visitor's centre was a weak spot, and was responsible for considerable of Harvard's gains. The punting of Irwin and Martin and the Pennsylvanian, Brenlinger, was surprisingly good, in which Brenlinger had a trifle the advantage. The best work for Harvard was done by Hurley, Parker, and Quarterback Hatch. Talbot's work in the line, too, deserves special mention.

On the side of the Quakers Brenlinger and McCracken outclassed all the rest, with the possible exception of Coombs. His breaking through was excellent. Luck was a decided element in the game, and it was all on Harvard's side.

In the first half the Pennsylvanians had the ball on the Crimson's fifteen-yard line. Brenlinger tried for goal from the field and the pigskin struck the crossbar and bounded back. Otherwise Harvard would not have a goose egg to her credit. The line-up:

Harvard, 1900.	Position.	Pennsylvania, 1900.
Heard	Left end	Stevenson
Gray, Barney	Left tackle	Evans
Boal	Left guard	Pierce
Kidder	Centre	Kervey
Borden	Right guard	McCracken
Talbot	Right tackle	Cheney
Davis	Right end	Stall, Westbrook
Hatch	Quarter back	Dennison
Hurley, Parker and		Coombs and
Brown	half backs	Folwell
Irwin, Martin and Warren	Full backs	Brenlinger

Referee—Corbin of Yale. Umpire—Irwin Garfield of Harvard. Linesman—Wood of B. A. A. Time—35-minute halves.

VICTORY FOR THE CADETS.

Brown University Beaten at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The West Point cadets defeated Brown University at football here this afternoon by a score of 10 to 6, and the barrack halls are rent by shouts from the victors. It was an unexpected victory, as the odds were given in favor of Brown, but as it was the last game of the season for the cadets, they put forth every exertion to win, and succeeded.

The game was played in a very disagreeable rain. In the first half, Brown scored 6 points with nothing to the credit of the cadets. Things looked very gloomy for the military boys until near the close of the last half, when Connor ran around the end and made a touch-down, but failed at goal. Within five minutes after the next line-up, Romeyn made a touch-down and Connor kicked goal. The line-up follows:

West Point.	Position.	Brown University.
Bruender	Left end	Murphy
Gilmore, W. E.	Left tackle	Casey
Williams	Left guard	Wheeler
Hall, C. W.	Centre	Dyer
Scott	Right guard	Coombs
Scales	Right tackle	Locke
Savage	Right end	Chace
Craig	Quarter back	Colby, (Captain)
Nesbitt	Left half back	Gammons
Connor, (Captain).	Right half back	Fultz
Romeyn	Full back	Hall

Racing at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Following are the results of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Dorah Wood, 102 pounds, (N. Turner,) 3 to 5, won; Maggie S., 102, (T. Powers,) 7 to 1, second; Pert, 97, (F. Morris,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14½.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Hill Billy, 105 pounds, (Foucan,) 4 to 1, won; Alvin W., 108, (Walker,) 3 to 1, second; Marie C., 105, (Ham,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Nicolini, 103 pounds, (Combs,) 4 to 1, won; Cotton King, 101, (Walker,) 7 to 1, second; C. C. Rumrill, 94, (Dean,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:52.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Montell, 99 pounds, (F. Morris,) 12 to 1, won; Jim Hogg, 102, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, second; Marquise, 94, (Higgins,) even, third. Time—1:31½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Brakeman, 108 pounds, (Foucan,) 5 to 1, won; Cherry Stone, 106, (Shields,) 3 to 1, second; Ondague, 105, (Scherrer,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:33¾.

Minor Sporting News.

—At a meeting of cricketers held in Philadelphia Tuesday evening it was definitely decided to send a team to England next year. The team will sail from this country May 26, and while abroad it will play against all the leading county elevens.

—The games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association will be held in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 5. Thirty-two events are on the programme, and each one will be liberally supported by the soldier athletes.

—The Bay View Athletic Club of Brooklyn has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Its objects are to promote and cultivate athletic sports and games, including rowing, fencing, wrestling, boxing, and trap shooting.

—A game of bicycle polo is one of the diversions on the Winter Garden programme at Hammerstein's Olympia. It is played by experts, and excites genuine interest. Bicycle polo is not a new game in the metropolis, having been played here years ago, but its revival is of recent date. There is talk among certain clubs of organizing a polo tournament.

—A matchbox concealed in the handle grip will be one of the many novelties promised to cyclists for next season. The advantage of such a device will be greatly appreciated. It consists of a cylindrical metal box, back of which a strong spring is placed, which, on the depression of the button on the end, projects the box outside the handle grip, a shoulder preventing the box from coming out altogether. When not in use the box is snapped back out of sight.

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In our TWO enormous STORES, with our recent spreading out to get elbow room, we stretch from 13th to 15th Street, and are thus enabled to ECLIPSE ALL PREVIOUS HOLIDAY DISPLAYS in the extent and quality of our many lines, but we still do business on the old plan—PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

THE HOLIDAY OPENING is, as usual, accompanied by the unveiling of our POPULAR ANNUAL SPECTACULAR WINDOW DISPLAY on Monday morning. This year we show 15 TABLEAUX of artistic, interesting, beautiful and lifelike reproductions of scenes from the stories of FAIRYLAND and of REAL LIFE.

Fashionable Silks.

Attractive Prices.

During the days of depression recently we bought a large stock of two prominent manufacturers of HIGH CLASS SILKS at such low prices that we can OFFER THEM MUCH BELOW those which have been quoted before for similar qualities. There is an assortment of CHOICE STYLES and WEAVES, all strictly up to date.

This GREAT PURCHASE has been divided into FOUR LOTS, to sell at .49, .59, 69 and .79

The choicest styles will be the prize of the earliest comers.

ALSO SPECIAL—2,000 yards of superior quality BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, warranted pure silk and wool, the grade generally sold for $1.50, at..... .99

SATIN BROCADES, elegant designs, generally sold for $1 and $1.50, at..... .99

High Grade BLACK SATIN DUCHESS, 3 special numbers, which cannot be duplicated, at... .99, 1.25 and 1.49

Dress Goods.

Biggest Values Ever Offered in Fine Imported Fabrics.

ROUGH ZEBELINE, only a few colors, but a $2.50 quality..... .69

.69 ENGLISH BOUCLE CHECKS, that have been $2.00.

SILK HAIRLINE CORDS, have been $1.75..... .69

.69 BOUCLE CURLED STRIPES, on colored grounds; worth $1.75.

TWO TONED ARMURES, raised figures; former price, $1.50 to close at..... .69

.69 TWO TONED DIAGONAL SERGES, have been $1.00.

Feather Boas.

Main Floor Main Store.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, fine quality, 1 yd. long. 5.41 and 5.99

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS, fine quality, 1½ yds. long. 6.74 and 8.99

Also a full line of higher grades in stock, prices from..... 10.81 to 23.99

Special in

Men's Collars.

All the latest and exclusive shapes, in quality and finish equal to others' 25c. goods; our price, each. .09

CEYLON TEAS.

Finest imported, unequaled for strength and flavor.

Tea Buds, per pound..... .74
Luncheon, per pound..... .49

FURNITURE.

OUR $100,000 STOCK

of Furniture is kept up to its top mark of WONDERFUL COMPLETENESS by daily arrivals of goods bought for cash when the market was dead. We have full suits of all sorts of PARLOR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM, and LIBRARY FURNITURE at prices of which the following are samples:—

200 more PARLOR and RECEPTION CHAIRS, piano finish, upholstered in fine satin damask and silk tapestry..... 2.98

100 LADIES' DESKS, in quartered oak and stained mahogany, fine finish..... 4.99

Thanksgiving Table Requisites.

DINNER KNIVES, GAME and JOINT CARVERS, FRUIT KNIVES, in PEARL, STERLING SILVER, IVORY, and STAG, and marked at half regular prices.

Fine China and Cut Glass.

Seasonable Goods, Reasonable Prices.

Nothing gives so much zest to the THANKSGIVING FEAST as FINE CHINA and RICH CUT GLASS.

Dinner Sets.

At exceptionally LOW PRICES, a fine line of HIGH CLASS DINNER SETS, including the latest of HAVILAND'S Shapes and DECORATIONS, which are this year particularly attractive.

DECORATED UNDERGLAZE ENGLISH..... 7.47
GOLD EDGE AND FLOWERS, AMERICAN PORCELAIN..... 9.87
FLOWERS AND GILT HANDLES, CARLSBAD..... 11.87
PRETTILY DECORATED AND GILT, CARLSBAD..... 13.87
FLORAL DECORATIONS, HAVILAND..... 21.97
ROSEBUDS AND GOLD BORDER, LIMOGES..... 44.71
FESTOON BORDER AND GILT, HAVILAND..... 68.41
GILT LACE BORDER, LIMOGES.. 98.81
GOLD AND SHRIMP PINK COLORING, HAVILAND..... 149.66
RICHLY TRACED GOLD SETS, COALPORT CHINA..... 243.61

No matter how low the price, all Sets sold by us contain a SOUP TUREEN.

For our Patrons who desire to make up sets to suit their own requirements, and also at any time to replace breakages, we have several very elegant patterns that we sell by the single piece at same rates as Per Set.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers

at $4.88 per dozen and upward.

Oyster Plates.

OUR LIMOGE CHINA WORKS have just sent some beautiful 5 and 6 shell Oyster Plates, in Empire Coloring, Rich Gold Effects, that are hard to beat.

Fancy Plates.

In order to make room for Holiday Novelties, we have marked down below cost several dozens of Single Course Meat, Dessert, Game and Bread Plates from the Sevres, Coalport, Dresden, and Haviland Potteries.

Rich Cut Crystal.

An unrivaled assortment of PUREST CRYSTAL, DEEP CUT, CRANBERRY DISHES, CELERY HOLDERS, OLIVE TRAYS and NUT BOWLS.

FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, Cut "Strawberry," Diamond, and fan patterns, measuring 9½ inches.... 3.87
FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, "Chrysanthemum" pattern, deeply cut, 9½ inches..... 5.97
FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, same size as above, not quite so rich a design..... 4.49

Glass Table Service.

We are introducing a COMMON SENSE CRYSTAL TABLE SERVICE, handsomely engraved.

It supplies a long-felt want, as the bowls of the glasses are nice and thin, while the stems are made extra heavy, thus reducing breakage.

Complete set, 60 pieces..... 6.62

Flower Epergnes.

For Table ornamentation we offer a most superb collection of Austrian Glass Flower Holders at prices that must command a quick sale.

Gilt and Engraved Vases, 12 inches..... .39
Gilt and Engraved Vases, 14 inches..... .49
Gilt and Engraved Vases, 16 inches..... .69

Flower Pots, Jardinieres. Pots and Pedestals to match.

Nowhere else can you find such an infinite variety as are here displayed at prices always the lowest.

CROKER NOT TALKATIVE

JUST FROM ABROAD, HE WILL SAY NOTHING ON POLITICS.

Makes One or Two Remarks About Campaign Management—Expresses Continued Interest in Tammany—Will Continue to Run His Horses in England.

Richard Croker arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamship St. Louis of the American Line, which was delayed several hours by bad weather, and did not reach her dock until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Croker came alone. His young son Herbert was left at school in England. The other members of his family are all in this city.

Mr. Croker has been doing considerable bicycle riding in England, and he never looked in better health. When asked if he proposed to resume the active management of Tammany Hall, he said that he had nothing to say, but at no time during the talks which he had with the reporters yesterday did he say that he was "out of politics."

Mr. Croker was met at Quarantine by Dr. W. T. Jenkins, his brother-in-law, and by Congressman William Sulzer. They boarded the St. Louis from the revenue cutter Chandler.

Dr. Jenkins was the first to greet Mr. Croker.

"You are looking mighty well," he said to the former Tammany leader.

"I never felt better in my life," said Mr. Croker. Then Mr. Sulzer stepped up and said:

"Mr. Croker, I welcome you back to the City of New-York."

"How are you, Congressman?" remarked Mr. Croker.

People Who Met Him.

At the American Line pier there were several people awaiting the arrival of Mr. Croker, including Peter F. Meyer, Mr. Croker's business partner; Lawrence Delmour, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, Congressman George B. McClellan, Augustus W. Peters, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee; ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, George Scannell; John J. Ryan, Tammany leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District; Civil Justices Stiner and Martin, ex-Police Justice Divver, Joseph FNzpatrick, and several others.

Mr. Croker wore a light blue shirt with a turndown collar, a suit of English tweed, a dark overcoat, a Derby hat, and overgaiters over his shoes. He climbed up the gangplank with much agility, being preceded by William Sulzer, and followed by Dr. Jenkins. Then there was a period of handshaking and a hunt for baggage.

"I don't want to talk politics at all," he said to a reporter for THE TIMES. "You see, I am not posted about matters. Later I may have something to say, but I don't know that I will. We had a rather rough passage over, but I am feeling in the very best of health."

"Do you expect to actively take part in local politics in the future? Will you resume the direction of Tammany Hall?"

"Now, why do you ask me such a question as that?" Mr. Croker said, laughing.

"I won't go into politics again until I have interviewed all of you newspaper men and see how you feel about it. The fact is, gentlemen, I don't want to talk politics."

"What is your opinion of the result of the election in New-York County?"

"Well, it is evident that if all of the Tammany men and Democrats voted together the county would have been carried."

"What do you think of the result of the Presidential election?"

Won't Discuss the Election.

"I do not want to discuss that subject, either, but the people have passed upon the question involved in that canvass, and I always believe in majority rule, and we must all bow to the will of the majority."

Mr. Croker was asked if he was satisfied with the management of Tammany during his absence, and with the leadership of Mr. Sheehan. He said that was going into politics, and he had made up his mind not to discuss politics in any way at this time. He made this same reply when he was asked for his opinion of the row between Messrs. Sheehan and Purroy.

Speaking generally, Mr. Croker said: "I have always had the interests of Tammany Hall at heart. I have no doubt that Tammany is getting ready for next year's campaign. If any one desired my advice or assistance, I have been always willing to give it. As always, I shall be glad to do anything that will help the interests of the organization, but I don't care to discuss Tammany Hall politics now. I am not very well informed, and I don't think that it would be proper for me to do any talking. Perhaps I can be interviewed to better advantage later."

Mr. Croker would not discuss the silver question in any way. He would not even say whether he thought Mr. Bryan would be a factor or not. National politics came up in talking with a group of friends as the steamship crawled up the bay through the fog. Mr. Croker talked a little about Mr. Hanna.

Speaks of Hanna and Bryan.

He was asked what he thought of Mr. Hanna's management of the campaign. He said that he did not know very much about Mr. Hanna. "I guess it was not a campaign that needed very much management," he said, and then he added, in an undertone, something that sounded like, "All they had to do was to leave Bryan alone." Another version of his remark was, "Mr. Bryan himself made the issue."

Mr. Croker quickly put an end to the rumor that he was going to give up racing in England. "I won't give up," he said, "until I win the Derby. I have two horses entered for next year's Derby, but, of course, I don't know what they will do. I am satisfied with my experience in England this year. I have now got my stable into very good condition. I have disposed of all the horses I did not want, and now have seven horses in training. Yes, I met the Prince of Wales at the race track and at one or two other places."

Mr. Croker was asked if he had not intended to get back to this city in time to vote. He replied that he had had no settled programme, and then said, jokingly, "I thought I would give the boys a chance to run the machine and see how they would do it." Mr. Croker walked up to his office at 111 Broadway with Mr. Meyer. To Col. McClellan he said: "Well, Colonel, I see you're elected, and I am glad of that. Tim Campbell was defeated, wasn't he? And wasn't that a very good thing?"

Mr. Croker remained down town only a short time, and then went to his home, at 10 West Seventy-fourth Street. John C. Sheehan called at his office a few minutes after he had left for home. It is said that Mr. Purroy saw Mr. Croker last night.

"Long and Short Man" Convicted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—John Orme and Michael Monahan, alleged to be the famous "long man and short man," who have a record of some fifty highway robberies, and James Dempsey have been found guilty of the robbery of the New-York Biscuit Company at noon one day last July, one of the most daring crimes ever known in Chicago. The verdict means an indefinite penitentiary sentence for Orne and Monahan, who are ex-convicts, but as Dempsey is but nineteen years of age, he will be sent to the reformatory at Pontiac.

Daring Chicago Robbers Caught.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—The two masked men who robbed the jewelry store of Hermann & Co. of Chicago of $5,000 a few weeks ago, were arrested in the Post Office this afternoon. About $3,000 worth of diamonds was found in their possession.

BRONISLAW HUBERMAN.

The Boy Violinist Proves to be an Artist of the First Rank.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture, "Carneval de Boheme"....Dvorak
   Orchestra.
2. Concerto .....Mendelssohn
   Allegro. Andante. Finale.
   Bronislaw Huberman.
3. Preludes, "Die Koenigskinder"..Humperdink
   (New, first time in America.)
   Act. II. May Festival and Dance.
   ("Helin Feat und Kinderreigen.")
   Act III. The Minstrel's Last Lay.
   (Spielmann's letzter Gesang Verdorben, Gestorben.)
   Orchestra.
4. Air and Prelude.....Bach
   Bronislaw Huberman.
5. Symphonic Poem .....Saint-Saens
   "Ronet d'Omphale."
   Orchestra.
6. (a) Romanza .....Wagner
   (b) Gypsy Airs .....Sarasate
   Bronislaw Huberman.

If a musical hearer, unacquainted beforehand with the nature of the occasion, had turned his back to the stage a few minutes after Seidl's orchestra had done playing Dvorak's overture at Carnegie Hall last evening, he would have been greatly interested and impressed by what he heard. For it was a performance of the first movement of Mendelssohn's concerto, which not only did justice to the suavity of the composition, but also imparted a willfulness and impetuosity to its rhythmic swing such as he could not often have heard before. He could have heard it delivered in a tone which, if not exquisite, was full and clear, and with a complete mastery of its difficulties. His conclusion would have been that some theretofore unknown but very individual violinist was giving his own interpretation, at many points novel, of the familiar classic.

If he had then turned round and looked, as well as listened, he would have been impressed with the notion of something uncanny and out of nature. It would have seemed too preposterous that the slight child of thirteen, in long hair and a silken blouse, whom he would have seen, should know and feel and do all that. The technique is not the remarkable thing about Huberman's playing. It is what technique ought to be—the means to an end. The point is that he has a definite notion of his own of how the music should be played, and he plays it in that way. Nobody who heard him play a single movement last night could doubt that his interpretation was his own. It is simply inconceivable that he could have been coached to play as he plays.

The most remarkable point about his playing is not at all its precocity, but its maturity, the magistral and authoritative way in which he presents you with his interpretations to take or to leave—the total absence of anything tentative or conjectural or dubious about them. His confidence that the way he plays the thing, whatever it may be, is the way it ought to go, recalls Kipling's London clerk, in "The Finest Story in the World," flinging out with authority his reminiscences of what had happened to him three thousand years before in a previous state of existence. Really, that is as likely a supposition as any other to account for Bronislaw Huberman.

Which is to say that he is not a pupil, but a master, an artist about whom it would be an impertinence to make allowances and to say "considering." He is entitled to be judged like the other of the leading violinists of whom he is one. Not by any means that he is impeccable. He has distinctly more fire than finish. In the first two movements of the Mendelssohn concerto, accordingly, he was distinctly inferior to Sauret, who played the concerto here so exquisitely last year. In the last movement, accordingly, where vigor, dash, and power are more called for than finish, Huberman was as distinctly superior to Sauret. But the whole concerto was most interestingly given.

Upon the whole, the last movement of the concerto was the best thing he did, excepting possibly the final "Gypsy Airs" of Sarasate, which make great demands upon execution, but which he gave with a delightful spirit and freedom. For an encore to the concerto he played Schumann's "Traeumerei," with a muted violin, and marred the performance, as also that of the Bach air, by an abuse of the vibrato which was really outrageous. The Bach air was further injured by the suppression of the accompaniment, which is an integral part of the composition, almost into inaudibleness. Whether this was the violinist's fault or the conductor's, it was grievous. The "prelude" from one of the solo sonatas, on the other hand was played with admirable vigor and clearness. For a final encore he played an amazingly difficult rondo by Bazzini with a complete and easy conquest of its difficulties. The young violinist has justified the European praise of him and won a genuine and well-deserved success.

Yesterday's Operas.

"Faust" was given yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan with the cast of last Monday, except that Mlle. Olitzka took the part of Siebel instead of Mme. Mantelli and proved to be an acceptable substitute.

In the evening "La Favorita" was given at popular prices, with Mme. Mantelli in the title rôle. The music is much better adapted to her voice and style than that of Siebel. In the third act especially she showed considerable tragic ability, and her singing of "O! Mio Fernando" brought her several recalls. Signor Cremonini made his first appearance for the season last night and delighted his admirers by his performance of Fernando. It might at times be wished that he would sing less as if he were doing it for his own amusement only. Piançon filled his rather unimportant part with his usual excellence. He was in splendid voice. Signor Ancona also made his first appearance as Alfonso and showed improvement over his form of last year.

Leonara	Mme. Mantelli
Inez	Mlle. Bauermeister
Baldassare	M. Piançon
Alfonso	Sig. Ancona
Don Gaspar	Sig. Vanni
Fernando	Sig. Cremonini
Conductor	Sig. Bevignani

Another Fire in Cripple Creek.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—The third destruction of Cripple Creek by fire was narrowly averted this morning. The Travelers' Home Hotel, a three-story frame structure, in a thickly settled portion of the city, was discovered in flames, but they were prevented from spreading. The fire was proved to be incendiary by the discovery that several parts of this building and three adjoining ones had been soaked with oil. Had the flames gained headway before discovery, twenty guests of the hotel could never have escaped burning to death.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Notice to Mariners.

The Scotland light vessel, Relief No. 16, sustained a collision on the 20th inst., and her forward lantern was disabled. Two red signal lanterns have been substituted for it, and will be retained until the regular vessel, No. 7, is returned to her station on the 30th inst. The signal lanterns are placed on the foremast, one on each side, to show fore and aft, and at the same height as the regular lantern. The range of visibility is reduced. The light shown from the mainmast is continued without change.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Nov. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:29 P. M. Nov. 21.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Wards, Genoa Oct. 19, Marseilles 25th, Leghorn 27th, Sorrento 30th, Naples Nov. 1, and Gibraltar 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Illiria, (Aust.,) Miricich, Trieste Oct. 4, Girgenti 17th, Denia 30th, and Gibraltar Nov. 2, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:10 P. M. Nov. 21.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Genoa for New-York, sld. from Gibraltar Nov. 21.

NASSAU BEATS OLD ELI

Continued from Page 2.

coach of Princeton was led in the cheering and singing by Stevenson, '98, and Hayden, '98. The Sphinx Club coach of Princeton was led by Nicholson, '98. The other Princeton club coaches were led by prominent members of the Cottage Club, Ivy Club, Colonial Club, and the Junta Club.

The Guy Phelps Dodge coach was occupied by Miss Daisy Shepard, Miss Marie Robbins, Miss Virginia Swayne, Miss Etta Goodrich, Horace Robbins, Yale, '96; Fritz Brookfield, Yale, '94; Bert Morgan, Yale, '98; Robert N. Seney, Yale, '96, and Douglass Stewart, Yale, '96.

The M. C. D. Borden coach contained Mr. and Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, Dr. and Mrs. Henry E. Owens, the Misses Owens, Bertram H. Borden, Matthew S. Borden, Yale, '95; Howard Borden, Yale, '96; Mark S. Clark, Yale, '96, and Owens J. Borden, Yale.

A delegation from the Long Island Hospital Medical College drove from Brooklyn to the game with a great flourish for Princeton. The coach's occupants were Dr. Albert O'Connor, Princeton, '92; Dr. Walter Thompson, Dr. E. Potter, Dr. Ruggles, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Fitzsimmons, and Dr. Willand.

Frank Donaldson, '91; Juan L. Juneaux, '85; Burr McIntosh, Princeton, '89; Frank Mackenzie, '90; Frank Williams, '84; J. B. Fine, '82; Alexander Moffat, '89; Park Davis, '91; Philip King, '94; Samuel King, '90; William H. Evans, '88; Walter Dunn, '89; George Lewis, '91; Thomas Perkins, '94; W. B. Lay, '92; Hugh Janeway, '89; J. Henry Bayard, '77; H. S. Van Duzen, '85.

AMONG THE SPECTATORS.

Some Well-Known Men and Women at the Game.

The boxes and grand stands were occupied by as handsome and attractive a set of people as ever watched a contest of athletic skill on Manhattan Field. The social world was well represented, while the college world, of course, was in the large majority. In fact, such jealous supervision is observed in the disposal of the tickets that it is practically impossible for one who has not either a college career to boast of, or college friends to help him, to obtain a good vantage spot from which to observe the great football game of the year.

The view of the boxes and covered grand stands from the field was one of indescribable and variegated splendor. It was a mass of animated humanity, condensed in a comparatively small compass, brightened by the rich blue color of Yale and the popular orange and black of Princeton.

Many well-known faces could be distinguished in that vast throng, faces of athletic collegians, who knew just what it was themselves to play a desperate football game in the presence of thousands of sparkling eyes and shouting throats. Some of these men have long renounced football, and have turned their attention to other branches of athletics, particularly golf, and this was probably the first big football game when the golfing fraternity has been so well represented as to call attention to itself for that feature. But however deeply these devotees love golf, they are justly loyal to football one day in the year at least.

Particularly noticeable in this class was William H. Sands, who occupied a box in the front row in the covered stand. Mr. Sands was loyal to Yale, and wore a magnificent blue boutonnière. He shouted as loudly as the most exuberant Yale freshman when his college made the first touchdown, but, although the result would have pleased him better had it been different, he is sportsman enough to enjoy all the fine points, even if his side does bring up the rear, and he watched the game with interest through to the end. Mr. Sands is the amateur champion of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and that club was well represented, among others being Alexander Moffat, well known to Princetonians, and B. Spaulding di Garmendia, the amateur racquet champion of the United States.

In the party with Mr. Sands were several well known socially, and who had all driven over from the Westchester County Club, including Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier. Mrs. Butler Duncan may worthily be classed among the golfing element, as well, and she adds considerable honor to it, for her skill on the links is well known throughout all the clubs, as she won several prizes on the Newport golf course this season.

New-Jersey's Governor There.

New-York's Governor was not present among the football enthusiasts, so the Gubernatorial honors of the day were monopolized by Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey. He occupied a front box in the covered stand, and was conspicuous, as were all in his party, for the generosity to yellow and black. The Governor himself wore an enormous yellow chrysanthemum, and so deeply interested did he become in the fine work of his own college team that he was frequently unable to keep still in his chair, but jumped up and shouted encouragements to Princeton, just as though he did not carry the dignity of a State upon his shoulders. With him were Mrs. Griggs, Adrian H. Joline, and Andrew H. Larkin.

A number of Princeton graduates had boxes in the upper grand stand tier, some of those with parties being T. H. Powers-Parr, Princeton, '93; Irving Lee Clark, Harris and his brother, Edward H. Harris. Charles Bohlen of Philadelphia, the prominent golfer of the Philadelphia Country Club, was present, with several Pennsylvania football enthusiasts. Theodore W. Myers watched the sport from one of the uncovered boxes opposite the grand stand, and with him was his son, Gorge L. Myers. Paul Gibert Thebaud of White Plains, and an active golfer in the Knollwood Country Club, was another of the box-holders. Jesse Riggs of Princeton football fame had one of the uncovered boxes close to the line Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, of course, was present, and gave all the enthusiasm possible for Yale.

Some of the others who watched the sport were Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Alger C. Gildersleeve, and Miss Virginia Gildersleeve; Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., A. Wright Post, Duncan Edwards, Norman S. Dike, Guy Richards, E. C. La Montagne, Benjamin Kirkland, Richard Steers, Robert Lee Morrell, Columbia's most famous amateur actor of half a dozen years ago; Beverly Ward, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Morton Grinnell, Henry Barclay, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., George Alexander of Princeton, George Adee, T. M. Chrystie, and Charles Mackenzie.

WITH THE AUDIENCE.

Pen Picture of the Great Mass of Humanity, with Incidents and Happenings of an Eventful Afternoon.

The audience at the football game yesterday was a great success.

If, as is generally understood, and as was apparent on the surface, the college boys for once furnished their own audience, they have reason to be proud of it. Never was brought together such an assemblage of pretty girls. The Horse Show could not offer a comparison, and even the beauty of the débutantes at the first night of the opera would pale before the rosy cheeks of the nice girls wearing blue or orange ribbon who sat out in the chill, penetrating atmosphere for four or five hours yesterday and waved flags, umbrellas, canes, and handkerchiefs for their respective champions.

They did not arrive very early, and in the meantime something that must have been a Princeton mascot was putting in some good work. It was a pretty plump little gray and white kitten that had run upon the grandstand, wandered in and out, surveying the arrangements made to accommodate the expected crowd, and then settled down comfortably for a nap under the seats occupied later by a lot of Princeton men, who howled themselves hoarse when that college gained a point or made an advantageous play, and that was the greater part of the time after the game was well under way.

The people began to crowd in about 1 o'clock, the pretty girls wearing soft, fluffy furs and jaunty hats, with their pretty hair underneath curled up crisply. The few order people brought big blanket shawls and traveling rugs, and the men—some of them—wore ulsters. They were not uncomfortable. There was a tattoo of boot toes played upon the floor of the stand before every one became warmed with the excitement of the game.

Varieties of Color.

There were nearly as many yellow chrysanthemums worn as there were at the big sound-money parade. One Yale woman wore an artificial chrysanthemum of blue, but that sin of taste in the Yale ranks was balanced by a Princeton woman who showed her sympathies in yellow tissue paper.

The variations played upon the Princeton orange yesterday were notable. There were flags that were a blood orange, and from that shade the notes ranged down to palest lemon, which, in a satin ribbon, one small boy wore in a band around his derby hat, with an end hanging to his collar. A pretty little Princeton maiden wore six great yellow chrysanthemums tied with a yellow ribbon and spread out over her bodice, so that her head looked like a seventh blossom of a different variety, belonging to the cluster. A handsome matron, who arrived with four young women in her train, wore a ribbon band of orange and black tied around her left sleeve and pinned with a handsome gold pin, while each of her charges was similarly adorned.

The Yale girls wore great bunches of sweet double violets, and some of the escorts had a few of the same blossoms tucked in their hat bands. There were girls all in blue from head to foot—hat, jacket, and gown.

The Princeton girls were guilty of more solecisms in dress, as far as college colors were concerned, than the Yale girls. It was hard if one had a becoming hat, the front massed with violets, to lay it aside merely for the sake of a principle in football games. It would be too much to ask of any woman, and it was for the Princeton girl who wore such a hat, her violets overpowering the single yellow flower on her jacket. Another Princeton woman, who also displayed her principles with yellow flowers, sat for a long time completely shaded by an umbrella of a genuine Yale blue, that could be seen from air ost every part of the grounds.

One college man who came into the grand stand had with him a policeman's rattle, with a blue ribbon tied to it.

"They'll drive him out if he tries to shake that thing in people's ears," said the big policeman standing near.

A Subdued Rattle.

But, for obvious reasons, the rattle was very quiet during the greater part of the game. Upon the one or two occasions when it was heard it had a plaintive minor tone, about which there was nothing aggressively unpleasant.

Orange is a color so much brighter than blue that the whole audience when it was passive appeared to have a yellow tint. When the Princeton men were doing good work it was brilliantly orange, but when Yale was doing her scoring the orange was lost entirely in the fluttering of blue banners.

"It is so much better than a baseball game," as one girl with a big flag said, "because when they wave and it is your color you know it is time to cheer for your side. In baseball, they yell, shout, and you never know whether to get excited or not.

"But there is one thing about football I don't know," she went on. "I am not really sure which are the rooters—the men who tumble down in a heap and root after the ball or the man in long trousers who keeps out of the game until all the men are down, and then goes in and tries to root them up. But, then, he is only one man, and I know both sides have rooters."

"It's awfully exciting," said another girl, "but it looks to me as if they went after the men, and not the ball."

All of which goes to show that even the sisters, cousins, and sweethearts of college men don't know all the ins and outs of the great game of football.

Discrimination in regard to big hats has not yet made its appearance in football audience ethics. Hats do not count so much if the people wearing them will only keep their seats. There is a feeling that more can be seen standing than sitting under any conditions, and it relieves the tension of the nerves.

There were vigorous cries of "Down in front, down in front!" from the persons in the back seats yesterday, mingled with the shrill treble cry of one small boy: "There—are—others."

There was a nice-looking young Mr. Hogg and a pretty ladylike-looking Miss Pigg of Princeton who persisted in standing through the entire game. As both Mr. Hogg and Miss Pigg were tall, it made it necessary for Mr. and Miss Violet of Yale, who were short and sat directly behind them, to stand also. But it was only in its more excited moments that the audience as a whole jumped to its feet, and then the cries of "Down!" together with the small boy's impressive "There—are—others," brought it to itself again.

On the Bleachers.

The uncovered seats familiarly known as the bleachers appeared to live up to their name yesterday. They had something the appearance of a bleachery. They were dotted here and there with patches of white—handkerchiefs covering hats to protect them from the rain.

The score had reached 22 to 6 when the audience began to leave, two and three at a time.

"I've seen all of this game that I care to," remarked one man in the outgoing procession, voicing a general sentiment among the wearers of the blue.

The only thing cheerful among them seemed to be two young men wandering around outside, carrying over their heads an enormous blue-topped Japanese umbrella and in their hands a tin, blue-rimmed horn as large as themselves.

The people who left early did not escape the crowd. Apparently on the stands there were as many people as ever. On the elevated station it seemed that the whole audience was crowded into one small space. The policemen standing at the entrance to the cars fought with might and main to keep the crowd, which was an uncontrollable moving jam, from meeting with some serious accident as it was pressed into the car.

"This is the most dangerous place I ever was in," said a woman.

"Talk about football!" said the man; "it is nothing to this!"

"You're crowding like animals!" shrieked the policeman. "Can't you protect the ladies?"

Inside the car a young girl, wearing an orange and black rosette and ribbons, and with the lapel of her coat covered with college pins, looking around, exclaimed:

"Why, this is a Yale crowd. I should have waited to come down with Princeton," and, after a pause, "I am going to give an orange-and-black tea on Tuesday."

CELEBRATED THE VICTORY.

One Crowd of Victorious Shouters Invaded the Fifth Avenue Hotel and Made a Great Racket.

It was unusually quiet in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, ordinarily the rendezvous for crowds of the winners. There was not much of a crowd there, anyway, and the presence of two big policemen was sufficient to hold those disposed to be boisterous in check.

It was so quiet, in fact, that it became positively dull in the corridor and barroom. The two policemen, who were in the office, ready for business, if any business should turn up, yawned and looked bored. The men about town who gathered to see the fun left in disgust. The monotony was relieved a bit at 8 o'clock, when a dozen fellows flying Princeton flags and wearing striped rosettes and yellow chrysanthemums, strode in, marching in a compact body, and went straight to the barroom. As they passed through the corridor, they sang, "Here's to Good Old Nassau; Drink Her Down," and when they reached the barroom they let out with hair-raising explosion the college yell.

One youth with long, matted hair and extremely wide trousers, after the style of the pictures in the comic journals four years ago, became exceedingly hilarious, and, diving deep into his trousers pocket, pulled out a roll of bills. He gazed contemptuously at the roll, and, with an assumption of scorn, dashed the wad on the floor and trod upon it.

One of his companions besought him to desist. He heeded the remonstrance, and started to pick up his treasure. The effort was too much, and he would have fallen over if some of his comrades had not caught him. They stood him on his legs and began to execute a war dance, but stopped when they were reminded by one of their number that this was not good form in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Then they shouted:

"Oh, my! Oh, my!
How we beat ol' Eli!"

Some diversion was created by three youths who sat on a settee in the corridor. They were apparently in the last stages of their good time. One of them, whose hair fell over his eyes in great profusion, pulled out of his pocket periodically a bottle labeled "ginger ale," and, taking a pull at it himself, passed it to his companions, who followed his example. The owner of the bottle caught the eye of a bystander who was looking at him just as he raised the bottle for a drink. He lowered the bottle and very deliberately winked his eye.

"She may look like gin'er ale," he said, "but she deceives her looks, pard."

The majority of those in the hotel who wore Princeton colors were men evidently older than any college students. But they were not very demonstrative.

Two uniformed policemen were on duty at the Hoffman House, also, but they had nothing to do, for it was quieter there even than in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

There was a decided lack of enthusiasm among the few college boys that paraded Broadway last night. The hullabaloo that marked former celebrations was missed, and the streets, save for an occasional band of boys, were almost deserted. The cold fog drove many of the enthusiasts to the music halls, where there was some indulgence in lively strokes of facetiousness.

SUICIDE OF HELMAS ROMAINE.

Reputed to be Worth $500,000 and Without Special Cares.

SADDLE RIVER, Bergen County, N. J., Nov. 21.—Helmas Romaine committed suicide last night at the Romaine homestead here. Mr. Romaine's residence has been in Paterson with his family, the members of which occasionally occupied the large mansion on the Bergen County estate, on the west side of the Saddle River. Yesterday he called at the place and visited his cousin, John B. Romaine.

Subsequently he called on Frank Post, who is keeper of the homestead, living in a small house near by. He spent the night there with a young man named Cornelius Newell. Mr. Post and his wife and John B. Romaine, a cousin, and his wife went to a party held at a neighbor's house, and spent the night there. This morning when the Romaines and Posts returned from the party they found Helmas Romaine lying on a lounge in Post's house, dead. His legs were crossed; one hand, holding a revolver, lay across his breast, and there was a hole in the head above the right ear.

Young Newell said that Mr. Romaine was around the house all the evening, acting in a somewhat restless manner. At midnight he told Newell to hitch up one of the farm horses to take him to the midnight Susquehanna train, as he was going home to Paterson. Newell went to obey this order, and while in the stable heard a shot, but thought nothing of it. Upon returning to the house, he saw Mr. Romaine lying as described, with the pistol in his hand. The boy, who did not notice the weapon, thought he had gone to sleep, and, not wishing to disturb him, put the horse up again and went to bed.

A doctor, who was summoned, made an examination of the wound, and said the ball had penetrated the brain, probably causing instant death. He left a letter to his wife telling how he wished his property divided.

Mr. Romaine has always been considered a wealthy man, his possessions being put as high as $500,000.

The house in which he killed himself was the house in which he was born and which he inherited from his parents. The grandparents of Mr. Romaine were Judge and Mrs. John Van Winkle, who were murdered in their home on the Goffle Road about fifty years ago by an employe named Johnson. The latter was the first man to be hanged in Paterson.

Mr. Romaine had been active in Republican politics and served a term as Commissioner of Animal Industry in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture. He was one of the Jury Commissioners of Passaic County while the law was in force.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Normandie.

—Baron Herman of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—E. F. Martin of Baltimore and F. A. Krim of Boston are at the Savoy.

—Alfred Hicks of Boston, A. D. Noble of Detroit, and L. A. Strobel of Cincinnati are at the Everett.

—John Hamilton of Boston, H. S. Hunt of Buffalo, and A. H. Fulton of Elmira are at the St. Denis.

—George S. Graham of Philadelphia and James N. Burnes, Jr., of St. Joseph, Mo., are at the Plaza.

—Ex-Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., and Franklin Murphy of New-Jersey are at the Hoffman.

—A. M. Knox of St. Paul, S. H. Cochran of Philadelphia, and Forrest Crissey of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—L. Vogel, Secretary of the Swiss Legation at Washington, and Charles Green of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—Edward Atkinson of Boston, Gen. Sylvester Dering of Utica, and Gen. Rufus H. King of Albany are at the Manhattan.

—C. F. Riely of Albany, W. C. Wallace of Philadelphia, and H. H. Todd and S. P. Brown of Boston are at the Metropole.

—H. B. Gould of Rochester, John S. Rand of Portsmouth, F. H. Hart of New-Haven, and H. S. Cobb of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—W. C. Ball of Cleveland, L. M. Dennis of Ithaca, J. C. Sheriff of Pittsburg, and J. C. Hemphill of Charleston, S. C., are at the Astor.

—James A. McCrea of Pittsburg, J. M. Bunker of Buffalo, Albert S. White of Cleveland, and George C. Waddell of Chicago are at the Imperial.

—Thomas G. Leath of Richmond, Va.; J. T. Meredith of Buffalo, E. E. Hall of Chicago, and Charles H. Hall of Macon, Ga., are at the Marlborough.

—H. Beerbohm Tree of England, Joseph H. Millard of Omaha, Frederick H. Winston of Chicago, and Samuel M. Kennard of St. Louis are at the Waldorf.

—Chief Justice Charles Andrews of the New-York Court of Appeals, Alanson S. Page of Oswego, and John F. Parkhurst of Bath, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—James E. O'Grady, Judge George A. Carnahan, James S. Havens, Prof. E. W. Bass of West Point, and L. M. Antisdale of Rochester are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

—Burger Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Burger, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

—Church, The A. M., Company, Troy, N. Y.; L. H. Kelleny, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 54 Franklin Street; Sinclair House.

—Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, ribbons, 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

—Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Nassauer, notions, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, dry goods; Everett House.

—McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods, 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Milner & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Thompson, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

—Nusbaum & Livingston, Albany, N. Y.; M. Nusbaum, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

—Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henschey, upholstery goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

—Russack, I., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; S. J. Russack, clothing; Hotel Albert.

—Steppocher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppocher, prints; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—12:10 A. M.—444 Eleventh Avenue; M. Bayersdorf; damage, $25.

—10 A. M.—310 East Forty-ninth Street; Vincenzo Capranto; damage trifling.

—10:40 A. M.—1,320 Amsterdam Avenue; James Albert; tenement; no damage.

—3 P. M.—2,890 Third Avenue; John Thedale; no damage.

4:35 P. M.—1,321 Third Avenue; Herman Greipner; damage, $75.

4:35 P. M.—108 East Fourteenth Street; August Luchow's hotel; damage, $300.

—8:30 P. M.—868 Broadway; B. Deddie & Co.; trunks; damage, $10.

—8:50 P. M.—Albany Post Road, near Broadway, Kingsbridge; Mrs. E. Koenig; damage, $5.

MR. H. BEERBOHM TREE HERE.

Talks to the Lotos Club on Modern Drama.

H. Beerbohm Tree and his company from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, arrived by the St. Louis yesterday. Mr. Tree is accompanied by Gilbert Parker, who has dramatized his novel, "The Seats of the Mighty," especially for the actor and his company. This play will be seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where Mr. Tree commences his engagement, Nov. 30.

The Lotos Club, of which Gilbert Parker is a member, gave Mr. Tree a banquet last night. The actor, in response to his welcome to America, made a short speech, in part as follows:

"I thank you, gentlemen of the Lotos Club, for having greeted us at the first gateway of our American pilgrimage—for, indeed, we have but just stepped from the ship.

"One may sometimes make a mistake in life in taking oneself too seriously, but there is yet a greater error into which a man may fall—that is, in not taking himself seriously enough. And, assuredly, we would be lacking in a sense of the fitness of things did we not recognize in the honor you have done us to-night a special and significant compliment to ourselves and to our art.

"I am not one of those who advocate a rigid monogamy in matters of art—the muses are not purely domestic creatures—one can embrace both idealism and realism without offending either lady. The drama of romance is always for the young in heart—it is not for the cynical or the clinical.

"Howsoever far we may stray from the principles which we recognize should govern us, yet in the theatre all men are stern moralists; all women are confirmed idealists. Woe be to the author who deviates by one hair's breadth from the code of ethics which with strange unanimity an audience lays down when it enters the theatre.

"The stage is but a reflection of the age; polish the mirror as you will, you will not change the picture it presents when you hold it up to nature. Those who seek to reform frequently only succeed in deforming. What we need is development, not reform. That development must be a matter of evolution from within, and will come, not from those platonic patrons of the theatre who make a point of never entering its portals.

"Every day the influence of the theatre is widening, especially in this country, where play-going is more of a National pastime than it is with us. In these days, when a greater freedom of thought pervades all classes, when there is a daily decrease in the sway of narrow dogma upon the minds of the people, the wider morality of the drama has taken a more important place in the social system."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Harriman—Lesher.

The wedding of Mr. James Arden Harriman and Mrs. Adele Lesher French, at 12 o'clock yesterday, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Stephen R. Lesher, 7 West Seventy-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce performing the ceremony, was celebrated very privately, on account of the recent death of the bride's father. The bride was attired in mauve colored velvet and wore a lace bride's cap. She was given away by her brother, Arthur Lesher. There were no bridal attendants, excepting J. Boardman Harriman, the best man. The guests at the ceremony were H. L. Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. F. Edey, Mr. Frank Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lesher, Mr. and Mrs. John Firth, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Landon, Frank Read, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lesher, Raymond Lesher, C. Stebben Lesher, and Mrs. L. S. Van Norden. The couple left at 3 o'clock, after a wedding breakfast, on a wedding tour of a few weeks. The bridegroom is the son of James Harriman of the firm of Harriman & Co., bankers, of 120 Broadway. The bride is the former wife of George French. She obtained a divorce from him about two years ago.

Abney—Pendleton.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The marriage of Mr. John R. Abney of New-York and Miss Mary Lloyd Pendleton, daughter of the late Senator G. H. Pendleton of Ohio, occurred to-day at noon, in historic St. John's Church, just across Lafayette Square from the White House. President and Mrs.

TWO IMPORTANT LINKS.

A New Line from Pennsylvania and Another from Canada.

The New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad, recently completed, was opened for traffic a few days ago between Oswayo, Penn., and Canisteo, this State, where it connects with the Erie Railway. This new line is forty-two miles long, and was built for the purpose of bringing into closer relations the prolific lumber districts of Northern Pennsylvania and the agricultural and manufacturing region of Western New-York. It is proposed soon to run trains over the Erie tracks as far east as Hornellsville. William Cobb of Spring Mills, N. Y., is President of the company, and there is said to be abundant capital back of the enterprise.

The link of about two miles, which is designed to connect the new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad with the Grand Trunk at Hamilton, Ontario, is nearly completed. This link has been constructed in accordance with an agreement between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, in which provision is made that trains of the Canadian Pacific may use the Grand Trunk tracks from Toronto to a point near Hamilton, and then pass over the new link to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, connecting with the Vanderbilt lines at Buffalo. A measure is pending in the Canadian Parliament authorizing the lease to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Company of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central, and providing for the construction of a new line joining these two roads.

James Allen and William Shields, civil engineers of New-York City, are making surveys in West Virginia for a railroad which Arnold Marcus and associates of New-York propose to build from a connection with the Fairmount, Morgantown and Pittsburg Road, in Marion County, West Va., to a tract of land known as "the cannel coal field," on Pricketts Creek and Grassy Run. This new line will be about twenty miles long.

SOUTHERN TAKES POSSESSION.

Baltimore and Ohio Gives Up One of Its Branches.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Judge Morris of the United States court has signed an order authorizing the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to deliver up to the Southern Railway possession of the Strasburg and Harrisonburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The branch was leased by the Baltimore and Ohio Aug. 20, 1873, from the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railway, and has become the property of the Southern Railway.

Proceedings were recently instituted by the Southern to recover the rental of $89,250 due for the year ended last September. In their answer to the suit, the receivers recommended that the branch be surrendered to the Southern Railway, as it was not to the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio to continue the lease.

Judge Morris's order requires the branch to be surrendered to the Southern Railway Nov. 30, but without prejudice to the Southern's claims for rentals due. The receivers are also to pay the Southern $6,607 net earnings of the branch for the six months ended Aug. 31, 1896, and also the net earnings up to the time of the surrender.

Railroad Officials Dine.

The annual dinner of the Erie Association, which is composed of the freight officials of the Erie Railway, was held Friday evening at the Café Flouret, on Fifth Avenue. Among those present were General Freight Agent H. B. Chamberlain, First Assistant Freight Agent J. E. Leeming, Second Assistant Freight Agent R. M. Parker, Foreign Freight Agent C. P. Lamprey, John E. Miller of the Erie Dispatch, and all the Division Freight Agents of the road. One of the pleasant incidents of the dinner was the presentation of a massive silver loving cup to General Freight Agent Chamberlain by several leading members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the New-York Produce Exchange. The guests of the evening were Henry C. French, Manager of the Union Transit Company; T. P. Reilly of the American Sugar Refining Company, Harry Gardner of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and "Les" Burritt of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Arrangements have been made to build a connecting branch for the Texas Midland Railroad from Ennis to Waco, sixty-five miles, which will give a through line from Paris to Waco.

—Work on the Northwestern Elevated Railroad will be completed with $3,000,000 borrowed in Chicago. The contract for the building is with the Columbia Construction Company.

—The Ashley, Kendallville and Peru Railroad will soon be in course of construction from Ashley to Chili, by way of Kendallville and Albion. At Chili a connection will be made with the Wabash Railroad.

—A link to connect the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway and the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad is to be built. It will be thirty-four miles long, and make a through line from Quincy to Omaha.

—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company's receivers have been authorized to complete the car equipment of the road by the purchase of 1,000 freight cars, to cost $519,442. They will be paid for in equal monthly installments.

—The Illinois Central Railroad has purchased for $115,000 the property adjoining its Union Passenger Station on the river front at Louisville, Ky., to erect a duplicate of its train shed; which is used by six roads. This will make one of the largest passenger stations in the United States.

—The promoters of the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railroad, from the Kootenai mines to the coast, believe that all serious opposition to the completion of their line is removed. The Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railroad has blocked legislation for a road from the British Columbia coast to the mines.

—Judge Collins of the Supreme Court, at St. Paul, Minn., sustained the order of Judge Egan in the mandamus proceedings against the Adams Express Company and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, respondents, against the Adams Express Company, appellant, and renanded the case to the lower court. This decision makes express companies subject to the requirements of the provisions of the new law requiring transportation companies to file with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission copies of their schedules of classifications of rates, fares, and charges.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Results on the Fifth Day of the Autumn Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The results of the fifth day's meeting at Bennings were:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upwards that have not won more than one race in 1896, one mile—Galilee, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 6 to 1, won; Royal Princess, 98 (Carrigan,) 4 to 1, second; Distant Shot, 102½, (Sloan,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, five furlongs—Buddha, 108 pounds, (Littlefield,) 5 to 1, won; Burl, 96½, (Harrison,) 8 to 1, second; Maud Adams, 91, (Hirsch,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:04.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, six furlongs—Tremargo, 115 pounds, (Sloan,) 4 to 1, won; Hanwell, 110, (Gifford,) 20 to 1, second; The Swain, 116, (Ballard,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:16 2-5.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, five furlongs—Takanassee, 103 pounds, (Sloan,) 7 to 10, won; Kinnikinnic, 88, (Mahr,) 10 to 1, second; Hi Daddy, 107, (O'Leary,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:03 3-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeple chase, about two and one-half miles—Caress, 145½ pounds, (Mr. Nichols,) 2 to 1, won; Biawasse, 139, (Callahan,) 10 to 1, second; Decapol, 166, (Chandler,) 7 to 10, third. Time—6:35 2-5.

Jockey Nostrand was fined $15 in the first race for boisterous and profane language at the post.

Jockey Tallman was suspended from riding during the remainder of the meeting, and the case was referred to the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association for further investigation.

Robbed the Matron.

Mary Wright, a temporary inmate of the Home for Friendless, in West Thirtieth Street, was arrested last night for stealing a gold watch from the matron, Mrs. White, while the latter was reading a chapter from the Bible to the former.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant suite on second floor, with board; strictly first-class.

17TH ST., 110 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; families, gentlemen; reference.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 25 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large parlor floor; sunny all day; bath; extension bedroom; private table; also other sunny rooms; reference.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Two very desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; very reasonable price; references.

45TH ST., 138 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; double and single; excellent table; transients; reference; table board.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall rooms; en suite or single; references.

64TH ST., 159 WEST.—Two large sunny rooms; running water; private family; parlor dining room; excellent table; references exchanged.

92D ST., 30 WEST.—Handsome suite of rooms, or single; dressing room; ample closet room; bathroom; one block from "L;" near Park; furnished entirely new; board optional; in refined private family.

25TH ST., 45 WEST.—Spacious large rooms, second floor, private baths; hall rooms, for gentlemen; table excellent.

108 WEST 73D ST.—Large, sunny hall room, on fourth floor, with good board; private family.

434 MADISON AV.—Large third floor back room, with board; extra large closet; references.

CALIFORNIA.—A lady owning a quaint little cottage in Southern California, overlooking Pacific Ocean, would like to meet with lady who would employ owner as useful companion, or would board one or two ladies; satisfactory arrangement with right party; personal interview in New-York until suited. Address Miss Held, Purdy's Station, New-York.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, tired of living alone, (family bereavement,) desires congenial couple; positively no other boarders; his new modern residence, pleasantly located, lower west side, near Riverside Drive; his servants competent, faithful, and many years in family. This is no boarding house advertisement, and only those who will moderately share expenses of perfect cuisine, luxurious surroundings, and strictly private family life need address L. & CO., 30 State St., New-York.

BOARD.—Large, well furnished room, with every convenience, to let, with board, to a young or middle-aged gentleman; terms very reasonable to a permanent party. Please call at 122 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN HAVING NICE home, would take three young children to board. Address 811 Green St., Norristown, Penn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21ST ST., 37 EAST.—Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; gentlemen only; references.

20TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished, clean, and comfortable; moderate terms.

21ST ST., 136 WEST.—Pleasant front room, with every convenience; recommendable to desirable party; gentlemen; reference.

35TH ST., 68 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen; excellent service; references.

45TH ST., 9 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with private bath; gentlemen only; references.

135TH ST., 238 WEST.—One large and one small room in private family; very reasonable; gentlemen.

142 EAST 52D ST.—Comfortable parlor bedroom; suitable for one or two gentlemen; reasonable; first floor. DEA.

BRIGHT, NEWLY FURNISHED, COMFORTABle room; one or two gentlemen; running water. KERR, 239 West 21st St.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single; also back parlor, for physician; reasonable. 137 East 44th St.

MADISON AV., 109, NEAR 30TH.—Newly decorated single rooms; $25 monthly, upward; doctor's office.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE BOARD WITH A private family; terms must be moderate; references. Address L., Box 153 Times.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PEOPLE'S CHURCH, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. Frank Dixon, of Hartford; subject—"The Light of the World." Seats free. Welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song Sunday at 3:30 P. M. On Thanksgiving Day, at 2 o'clock, solos, duets, and choruses by the children. Dinner for children at 1; dinner for out-door poor at 2 o'clock. Public invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—SUNday, Nov. 22, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. A. M. Mangasarian at Carnegie Music Hall, corner of 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "What Books to Read and How to Read Them." All interested are invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST. —Sunday, Nov. 22, morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Dr. Rylance will preach. At 8 o'clock Dr. Rylance will preach to the New-York Branch of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. The public invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. A. H. Geismar of Brooklyn, will lecture on "Have We Still Necessity for Faith?" Service begins at 11 o'clock. All seats are free.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CHOICE LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 170th St.; also Fort Washington, Ridge Road; $2,900 and $3,750 cash; easy terms; near cable cars; ready for immediate improvement, with builder's loan. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

$300 CASH, $500 MORTGAGE.—Lots near 206th St. and 9th Av., Manhattan Island, near proposed cable road, with builder's loan. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A TEAM BLACK AND BAY CARRIAGE horses for sale, about 15½ hands, cost together $950. Will sell separately or together, black for $200 and bay for $150; belong to well-known New-York resident now giving up his stable. Ask to see them at POOLE'S STABLES, 267 West 87th Street.

ONE GOOD SADDLE HORSE, 15.2 HIGH, AND one good single horse, 15½ hands high; both warranted in all harness. 56 West 57th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
MEN'S CLASS COMMENCES MONDAY, DEC. 7.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR, MENDELSSOHN Rooms, 108 West 55th St.—Private lessons and private classes only in dancing.

DE GARMO—Berkeley Lyceum—19 W. 44th St. New class—Saturday, 2 P. M.

MUSICAL.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

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SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 39th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14. Evening class for business women, Mondays, Thursdays, 8.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

ACADEMY FORRAS.—All languages; best native teachers; lowest rates; rapid progress guaranteed. Address 108 West 96th St.

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816 B'WAY, NEAR 12TH ST., NEW-YORK.

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We will teach you to typewrite, and you will be able to earn considerable while learning. Call or write

VERMILYE COLLEGE OF STENOGRAPHY,
816 Broadway, near 12th St., New-York.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED.
Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

PROFESSOR HENRY MAYER HAS RESUMED his piano tuition; private lessons only; at pupil's or his own residence. 215 West 69th St.

HARP ARARD.—$8 per month. Mrs. BREWER, 156 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

CULTURED YOUNG AMERICAN, PROFESsional reader, would teach English in French family in exchange for board; perfect pronunciation specialty; highest references. Americaine, 821 6th Av.

FREE LESSONS, CHINA PAINTING.—Mrs. BREWER, studio 1,022, 156 5th Av.

SWIMMING SCHOOL.—Pool 60x35; water heated; open day and evening. 4 East 45th St.

TEACHERS.

FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG FOLKS.—English, literature, harmony, and sight-reading classes, providing recreation and improvement in an exceptionally interesting and thorough way. An adult class twice weekly. Arrangements may also be made for class and individual instruction at pupil's residence. Prominent references. Address COLLEGE, A. B., Box 172 Times Office.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses, supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. Miriam Coyriere Agency, 150 5th Av., Book Building, corner 20th St.

COLLEGE AND REGENTS' ENTRANCE EXaminations.—Preparation in English and classical branches by Harvard graduate; in modern languages by graduate of French and German universities. SUCCESSFUL, P. O. Box 2,431.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought. LINDO BROS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for young woman she can highly recommend as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 38 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a refined North German Protestant, with best references, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take charge of growing children. Call or write, Bischoff, De Kalb St. and Danube Av., Concord, S. I.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French chambermaid; good seamstress; willing to assist lady; city or country; good reference. M. H., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in dining room; understands first-class waiting; make herself generally useful; best city references. G. C., Box 177, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 365 West 52d St.; no cards; Griffin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference. Can be seen Monday at 215 West 36th St., third floor. M. R.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent, reliable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with any other duties; excellent city reference. 13 West 29th St.

CHAMBERWORK or KITCHENWORK.—By young French girl, 14 years, to help either with chamberwork or kitchenwork in a private family. Mme. Aréssy, 118 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid; assist butler or do plain washing; over two years' best personal reference. 326 Columbus Av., one flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and laundress; can be cheerfully recommended by last employer. 231 East 58th St., Butler's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and sewing or nursing and sewing; personal reference. 50½ East 32d St., private stables.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By recommended young Protestant Frenchwoman. Can be seen at 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. C. R., 214 East 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; would assist washing; wages, $20. S. S., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly capable; excellent baker; best city references. D. F., 209 East 44th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two competent girls; Swedes; best reference; city or country. 838 8th Av., first flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress in a private family. Call Monday, Mrs. Dooley, 202 West 31st St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her thorough cook; can take entire charge; with one or two kitchenmaids; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By Frenchwoman; married; first-class cook and manager to one or two gentlemen; sleep home; best Paris and New-York references. Lecron, 150 East 49th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; city references. Minaghan, 218 East 65th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; first-class cook and plain washing; first-class references. 725 8th Av. Brazil's bell.

COOK.—By respectable young woman in private family; first-class cook; good reference. Call, for two days, 164 East 28th St., ring bell C.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. 212 East 28th St., top bell.

COOK.—By a woman as cook by day or week; understands all kinds of dishes; good baker; best city references. 231 East 77th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; first-class city reference. 203 East 45th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 212 West 32d St.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook in private family or boarding house; best reference. 232 West 64th St.; fourth floor, front.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 138 East 28th St., Sexton's bell.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two friends, accustomed to work together, as cook and waitress. 92 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By family cook, with good references; three years' references; city or country. C. B., 329 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. J. M. J., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook and baker; $20; references. M. F., Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family. 335 East 32d St. McDowall.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; wages $35 or $40; best references. M. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant young woman; thoroughly understands all branches of plain and fancy cooking; excellent bread, rolls, soups, entrées, and desserts of all kinds; first-class references; wages, $35. Address or call, from 2 to 5, Monday. Competent, care Miss Butler, 44 West 22d St.

COOK-CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls in private family; one as good cook and plain washer; the other chambermaid and waitress; with to live together; two years' best reference from last employer. Call, two days, at 430 West 49th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches; where a kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; hast first-class personal references. W. V., care of Mrs. Hayes, 552 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer; can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. P., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. E. B., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young girl as excellent cook in a small private family; best city reference; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also marketing; wages, $20. Call, Monday, at 151 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, bread, biscuit, pastry, and all kinds of game; city or country; best city reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; good reference from last employer. J. M. C., Box 20 Times Up-town office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—As first-class cook; five years' city references from last employer. Call or address 232 East 62d St., care Mrs. Sheehan; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook, who understands her business thoroughly; good baker; strictly sober. Call, Monday, 194 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; nine years' city reference from last place, B. L., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; desserts, bread, and pastry; best references; in private family. M., 215 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; would assist with washing; understands fancy and plain dishes; unexceptionable references. E. Butler, 179 East 111th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family or apartment house; understands baking in all its branches; best city reference from last employer. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; take entire charge; able to serve any luncheon and dinner parties; kitchenmaid desired; excellent city references; city or country. 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; by the day; understands all kinds cooking, attending dinners, lunches; best city reference. Mrs. J., 219 East 38th St., second flat.

COOK.—By a competent colored cook, in good plain family; good city reference of eight years; can be seen from 10 to 12. Care Martin Rust, 108 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a French cook in private family; has full capacity in every description of cooking; highly recommended; leaves family on account of going abroad. Call Janitor, 255 West 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a cultured American widow, healthy, cheerful, and social; Episcopalian; of excellent family; management of home, training of children, reader, companion, chaperon, nurse; ability and experience; references all that can be desired. X. Y. Z., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By a respectable person as companion; take care of aged or invalid lady or grown children; good sewer; speaks German, Spanish, and English; teaches music; willing to travel; best city references. Mme. Reno, 200 East 94th St., first floor.

COMPANION or MAID.—By a young lady, (Parisienne,) as companion or maid to a young or elderly lady during the day; excellent seamstress; best city and Paris references. Adrienne, 162 West 32d St.

COMPANION.—A lady desires to secure position for her dame de compagnie or visiting governess; perfect accent; agreeable personality; complete knowledge of her duties; personal references cheerfully given. A. C. O., 180 East 76th St.

COMPANION.—By Christian woman; care of old or invalid lady; good home object; other duties. 140 East 14th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, with very best reference; washing or housecleaning by day or week. 409 East 59th St. Mrs. Oligher.

DAY'S WORK.—A young woman, English, will go out to help with dinner parties; understands all wines and salads; city references. 814 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman as housecleaner or office cleaner, or as first-class laundress; personal city reference. 504 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow to do ladies' and gents' washing and mending. Mrs. Lucas, 247 West 66th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Gentleman's washing and mending by most respectable widow; best reference. S., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young girl to work in flat, or to go out by day; reference. 509 8th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKING, &c.—Madame Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern in London, Worth and Doucet in Paris, will make costumes from $6; evening waists, $3.50 up; also remake furs of all kinds, such as sealskin, &c.; stage work a specialty; by the day, $3.50. Trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; by day, week, or month in families; experience, ability; highest reference; perfect cutter and fitter; immediate; moderate. French Dressmaker, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker by the day; understands evening and tailor-made dresses; best city reference; terms reasonable. M. H., Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By very competent dressmaker in private family; will do maid's work or some light duty; will be well recommended by present employer. 145 West 58th St., Monday.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker a few more days. Louise, Box 357 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, highly cultured English lady, with European diplomas, as resident governess; English branches; fluent French and German acquired in respective countries; also Latin and music; highest testimonials from English nobility and prominent New-York family. H., Box 1[illegible] Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—German; best references. 236 East 80th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady as nursery governess; teaches German, kindergarten, and English primary; best city references. Teacher, 664 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young North German as nursery governess or lady's maid; able to converse in French and English. Mme. Picota, 363 7th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Best reference. M. S. Willoughby, 24 Irving Place.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; graduate; very successful; all French branches; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Teacher, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a refined French visiting governess; Parisienne diplomée; gives excellent French lessons at pupil's or at residence. Teacher, 147 East 56th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged woman as housekeeper to party of gentlemen; good cook and manager; careful and industrious; well recommended; terms moderate. 210 East 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to do general housework; is good plain cook, laundress; reference, personal if desired; city or country. 138 East 43d St., second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced young woman to do general housework, or as housekeeper in small family. 242 West 32d St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman for general housework in private family; reference. 301 West 40th St., Lahey.

HOUSEWORK.—By reliable colored woman to do general housework; reference. E. Butts, 347 West 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small family; good reference. D. M., Box 76, 1,242 Broadway.

HOUSEMAID.—By experienced housemaid; excellent cook; understands all pertaining to house; private family of two; best city references; wages, $18; no cards. Call, Monday, 151 East 32d St.

HOUSEMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as housemaid or seamstress; five years' reference from last place. 206 East 32d St., Carlson.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By kitchenmaid or as plain cook in private family; good city reference. H. Perks, 54 Washington Court, University Place, city.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or plain cook in private family; wages, $20 to $22; best references. 108 East 53d St., Oliver's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 330 West 43d St. Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; first-class seamstress; takes good care of lady's wardrobe; willing and obliging; best city reference. French. Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By competent educated French Swiss Protestant, of long experience, as lady's maid or nurse in American family; city references. Swiss, Box 304, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, HAIRDRESSER.—By young woman; excellent packer; fine needlework; embroidering; dressmaker; cut, fit; five years' city references; personal reference also. N. K., Box 287, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; good seamstress; understands altering dresses; can dress hair; accustomed to traveling; willing and obliging; best references. Elise, Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; willing to travel; excellent packer and traveler; willing and obliging; best references. Marguerite, Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced, capable person; thoroughly understands her duties; good traveler; excellent packer; speaks several languages. W., care Mrs. Glover, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; French; can dress hair; good seamstress and dressmaker; competent; would also travel; wages, $25. Jeame, 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a lady's maid, who lived with her five years, and whom she can thoroughly recommend. 11 Lexington Av., No cards.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best personal reference. 18 East 45th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable colored woman as lady's maid for a theatre or housework. 422 West 52d St., first floor, back.

LADY'S MAID.—German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all her duties; city reference. H. L., 214 East 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; speaks four languages; good city reference. A. M., 781 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; assist with light chamberwork; good packer; four years' city reference. 1,315 Avenue A., Hoeft.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young person, speaks French and German, as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. Catherine, 162 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERWORK. —By a young woman as maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Call on Monday at present employer's, 111 West 13th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By French girl, speaking English fluently, as maid and seamstress, assist with the waiting. J. Held, 144 West 28th St., care of Mrs. Ferns.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; excellent reference. J. D., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, understanding shirts, family wash at home or outside, or would do any cleaning. Call, Monday, 33 Irving Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant girl; first-class laundress; good on shirts, collars, and cuffs; four years' reference. 224 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS or COOK.—As first-class laundress or do cooking in small family in country; best references; seen for two days. 851 7th Av., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as competent laundress; care give eight years' city reference; in private family. S., Box 292 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; respectable woman; family washing at her home; terms reasonable; best city reference. 825 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day; take washing home; good reference. 219 East 35th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—Family washing done beautifully; 75 cents a dozen; fluting, polishing. Mrs. Battle, 171 East 99th St., two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; by day or month; best city references. A. M., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; very best city reference. M. C., 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day, week, or month; sleep home; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 329 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging. 109 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; very best city reference. 842 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; take entire charge of both babies or growing children; twelve years' experience; city references; last employer; city or country; or to do light chamberwork. Call Monday, 311 East 45th St.; janitor.

NURSE.—By a competent English nurse from Boston; large experience with fevers, confinements, children diseases, care of infant from birth; monthly or permanent position; city or country; first-class family references; unexceptionable. Mrs. K., 110 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; long experience; for young children; superior infant's nurse; good seamstress; devôted in her duties; first-class family; city references. A. D., Box 311 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE TO CHILDREN.—By a competent, middle-aged Swiss, speaking French, German, and English; highly recommended. M. R., care of Mrs. Page, 2,450 Southern Boulevard, corner 184th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced and trustworthy German Protestant woman, past middle age, as nurse to young children; speaks French fluently; good sewer; city references; city or near by. 25 West 20th St., Schwartz, basement.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years on; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands sterilizing milk and various kinds of artificial foods; highest personal references. J. M. J., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a refined infant's nurse; just disengaged; thoroughly experienced; takes entire charge, and understands bottle feeding; reference exc

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

BUSINESS RENTALS IMPROVING IN UPPER NEW-YORK.

Important Changes — Concentration Along Broadway—Shorter Leases—Stability of the Retail Trade—Mortgages and New Buildings.

Real estate has always been an attractive field to investors because of its character of permanance. Wheat and stocks and bonds fluctuate with every change, or fear of change, in human affairs; while land remains the sure basis of wealth. But even this apparently fixed character of realty is by no means as stable as it seems, and, in some of its branches, it is as sensitive to general conditions as almost any other kind of property. The range of its fluctuations, however, is not so great, nor is it subject to such sudden variations.

The renting of business properties in New-York during the last few years has illustrated this responsiveness of real estate to general conditions. In 1892 there was a good business, and rentals were on a paying basis. Then, in the depression that followed, real estate became depressed. There was practically little business done, and rates fell decidedly, though slowly. Within the last few weeks there has been another change. Business has become better, there is a feeling of confidence in the firmness of the present market and in an even stronger market next year, and prices have already gone back to the basis of the prosperous times prior to 1893. That they will soon go beyond this point, by reason of the steady growth of the city, the effect of which has been for years counteracted and neutralized by the uncertain condition of the National finances, is confidently expected by real estate dealers and investors.

This is one aspect of change. There is another equally interesting—the change in business methods and in the character of the real estate field itself.

At one time it seemed as though the territory of business prosperity would be widely extended on either side of Broadway, spreading out toward the two rivers. That this tendency has been checked, however, is now apparent. The business territory is not only being again confined to Broadway and its immediate vicinity, but even on that thoroughfare there has developed a strong tendency toward a further concentration of the area. Within the last few years a large number of tower-like structures have been built on Broadway, on the streets closely parallel with it, and on the side streets within a block or two of that great central artery of traffic. When it is remembered that one of these enormous structures contains as much space as several of the old style three and four-story buildings, the effect toward concentration can be appreciated. The new Havemeyer Building, for instance, has the floor space of twenty-two old-style buildings. One block of such edifices would be equal to twenty-two blocks in the New-York of ten years ago.

In speaking of this feature of the changes in real estate business, Mr. Albert B. Ashforth of Ashforth & Co.; said yesterday:

"This change seems to me very suggestive and very important. I believe that it means the concentration along and near Broadway of the business property of the city. Many who have put up stores at some distance from Broadway are, I believe, already finding out that they have made a mistake. Business property will, I am confident, develop more and more in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, occupying the first two or three blocks of the side streets on each side."

As to the rental of business property in the upper part of the city, Mr. Ashforth said:

"Retail business, which constitutes the great bulk of trade in this part of the city, is more stable and fixed in its character than the wholesale business. A small retailer settles down in a location he has chosen with great care and solicitude, and proceeds to build up a trade. When he once establishes himself and has a paying custom, he does not wish to move. Consequently, you will find that rentals are more regular and certain there than in the wholesale district. As soon as a store is thrown on the market, it is rented to another retailer, who has been attracted to the locality, but very few stores are vacated. The tenant holds on, and renews his rent from year to year. This also serves to keep rentals almost stationary. There is very little fluctuation.

"One change, however, may be noticed in this connection. Owners of property show a tendency to rent for shorter terms. They are constantly refusing to renew leases for three and five years at the old figures, which were affected by the panicky feeling of the past two or three years. When they feel that they cannot afford to let their property stay unoccupied, they rent for a single year only. This shows a great degree of confidence on the part of owners of property, and is a good indication of more prosperous times ahead. I think that shorter leases will be the rule until the market gets settled to its proper condition of stability and prosperity.

"Business is better than it has been in years. It is not only more active, but it is more satisfactory in every way. There is a lively and increasing demand, and the outlook is decidedly more promising than it has been for a long time."

Mr. Ashforth handles the Astor properties up town, and stated that they were all well rented.

The real-estate firms of Fitzsimons & Smith, George Nicholas, and J. E. Leaycraft all report good business and a better outlook. The demand is much stronger and prices are good.

L. Phillips & Co., at Seventy-second Street and Broadway, said that they had observed a decided improvement recently in the real-estate market, especially in regard to business rentals.

"There is little change, so far as the supply of store property is concerned," said Mr. Phillips, "as there are few business buildings going up in this part of New-York; but there is a marked change in reference to the demand for store property. Business is getting better daily. We have more inquiries than we have had in a long time, and are having more trade. Everybody, dealers, tenants, and owners, are confident; and that means a good market and a bright prospect."

The sale of the Ward property on the 10th resulted, as had been confidently expected, in the realization of good prices. This property lies between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, on the King's Bridge Road. The prices obtained have given great encouragement to real-estate dealers and owners, as they show conclusively the healthy condition of the market. As the body of land to be disposed of was large, and as its location made it desirable for homes or investment, the sale was watched with great interest. It was the first extensive sale that has been made since the market has become more stable by reason of the triumph at the polls of sound financial principles.

Owing to the large number of lots, the sale could not be completed in an afternoon, although the auctioneer, D. Phoenix Ingraham, was busy from 12 to 6. One hundred and forty-three lots out of 190 were sold. The total price realized was $348,825. It was intended that the remaining lots should be sold at public auction to-morrow, but they have been withdrawn, and will be sold privately.

After this sale, there is no longer any doubt as to the permanence and strength of the real-estate market in New-York.

There were two large transfers of property on lower Broadway last week. The Lord estate sold on Friday the five-story building, 461-467 Broadway, at the northwest corner of Grand Street, 85.9 on Broadway by 100 on Grand Street. The sale has been pending for some time. The buyer is said to be a member of the dry goods firm of Minot, Hooper & Co., of Boston. Lord & Taylor built the present store, which was occupied by them up to their removal further up town, about twenty-seven years ago.

The other sale was Lot 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, 55 by 200. It was sold by Daniel Birdsall & Co., representing the Weld estate, to Jere C. Lyons, who was represented by Lalor & Beringer. The price stated is the one named by the owners, and, if put in the deeds, it is probable that exchanges were made. It is said that the purchaser will put up a twelve-story mercantile building.

Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, will sell, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, a number of apartment houses on Park and Bradford Avenues, and on Mangin, West Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and East One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets.

William Kennelly, auctioneer, will also sell, at the same place and time, a number of properties on Third, Park, and Sixth Avenues; on East Ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, and on West Ninth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Streets.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for Henry S. Cook, the five-story twenty-foot American basement house, 35 West Sixty-ninth Street. This leaves Mr. Cook only one of his recently built American basement houses.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the large, fine private residence, 48 East Eightieth Street, for Leonard Lewisohn, to A. B. Frank.

John E. McDonald has sold ten lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 275 feet west of Boulevard.

Mosley & Davies have sold, for John S. Reid, the five lots at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to Thomas F. Roys and Joseph Murphy, Jr.

Judge David McAdam has bought of Mrs. Margaret Graham, the four-story stone-front dwelling 334 West Thirty-third Street, 25 by 98.9, for $25,000.

The Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange have issued the following notice: "The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, will be held on Monday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M., on the floor of the Exchange, 59 Liberty Street, to receive the report and balance sheet of the Directors for the past year, to elect Directors, and for other purposes. The polls will be open from 1:30 P. M. until 3 P. M.

"The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from Dec. 4 to Dec. 14, inclusive."

Ralph Townsend, architect for the Cass Realty Corporation, will erect for them a twelve-story fireproof hotel on three lots, 59 by 88.10, at 43 to 47 West Thirty-second Street, which is to cost $325,000. The new hotel will have a steel frame, and brick and terra cotta will be used for the walls. The front will is to be of Indiana limestone, coped with Vermont marble.

Plans are being prepared by Architect J. W. Walters for St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, for the erection of a one-story stone church, at 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The cost will be about $30,000.

The Willis Avenue Methodist Church is also having plans prepared by Architect George W. Kramer, for the erection of a one-story brick and stone church, at the northeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, at a cost of $30,000.

Sales at auction during the past week amounted to $1,224,215. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $298,793.

There were recorded during the past week 243 mortgages, for $5,613,621, of which 106, for $1,172,284, were at 5 per cent.; 113, for $4,006,337, were at more, and 24, for $435,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 347 mortgages, for $4,296,906, of which 150, for $2,523,290, were at 5 per cent.; 151, for $894,016, were at more, and 46, for $880,750, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Nov. 23.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 720 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 262.4 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 18.6 by 62, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,060.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 122 and 124 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 17.3 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, each 17 by 70, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $10,350.

TUESDAY, Nov. 24.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 32 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, apartment-house property, 785-789 Park Avenue, 14 Bradhurst Avenue, 215 East Tenth Street, 97-101 Mangin Street, 247 and 249 West Sixty-sixth Street, 133 West One Hundred and Third Street, 72 and 74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 309 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 352 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 50 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and 540 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 2,051 and 2,053 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 50.5 by 99.11, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,930.

By S. De Walltearss & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 808 East Fifth Street, south side, 126 feet east of Avenue D, 24 by 96, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $10,960.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 104 by 100 by 70, one and two story frame buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,807.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 133-139 Sixth Avenue and 99-111 West Tenth Street, northwest corner, 69.4½ feet on Sixth Avenue and 113.7 feet on West Tenth Street, irregular, seven three-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 205 and 207 Ninth Street, northeast side, beginning 70 feet east of Third Avenue, 34.11 by 87.2, irregular, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 80 Nassau Street, south side, 99.10½ feet northeast of John Street, 34.9½ by 101.10½, five-story brick stores and offices, with four-story brick building in rear; also, 151 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling; also, 114 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Ninth Street, 23.1 by 93, four-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 116 Sixth Avenue, adjoining, 17.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores; also, 135 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, four-story stone-front dwelling; also, 136 and 136½ West Fifteenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 103.3, two four-story brick dwellings; also, Park Avenue, west side, 50.5½ feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100.10 by 90; also, 247 and 249 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 40 by 100.11, and 238-242 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 120 by 100.11, small frame buildings and coal yard; also, 2 to 14 Stuyvesant Street and 29 Third Avenue, southeast corner, 158.6 feet on Stuyvesant Street and 30.7½ feet on Third Avenue, irregular, eight two-story brick and frame tenements, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 486 West End Avenue, east side, 60.8 feet north of Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,875.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 622 and 624 West Forty-eighth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $12,335.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, Lafayette Avenue, north side, between Falle and Bryant Streets, 200 by 200, two-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,620; prior mortgage, $12,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 483 Manhattan Avenue, west side, 18.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 15 by 80, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 506.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, runs to Edgecombe and Bradhurst Avenues, irregular. Due on judgment, $2,640.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and two story brick buildings, with two four-story brick tenements on rear. Due on judgment, $24,660.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lucien S. Bayliss, referee, Tenth Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of land of Charles Chesebrough, 36 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,730.

At 59 Liberty Street—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, Park Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; also 324 West Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.6, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 157 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone flat; also 84 Sutton Place, west side, 21.2½ feet south of East Sixtieth Street, 29 by 80, five-story brownstone flat; also 19 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, north side, 22.6 by 100, three-story and basement brick residence; also 20 Underhill Avenue, northwest corner of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, 19.7 by 80, three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store and two-story frame dwelling in rear; also, southwest corner of Cooper and George Streets, Babylon, L. I., 150 by 188, three-story frame dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By George R. Read, executor's sale, 4 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel W. Patterson, referee, 165 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $20,625.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Eleventh Avenue, north side, Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, 50 by 110. Due on judgment, $706.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 162, 166, 168, and 170 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 581 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each about 17.2 by 96, four three-story brick dwellings, with stone fronts. Due on judgment on each, $7,103.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 3,649 Third Avenue, west side, 526 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 25 by 104.6, one-story frame building in rear. Due on judgment, $2,100.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 197 Lenox Avenue, west side, 23 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,270.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, A. H. Haggerty, referee, Boone Avenue, southwest corner of Charlotte Place, 50 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,340.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 70 Perry Street, south side, 100 feet west of West Fourth Street, 20 by 94.10, four-story dwelling; also, 459 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.8, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 422 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; also, 154 Perry Street, south side, 80 feet west of Washington Street, 20 by 78, three-story brick tenement, with two-story brick stable in rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 236 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 101.3½ feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.5, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 30 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 92 feet west of Madison Avenue, 18.9 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, four lots on West One Hundred and Forty-fourth and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11; also, five lots southwest corner Boulevard and West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, each 25 by 100.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 227 and 229 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.5, five-story brick stores, with two-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $4,813; prior mortgage, $36,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Cohn, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Home Avenue, 100 by 105. Due on judgment, $3,300.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 559-563 One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, three three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $580; prior mortgage, $12,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, referee, west side of First Avenue, from Ninety-fifth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, 201.4 by 100, eight four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,236.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Willett Street, 84, for a six-story brick store and flat, by Henry Wirth of 145 Delancey Street and George Pfister of 320 Second Avenue, owners; cost $22,000.

Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 67 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Margaret E. Newhall of Mount Vernon, owner; cost, $24,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, southeast corner of Convent Avenue, for six three-story brick dwellings, by John E. Scharsmith of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $42,000.

Forest Avenue, west side, 180 feet north of Cedar Place, for three four-story brick tenements, by James Y. Pattan of 207 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $28,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, by George Bachmann of 883 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $16,500.

Duncomb Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Elizabeth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Richard L. Blake of 117 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $2,300.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, by Ralph S. Voorhees of 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $2,700.

Aqueduct Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Hampden Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by William D. Peck of 314 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; cost, $5,500.

The Railway Conductors' Club of North America intend to remodel the building at 115 East Thirty-fourth Street for club purposes at a cost of about $25,000.

Blackwell's Island, alterations to two four-story stone barrack almshouses, by the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York; cost, $67,000.

Davis Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John Erahott of Westchester, owner; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

LOTS 254 and 255, map of portion of Hunt estate; Ephraim B. Levy to John Binns. $1,450

PROSPECT AV, e s, Lots 50 and 51, east ½ of Lot 49, map of Westchester Terrace, 62.6x1[illegible] David Bieser and others to Mary Mc[illegible] 10

90TH ST, n s, [illegible] w of Central Park West; 40x100.8; [illegible] L. Smith and wife to Jacob C. Parsons [illegible] 1

60TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 1st Av; 52.6x100.5; Christiana Darmstadt to Christiana Darmstadt, as executrix. 1

58TH ST, s s, 221.5 ft w of Avenue A, 39.6x100.4; Charles F. Steiger to Josephine Steiger 1

4TH AV, w s, 75.10 ft n of 55th St, 16.8 x83.4; Edward P. Smith and wife to Catharine Linde [illegible] 1

2D AV, 2,238; Eugene Denzer and others to George Bendien [illegible] 160

114TH ST, n s, 845 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Peter H. Wemple to Marion E. Wemple [illegible] 100

47TH ST, n s, 86.1 ft n e of 6th Av, 20x irregular; Isaac Manheimer to Fanny Manash [illegible] 1

85TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.2; George E. Jordan and wife to Mary L. Stronach [illegible] 1

144TH ST, 713 East; Ellen Murphy to Karl Schick [illegible] 15,200

LOTS 55 and 56, map of Mount Hope; James J. Edwards and wife to Frances J. Lantry and John J. Harrington [illegible] 100

PARCEL at n s of premises conveyed by Ann McCarthy and another to John Haffen and another, 100 ft w of Eagle Av, runs w 6.2x s 25x e 6.2x n 25; John Haffen and others to Ann McCarthy [illegible] 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, at dividing line Lots 124 and 125, map of lands of heirs of Thomas Basford, runs [illegible] x s [illegible] x n 44.6x169.11; William H. Schumacher to Margaret A. Schumacher [illegible] 9,500

Recorded Leases.

CHANLER, John A., and others and New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee, to Diedrich Haasen; n w corner of 10th Av and 14th St, 4 lots; also 14th St adjoining, one lot, 19 years [illegible] 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARTIFICIAL ICE COMPANY to the State Trust Company, trustee; s s of 53d St, 94 ft e of 1st Av, secures bonds. $50,000

BINNS, John, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 254 and 255, map of a part of Hunt estate, 3 years [illegible] 950

BORETTI, Raimondo, to Agnes Bono; 70 3d St, 3 years [illegible] 5,000

BENDIEN, George, to Emanuel Denzer and another; e s of 2d Av, 20.10 ft s of 115th St, 2 years [illegible] 1,500

BAUDOUINE, John F., to Emile E. Baudouine; 318 West 72d St, 5 years [illegible] 9,000

DIMOND, Margaret A., to William M. Hastings; 218 West 42d St, 2 years [illegible] 2,000

McMANUS, Mary, to the Park Building and Loan Association of New-York; s s of Prospect Av, Lots 50 and 51 and e ½ of Lot 49, map of Westchester Terrace, 62.6x128, instal[illegible] [illegible]

POLLAK, Julio, to Carl Ottgetreu; 20 East 109th St, s s, 119 [illegible] of Madison Av, 1 year [illegible] 2,000

SIEDLER, Charles, to James H. Aldrich and another, as trustee; block at Bridge St, Elliott Av, Union St, and Barker Av, 1¾ years [illegible] 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALDWIN, Leroy W., to R. S. Levy [illegible] $500

BAUER, Henriette, to Louise Fink [illegible] 1

HENNING, Joseph, and wife to Matthew Gress [illegible] 2,000

HOLMES, Jennie, to Catharine C. Hill [illegible] 1

LEVY, Robert S., to Daniel Hauser [illegible] 2,000

SMITH, Helen, to William A. Hall, value considered, &c [illegible]

SPENCER, Charles G., by attorneys, to Charles G. Spencer [illegible] 1

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company of New-York to Cornelius F. Kingsland [illegible] 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Abraham Glauber and another, (two assignments) [illegible] 34,000

Lis Pendens.

134TH ST, s s, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Mary Barlach against Robert E. Ulmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV and 81st St, s w corner, 102.2 x99.11x irregular; Robert M. Skinner against Charles Buek, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

GREENWICH ST, 743, and Perry Street, 116; William Carlough against Phoebe Carlough and others, (partition.)

27TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Minnie Daniel against Teresa and Joseph Brennan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

40TH ST, 219 West; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against John F. Pentz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

143D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Otto Freyberg against Flora Sawyer, owner; Frank E. Smith, contractor [illegible] $477

176TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Anthony Av and 410 ft e of Morris Av, 20x100; George W. Martin against Frank Goldman, owner; John M. Blauvelt, contractor 500

GREEN AV, n w corner of 5th St; 5th St, e s, 18 ft n of Green Av; Werneburg & Son against Edward Gage, owner; Barney Flood, contractor [illegible] 102

MOTT ST, 16; Fred[illegible] Johnson & Co. against The Chung [illegible] Shaw Society, owner; Chu Chu Yam, Fung Jim, Lee Quay, and Bing Ding, contractors [illegible] 5,720

ORDERS.

Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25.6x125.6x irregular; on The German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, by Giacomo Pisciotta, to William T. Hookey [illegible] 400

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

Feeble Beginning of the Denomination in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 21.—The celebration will take place in this city Sunday, Nov. 22, of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodism in Poughkeepsie by the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson. In 1796 he preached in the Old Reformed Dutch Church, on the north side of Main Street, just east of the Poughkeepsie Hotel. One sermon was preached by the indulgence of another denomination, and then the field was abandoned until 1800, and again given up.

The Rev. Mr. Garrettson, in 1801, made another effort to plant Methodism here, and yet again in 1803, when he succeeded in forming a Bible class of five persons. During the year 1803 he held services and taught small Bible and infant classes in the garret of Charles H. Duncomb's residence, at 334 Main Street. That garret was the nursery of Poughkeepsie Methodism.

The first Methodist prayer meeting ever held in Poughkeepsie was at the house of John Low, on the site of the Masonic Temple. The first Methodist church was built in 1805. It stood on the east side of Jefferson Street, and was torn down in 1826.

A story is told that Brother Duncomb, in a vision, saw a man whose name was Levi McKeen, Esq., the wealthiest member of the congregation. Tradition says that Brother Duncomb asked and obtained from Mr. McKeen, in the spirit, the gift of a lot for the erection of a Methodist church. The dreamer awoke, and the next day told his dream to Mr. McKeen, and the lot in Jefferson Street, 50 feet front, was freely given. McKeen became very rich for those days, and established a bank in this city. The little church on Jefferson Street is only a memory now, but Methodism has grown and flourished, until today the worshippers in that faith have three large churches and outstrip other denominations in numbers.

Defeated Candidate Demented.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 21.—Cecil Pilling Cooper, who was defeated in the last election for member of Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District of Brooklyn on the Bryanite ticket, was found to-day wandering about the streets of Jamaica in a demented condition, and was placed in charge of Janitor Hogan of the Town Hall. Word was sent to his brother, Edward Cooper, a lawyer in the Garfield Building, Brooklyn. It is supposed that he was depressed by his defeat.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Forecast for Sunday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, snow, followed by clearing weather Sunday night, colder Sunday night, south winds, becoming northwest, possibly high on the coast.

MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather, with rain in the morning, probably clearing in the afternoon, colder, southwest winds, becoming northwest, probably high on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain, with snow in north portion, followed by clearing weather, colder, northwest winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, threatening weather, showers, or snow, clearing Sunday, decidedly colder, brisk northwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, threatening weather, with showers in the morning, followed by clearing and partly cloudy weather, colder Sunday, southwest winds, becoming northwest. WEST VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, and TENNESSEE, clearing weather and generally fair, decidedly colder, with temperature about freezing, northwest winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, threatening weather, with showers, colder in the west portion, south winds becoming northwest. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, threatening weather, with showers in the morning, probably clearing and fair in the afternoon, colder, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, colder Sunday night, east winds becoming north. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, clearing and fair weather, decidedly colder north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, decidedly colder, with freezing temperature in north portion, north winds, becoming northeast. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, east winds.

KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer in west portions, north winds becoming southeast. ARKANSAS, clearing and fair weather Sunday, decidedly colder with freezing temperature, north winds. MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, and INDIANA, generally fair, colder, northwest to north winds. LOWER and UPPER MICHIGAN, snow in the early morning, clearing and fair Sunday, colder, brisk north winds. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, fair, light north winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MONTANA and WYOMING, increasing cloudiness, showers, or snow, warmer, south winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, south winds.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

POILLON,

Central Park West, (8th Av.,) corner 61st St., apartments; all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric light, and elevators for servants and tradespeople.

For further information please apply to

H. H. CAMMANN & CO., Agents,
51 Liberty St.,
or to owner on premises.

The Rutland,

BROADWAY AND 57TH ST.

Genteel unfurnished housekeeping apartments of 6 to 14 rooms, including elevators, hall service, steam heat, range fuel, and hot water, to let at rents ranging from $1,100 to $3,500 per year. Apply directly to D. W. HEATH, resident Superintendent, at office on premises.

G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.

Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

THE GORDON, 126 West 45th St.

A very superior apartment on second floor to let; comprises the whole floor; has light and air from all four sides, also steam heat. Janitor will show. Rent, $1,200.

G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, situated on Central Park West, 81st to 82d St., has one choice suite of rooms to be rented from Dec. 1. Can be occupied immediately.

"THE WIESBADEN," 110 WEST 40TH ST.—To Let—One large single flat, third floor; rent, $75. Only to families of refinement, having undoubted references. Janitor will show.

G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

THURSDAY, December 3d, 1896.

455 Lots

IN THE

24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,

FRONTING ON

Webster, Norwood, Hull, and Perry Aves., Woodlawn Road, 205th, 206th, and 207th Sts.,

INCLUDING 52 LOTS

Adjoining the Northerly end of Bronx Park, (the site of the Botanical Garden.)

The above properties will be sold at auction on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

By Order of

Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Wm. A. Duer, Esq., } Executors.

BOOK-MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer,

1 MADISON AV. 9 PINE STREET.

Also of Mrs. AGNES MURPHY-MULLIGAN, 777 Tremont Av. (5342)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction,

TUESDAY, November 24, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L'td, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of William Wood, deceased, The valuable property

NO. 4 WEST 18TH ST.,

between 5th and 6th Avs.,

4-story and basement brownstone residence, 25x 63, with extension, lot 92 feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (5353)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r

Will sell at auction in the new Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

Tuesday, Dec. 1st, 1896,

5 DESIRABLE LOTS ON OGDEN AVE. & BIRCH ST., 23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.

These valuable lots are on the grade, overlooking the Harlem River and Speedway, and are within 5 blocks of the entrance to the Jerome Av. Bridge, at Jerome and Sedgwick Avs. These lots have an immense future because of their convenience to the Bridge, as well as the increased transit trolley facilities being made in the neighborhood.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

YOUNG & VERPLANCK, Attys., 54 William St. Maps at the office of auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctr.

Sells at auction Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.

217 East 40th St.

Near 3d Av.—Four-story brick dwelling and stable on rear; lot, 25x98.9.

B. F. McCAHILL and E. J. McGEAN, Attorneys. Maps from Philip A. Smyth, 11 Pine St.

CHOICE LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 170th St.; also Fort Washington Ridge Road; $2,900 and $3,750 each; easy terms; near cable cars; ready for immediate improvement; with builder's loan. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

$300 CASH—$500 MORTGAGE—LOTS NEAR 206th St. and 9th Ave., Manhattan Island, near proposed cable road, with Builders' Loan. OWNER, 110 West 38th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

BELOW 18TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVE., FULL-size house in good order, fully and well furnished, to let at $500 per month for season.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. 509 FIFTH AVE.

IN THE FIFTIES—A FULL-SIZE HOUSE tastefully decorated and furnished; new plumbing; rent $300 month.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. 509 FIFTH AVE.

NEAR ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—A FULL-SIZE house, with dining and bed room extension; for rent fully furnished for Winter months. Apply to

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. 509 FIFTH AVE.

ON MURRAY HILL—A FULL-SIZE ENGLISH basement house in good order, furnished or unfurnished.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. 509 F

B. Altman & Co.

Bric-a-Brac Dept.
3d Floor.

Direct attention to exceptional examples in Sevres Vases, Bronzes, English Porcelains, French Art Pottery, Curio Cabinets, Clocks and Clock Sets, Onyx and Marble Pedestals, Dutch Silver, Ivories, Enamels, etc., all of which are desirable and appropriate Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

First Floor—(rear of Rotunda).

Will offer to-morrow, to close out, 300 pieces Rich American Cut Glass, comprising Bowls, Nappies, Celeries, Carafes, Decanters and Fancy Olives, at greatly reduced prices.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co

Elegant Paris-made
SILK PETTICOATS,
at largely reduced prices, together with

Domestic Striped Silk Petticoats,	$7.25
Chameleon Silk,	8.50
Fancy Figured Silk,	18.00

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

THE CAPITAL CENTENNIAL

PREPARATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS AT ALBANY.

History of the Old State House, Which Was Erected Through the Aid of an Authorized Lottery—The First Legislature.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Under Chapter 743 of the laws of last Winter the Mayor of the City of Albany, together with four persons residents of the State, was directed to be appointed by the Governor a commission for the purpose of conducting, managing, and directing the celebration in the City of Albany, Jan. 3, 1897, of the one hundredth anniversary of the selection of this city as the State capital.

The father of this act is John Boyd Thacher, present Mayor of Albany. When he planned this celebration it was in the expectation that he would be Governor of the State at the time it should be held. Gov. Morton appointed Mayor Thacher, Senator Myer Nussbaum, and William Bayard Van Rensselaer of this city; William Jay of New-York City, and Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester. This commission organized about a month ago by selecting Mayor Thacher Chairman, Senator Nussbaum Secretary, and Mr. Van Rensselaer Treasurer. No definite plan as to the nature of the celebration was hit upon, and the commission adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, after the necessary committees were appointed.

The committees having the preliminaries in charge, it is understood, will recommend a large public meeting in the afternoon, probably in Harmanus Bleecker Hall or the State Armory, followed by a dinner, the celebration to conclude with a ball.

The seat of State Government during the Colonial period was in the City of New-York. The Legislature generally held its sessions at the Fort during the early portion of the period, and subsequently met in the City Hall. Occasional sessions were held at Jamaica. New-York was nominally the capital of the State during the Revolution, but the occupancy of the city by the royal troops compelled the Legislature to meet at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and Albany. After the evacuation sessions of the Legislature were held at these places or in New-York, as the two houses might from time to time agree or as the Governor might designate. The Legislature has met continuously in Albany since 1798, the sessions being held at first in the Stadt Huys, corner of Broadway and Hudson Avenue.

Lottery for the Capitol.

The erection of the old Capitol in the City of Albany was largely due to the generosity of the citizens. It was in 1803 that the Common Council of the city adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the erection of a State House and Court House, and appointed a committee to prepare a petition and to report the probable cost. This committee was composed of John Cuyler, Charles D. Cooper, and John V. N. Yates. On March 7 of the same year this committee submitted its report, and in April of the following year the Legislature authorized the erection of the building then known as the new Capitol. This act was peculiar in its construction, and would prove interesting to modern legislators. It was entitled "An act making provision for the improvement of Hudson River below Albany and for other purposes."

After providing for some improvements in the Hudson, at Troy and Waterford, above Albany, it names John Taylor, Daniel Hale, Phillip S. Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt, and Nicholas N. Quackenbush Commissioners for erecting the new Capitol. It required the Supervisors of Albany County to raise by taxation $12,000 for such purpose in the following language: "And be it further enacted, that the managers of the lottery hereinbefore mentioned shall cause to be raised by lottery the sum of $12,000 in such manner as they, or a majority of them, shall think proper, which sum the said managers shall pay to the Commissioners aforesaid."

These lotteries at this period held intimate relations to the finances of the State and were authorized by law. Upon their managers devolved the raising of funds for the opening of roads, improving rivers, building of bridges, and the advancement of great enterprises generally. They were originally established to aid in the endowment of schools under an act for the "encouragement of literature." In 1812 a law was passed giving $200,000 to Union College, and smaller sums to Hamilton and Columbia Colleges and other institutions upon the lottery plan. Corruption found its way into the administration of the lottery system, and in the Constitution of 1821 appeared a provision in force in the present Constitution which reads: "Nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, poolselling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State." The original appropriation for the Capitol was only $24,000, but the building cost $110,688.24. This included the furnishing of the Council Chamber. The City of Albany bore $34,200 of the expense, the county $3,000, and the State $73,485.42.

Laying the Corner-Stone.

The cornerstone of the old building was laid April 23, 1806. Philip S. Van Rensselaer was then Mayor of Albany, and it was he who placed the stone in position in the presence of a great crowd of people, including the State officers and the prominent men of the day. The first legislative session was convened Nov. 1, 1808. The Capitol was considered a magnificent structure, and was visited and admired by people from all parts of the State and Nation. H. G. Spafford, describing the building, said of the Senate and Assembly Chambers, which were on the same floor:

"In the furniture of these rooms there is a display of public munificence. The American eagle assumes almost imperial splendor. It stands at the head of State Street, 130 feet above the level of the Hudson. It is a substantial stone building, faced with freestone, taken from the brown sandstone quarries on the Hudson below the Highlands. The walls are 50 feet high, consisting of two stories and a basement of 10 feet. The east, or main, front is adorned with a portico of the Ionic order, tetrastyle, in tablature supporting an angular pediment in the tympanum of which is to be placed the arms of the State. The ceiling of the wall is supported with a double row of wooded columns; the floors are vaulted and laid with squares of Italian marble, the building is roofed with a double hip of pyramidical form upon the centre of which is a circular cupola, 20 feet in diameter. On its dome is a statue of Themis, facing eastward, a carved figure of wood, 11 feet in height, holding a sword in her right hand and the balance in her left."

This figure, badly carved by relic hunters, is in the attic of the present Capitol.

This is a very good description of the structure which, with a few changes, served as the Capitol until 1883. In that year it was torn down, and work was begun upon the magnificent edifice which serves in its stead.

Used as a City Hall.

Up to 1831 the building had served not only as State Capitol but as City Hall. In it were situated the Common Council rooms, the Supervisors' rooms, and the different courts. The Mayor's office was in the attic, as were also those of the Society of Arts, the State Library, and the State Board of Agriculture. The basement was devoted to the offices of the County Clerk, City Marshal, and the rooms of the Keeper of the Capitol. Upon the completion of the first City Hall in Albany, all these offices were removed, and even then the building was found inadequate to the constantly increasing demands of the State Government, and many additions were made. There was not a committee room in the entire building. Congress Hall, the famous hotel of the period, adjoined the old Capitol on the north, and for many years was the resort of Senators, Assemblymen, and lobbyists, and, because of the crowded condition of the Capitol, many of its rooms, together with some of those in the Delavan House, were utilized by the legislative committees.

For many years before the demolition of the old Capitol the subject of a new building had been discussed, but it took no definite form until on April 24, 1863, a resolution was adopted in the Senate referring the subject to the Trustees of the Capitol and the Committee on Public Buildings. In 1865 the Senate appointed a committee to receive propositions from other cities of the State as to what action they would take in regard to the removal of the Capitol from Albany. No satisfactory results were reached by this committee, and Albany proposed to convey Congress Hall block, or any other lands in the city required for the purpose of a new Capitol. This proposal was at once accepted, and on May 1, 1865, a bill authorizing the erection of a new Capitol at Albany passed the Legislature.

Stole Her Escort's Money.

Kate Hayes, a stylishly dressed young woman, was taken to Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, charged with stealing $340 from William Schroeder, who said he was a grocer, and lived at 102 Third Street. Schroeder said he had visited several saloons with the girl and taken her to her home, at 212 East Sixty-fifth Street, on Thursday, and soon after leaving her discovered his loss. Six weeks ago, he says, he lost $70 and a watch after being in her company. The woman denied stealing money, but said she picked up the watch, as both were intoxicated. She had pawned it. The girl's father accompanied her to the police station, and was deeply affected when he heard the facts told against her.

Stern Bros.

will place on sale
To-morrow
3,000 Yards
Monotone and
Printed Warp
Taffeta Silks
in the most desirable combinations
at 73c and 98c yd.
Formerly $1.00 and $1.50

Also
a collection of
High-Class
Novelty Silks
at $1.45, $1.95, and $2.38 yd.

Very Much
Below Regular Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

Monday
Unusual Values
in
Ladies'
House Gowns

of French Printed Flannels,	$5.50
Reduced from	$7.75
of Striped Eiderdown in choice colorings,	$5.90
Reduced from	$8.75
of Henriettas elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon	$8.50
Reduced from	$12.00

Also
a large collection of
Japanese Gowns
Their Own Importation
in the best quality silks
and the most desirable colorings
at
Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

CITY'S OFFICIAL COUNT

McKINLEY'S NET PLURALITY OVER BRYAN WAS 20,711.

Vote in City Congressional Districts in Detail—Gen. Tracy's Vote, as Elector, the Highest—Socialist-Labor Vote Shows a Gain.

The official declaration of the vote cast at the last election, with the exception of the vote for Assemblyman in the Tenth Assembly District, was made yesterday by the Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers.

The returns indicate that in the Tenth District Jeremiah J. Sullivan, the Republican candidate, was elected over Otto Kempner, Tammany, by a plurality of three votes. The question of a recount is pending in the courts, and for that reason the canvassers will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow to make the declaration in reference to the Assembly vote in that district.

The official canvass shows that McKinley's plurality in this city over Bryan was 20,711, Bryan's vote both on the Democratic and the People's ticket being included. The highest number of votes cast for an Elector on the Republican ticket was for Gen. B. F. Tracy, who headed the ticket and received 156,359 votes. The Elector on the Democratic ticket who received the highest number of votes was John Jordan, who received 134,384 votes. As between the Republican and Democratic tickets, McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 21,975 votes, but the People's ticket, running in the interest of Bryan and Watson, received 1,262 votes, which leaves McKinley's net plurality at 20,713. There was a great deal of betting for and against 20,000 plurality for McKinley in this city.

The Socialist-Labor ticket polled 10,059 votes, a gain over four years ago. The Prohibition Presidential ticket got 684 votes.

The total number of defective ballots on the Electoral ticket is 266, which is taken to indicate that voters found the ballot very easy to vote, for 266 is an unusually small number of defective ballots. The number of blank ballots returned was 4,279. The vote polled for the National Democratic, or Palmer and Buckner, ticket was 5,550. The total number of votes cast in the city for individual Electors was 11,100,136.

The vote in the city for State officers follows:

Governor.

Black, (Rep.)	146,668
Porter, (Dem.)	141,452
Balkam, (Soc.-Labor)	10,644
Griffin, (Nat. Dem.)	8,657
Smith, (Proh.)	777

Black's plurality over Porter, 5,216.

Lieutenant Governor.

Woodruff, (Rep.)	147,341
Schraub, (Dem.)	141,073
Bennets, (Soc.-Labor)	10,702
Hinrichs, (Nat. Dem.)	8,383
Latimer, (Proh.)	765

Woodruff's plurality over Schraub, 6,268.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Vann, (Rep.)	148,142
Titus, (Dem.)	139,288
Cuno, (Soc.-Labor)	10,695
Clinton, (Nat. Dem.)	7,712
McParlin, (People's)	1,367
Root, (Proh.)	784

Vann's plurality over Titus, 8,854.

Constitutional Amendment in Reference to Forest Preserve.

Total votes cast	310,428
Against the amendment	148,299
For the amendment	75,174
Defective	1,066
Blank	85,969

Majority against amendment, 73,125.

In that part of the Second Judicial District which lies within the City of New-York the highest vote given to a Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court was received by Stephens, who got 1,518 votes. Garrettson and Goodrich, Republicans, each got 1,437 votes.

The vote for Coroner in this county follows:

Tuthill, (Rep.)	147,901
Bausch, (Tammany)	141,275
Dorfman, (Soc.-Labor)	10,701
Muellenbach, (Nat. Dem.)	7,530
Palmer, (Proh.)	788

Tuthill's plurality, 5,626.

The vote for Congress in the city Congressional districts follows. In the Seventh District Vehslage's plurality is simply the plurality he obtained in the New-York City portion of the district. It was reduced by the vote in Richmond County to less than 1,200:

Seventh District.

Vehslage, (Dem.)	6,462
Bartlett, (Sound-Money Dem.)	3,634

Vehslage over Bartlett, 2,828.

Eighth District.

Mitchell, (Rep.)	10,488
Walsh, (Dem.)	9,219

Mitchell over Walsh, 1,260.

Ninth District.

Bradley, (Dem.)	11,002
Campbell, (Rep. and Nat. Dem.)	8,879
De Leon, (Soc.-Labor)	4,371

Bradley over Campbell, 2,623.

Tenth District.

Cummings, (Dem.)	17,446
Meade, (Rep.)	14,245
Tompkins, (Nat. Dem.)	512

Cummings over Meade, 3,201.

Eleventh District.

Sulzer, (Dem.)	12,195
Eidman, (Rep.)	10,435
Miller, (Soc.-Labor)	2,011

Sulzer over Eidman, 1,760.

Twelfth District.

McClellan, (Dem.)	12,815
Hess, (Rep.)	11,038
Miller, (Pop.)	831

McClellan over Hess, 1,777.

Thirteenth District.

Shannon, (Rep.)	15,413
Smith, (Dem.)	14,067
Madden, (Nat. Dem.)	1,029

Shannon over Smith, 1,346.

Fourteenth District.

Quigg, (Rep.)	27,875
Adams, (Dem.)	18,553
Fornes, (Nat. Dem.)	2,414

Quigg over Adams, 9,322.

Fifteenth District.

Low, (Rep.)	29,602
Burke, (Dem.)	22,520
Thomas, (Nat. Dem.)	1,804

Low over Burke, 7,082.

That part of the Sixteenth Congressional District which is in the city limits gave 12,533 votes for Ward, (Rep.,) and 11,363 for Travis, (Dem.)

EXPORTS OF PAPER.

Constant Improvement in the American Papermaking Industry.

A constant and stimulating increase in the foreign orders for American paper is the chief feature of that branch of industry just now. Mills are starting up or increasing their working force throughout this State and in New-England. About $30,000 worth of paper was exported from New-York during the week which ended Nov. 18. Of that large quantity, $10,000 worth was sent to Melbourne, $4,725 to Mexican ports, $2,160 to London, $2,715 to Liverpool, nearly $500 to Manchester, $3,578 to Wellington, $680 to Buenos Ayres, and about $600 to Hamburg.

The exportation of paper from this country thus far this year has been greatly in excess of the shipments in 1895. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 last, the aggregate shipments amounted to $2,107,700, as against $1,711,131 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of more than 23 per cent. For the month of September alone the increase was about 42 per cent. There is a belief, in the paper trade, that the commercial conditions during the coming year will be favorable for the exporting of American paper to Great Britain in particular.

Of the numerous paper mills that have started up since election the most recent are the Cascade Mills at Chittenango Falls this State, Seymour Paper Mill at Windsor Locks, Conn.; the mill at Henneker, N. H.; the Whitesville Mill at Uniesville, Penn., and M. M. Pillsbury's mill at Napanock, this State. H. S. Smart's paper mill in Baltimore, Ohio, will resume operations as soon as the necessary skilled labor can be secured. The American Strawboard Company's mills at Lima, Ohio, will be started up on Dec. 12, and the upper paper mill at Quaker Hill, near New-London, Conn., is to be put in operation immediately. The Newman-Johnson Paper Company's mill at Allegan, Mich., is to be started up at once, with about fifty employes.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Long Island Gas, Fuel, and Power Company, capital, $1,000,000, formed to manufacture gas for fuel and supply the same to consumers in Brooklyn. Directors—William B. Burnet, William S. Chapman, Arthur M. Davis, James C. Ritchie, James A. Simmons of this city; Nathaniel G. Read of Boston, and William M. Chapman of Brooklyn.

Arnold Constable & Co.

LYONS SILKS.

Plain & Brocaded Moiré Antique, Brocaded Metal Effects.

RICH WHITE SILKS.

White Satin, Moiré Antique, Moiré Velouté, White Faille, White Brocades,
for Wedding Gowns.

Fancy Silks and Gazes,
for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

PIM'S PLAID POPLINS.

Lyons Silk & Wool Moiré Velouté, and Silk and Wool Novelties.

Grenadine, Gaze, Crepe de Chine,
LYONS VELVETS.

Broadway & 19th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Bouquets of Beauty
From Many Gardens.

Our floors are veritable bouquets of the choicest flowers of furnishing art.

From the multifarious simple and inexpensive things for every room in the house to the irresistible bonbonnets and desks exhaling the delicate fragrance of Marie Antoinette's time—the magnificent Renaissance and picturesque Flemish dining furniture—the little marvels of teak carving—tables and settees worthy to grace the room of the Grand Mogul himself—the hand-woven rugs which are the crowning glory of Oriental artists—there is nothing that will not delight you.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

C. C. Shayne & Co.
Importers and Manufacturers of
Rich Furs
124 and 126 West 42d Street.
Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Otter, Seal, Mink, Marten, Persian Lamb, Grebe, Chinchilla, Fox, at lowest possible price for reliable goods. Altering and Repairing Done.

FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.
F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
Fine Furs.
Sealskin Garments a Specialty.

"ROYAL" ERMINE CAPE, 24 to 36 inches.

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For the opera, theatre and evening wear the superb richness of ermine—the royal fur—is unexcelled.

The charming effect obtained by combining Sealskin with stone marten, sable, grebe or other furs is shown in the very attractive designs in collarettes which we are exhibiting.

For the cold Winter weather following "Indian Summer" a Sealskin garment is a necessity.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED OF COST OF REPAIRING AND REMODELLING INTO LATEST DESIGNS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
449 BROADWAY. 26 MERCER ST.
Grand St. Station. Telephone 388 Spring.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E & W MARK
THE BEST MADE

VASSAR AID SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting Held and Officers Elected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The annual meeting of the Vassar Students' Aid Society was held at Vassar College this afternoon. Sixty ladies from New-York and Brooklyn came up in a special car to attend it, and there was a good representation from other places.

Officers were elected as follows: Vice President—Miss Louise Lawrence of New-York; Treasurer—Mrs. Raymond B. Backus of Philadelphia; Auditor—Mrs. Sarah J. Williams of Brooklyn; Directors (term expiring 1898)—Miss Katharine Stebbins of Rochester and Mrs. Louise Lindeke Weyerhauser of St. Paul, Minn.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Backus, President James Monroe Taylor, Miss Mary Bailey, '97; Prof. Abby Leach, and Prof. Lucy Salmon. President Taylor commended the society's competitive prize scholarships, but he said there should be a limit to the debt incurred by students. He thought there was room for both loans and gifts. Last year, out of 184 students who entered college, only seven could be aided, though the applicants approximated 100. The tendency is to give most of the assistance to students in the upper classes.

Mrs. Backus reported that the Vassar Granddaughters' Society has begun a collection of Vassar antiquities, which promises to become valuable.

Prof. Leach made an earnest plea for more graduate fellowships and scholarships.

Prof. Salmon announced the organization of a new association, the Vassar Historical Association, which was organized last June, and now has sixty members. Its object is to assist alumnae by suggesting methods of awakening historical interest and to help the material equipment of the college.

The Boston branch of the society asked that the next annual meeting be held in Boston.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Owing to the large attendance at the Water-Color Club's exhibition, 55 West Thirty-third Street, it has been decided to keep the exhibition open for another week.

—William Haggerty, thirty-two years old, of 541 West Thirty-seventh Street, fell overboard last night at the foot of West Thirty-seventh Street and was drowned. The body was recovered.

—Andrew D. White will give an address on "Russia Revisited" to the Drawing Room Tuesday evening at the Waldorf. He will speak of his diplomatic experience in Europe, and especially of observations in Russia under four Emperors.

—An entertainment for the benefit of the German Poliklinik will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House Thursday night, Dec. 17. Augustin Daly will manage the entertainment, for which many well-known artists have already offered their services.

—"Religion a Revelation, Not an Evolution," is the subject of a paper to be read at a meeting of the American Society of Comparative Religion at the New-York University, Washington Square, (Pedagogy Room No. 1,) to-morrow night by the Rev. John A. Davis.

—According to the report at the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for last week, the mean barometer was 30.115 inches and range .604. The thermometer was mean 48.7°; maximum, 70°; minimum, 34°, and range, 36°. Distance traveled by wind during the week, 1,175 miles.

—The Republican County Committee will give a dinner to the volunteer speakers who served the Republican Party by assignment under the County Committee during the recent campaign, on Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Transportation Club, at the New Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

—The Fourth Avenue Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, which was reopened recently, presents a beautiful appearance, as a result of the repairs and alterations made during the Summer. In addition to the regular meetings, there will be held a union meeting for Bible study for men and women from 9:30 to 10:30 Sunday mornings.

—Raymond & Whitcomb have arranged six itineraries that will prove interesting to those who wish to make a two months' trip to Europe. The traveler has a choice of the most quaint and fascinating sections of Great Britain, the European Continent, and Northern Africa. Circulars giving full information of the tours may be had at 31 East Fourteenth Street.

—Policeman William H. Kean of the Mercer Street Station while pursuing an alleged thief over a fence in the rear of 176 Bleecker Street yesterday morning fell and broke his arm. A man, who said his name was Gibson, had told the policeman he had been robbed by two men, and pointed out the one that Kean chased.

—The body of an unknown man was found in the yard of Michael Sheehan, at 113 Chariton Street, yesterday. There were no marks of violence. No papers were found to lead to identification. The man was apparently about forty-five years old. He was dressed in a dark sack coat, light vest, dark outing shirt, laced shoes, and a black cap.

—A special musical service will be held to-day at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The vested choir of thirty-five men and boys will be assisted by a string quartet in the singing of Gounod's "Gallia," preceded by a full choral service, which will be a Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis by Dr. Bridge, organist of Chester Cathedral.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Vancouver that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at that port were dispatched East Nov. 20. They are due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 25. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. on the 25th inst.

—The funeral of Dr. Louis F. Sass was held yesterday at his late home, 56 West Thirty-ninth Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. Elling made a short address. The body was taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation. Dr. Sass was a specialist in throat and lung diseases.

—The Hungarian Literary Society will hold a peasant ball, under the patronage of Consul General and Mrs. Francis Stockinger, on Dec. 31, at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. There will be a true representation of Hungarian village life. The object is to raise funds to provide warm and substantial clothes for poor and needy children.

—At the monthly meeting of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity to-morrow evening at 5 East Twelfth Street, Clement Paulsier, an evangelist from London, and the Rev. B. F. De Costa will speak. After the meeting there will be music and a reception to Mrs. Elizabeth Pettis, in view of her services as Superintendent of the Christian League Industrial Home.

—The annual Christian sale for the benefit of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children will take place at Sherry's on Tuesday, Nov. 24. The rooms will be open from 11 in the morning until 9:30 in the evening. The Austrian Military Band will play during the afternoon. Luncheon will be furnished at $1. The home is now in great need of funds in consequence of a heavy expenditure entailed by a visitation of scarlet fever.

—Mrs. Josiah Mason Fiske has given to the "Bartholdi Creche" the means to erect at Edgewater, N. J., a building for its purposes, to be called "The Mason Cottage," and to be a memorial of her late husband, who was for many years an eminent merchant of New-York City. The building will be in the style of a Swiss cottage, with first story of rough stone and the second of frame, and will stand on an elevation of about thirty feet, within 200 feet of the Hudson River, immediately opposite the Grant Monument. The specific province of the Creche is to meet the needs of poor mothers and children who cannot leave their homes to stay over night, or even a whole day, at any of the more distant fresh-air resorts.

—The steamship Pawnee, which arrived last night from Gibraltar, brought Capt. Dennis, his chief mate, and three seamen of the British bark Udsire, of Kingston, Jamaica, which they abandoned in midocean on Oct. 14, in latitude 39 degrees north, longitude 67 degrees west. The Udsire sailed from Bridgewater, N. S., Oct. 3, for Port Antonio, Jamaica, and the vessel experienced a heavy gale on Oct. 10, accompanied by a heavy sea, and lasting three days. She sprang a leak and filled rapidly. The British steamship Peconic, from New-York for Mediterranean ports, bore down to the fast-sinking vessel on the morning of the 14th, launched a boat, and rescued the entire crew of ten men. They were landed at Gibraltar.

Brooklyn.

—The statement that the teachers of the public schools had formed an association for the purpose of preserving the autonomy of the Brooklyn school system, and that a fund was being raised by contributions of $1 from each teacher, was denied yesterday by Mr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, so far as he knew anything about it. He said any statement that Brooklyn teachers would attempt wrongfully to influence legislation was a libel on them.

—A cable car of the Montague Street line was damaged by fire to the extent of $300 at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the company's sheds, under the Montague Street Viaduct. The fire is supposed to have started from the stove.

—Bishop T. W. Campbell will continue the series of sermons on the "Model Prayer" in the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation, Nostrand Avenue, this morning. "The Restored Son" will be the evening subject.

—A grand sacred concert will be given in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. Mme. Scalchi will be the soloist. She will sing selections from "Faust," "Mignon," and "I Puritani."

Long Island.

—Thieves entered several houses in Newtown Friday night. One of the houses was that of the Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. They did not get much plunder.

—Mrs. A. J. S. Weeks was granted an absolute divorce, without alimony, by Supreme Court Justice Smith at Patchogue yesterday from her husband Sanford J. Weeks, a prominent hotel man of Patchogue.

—Three years ago Joseph Jackson, colored, was shot and stabbed by his brother and Elsworth Conklin at Bay Shore. Jackson, the brother, was sent to Sing Sing for five years, but Conklin disappeared. He was caught Friday night at Babylon, and is now in the Riverhead jail.

—Percy Bunce, a young man of Cold Spring Harbor, who works at Huntington, says he was returning home Friday night after visiting a young lady in Huntington when a man shot at him, and the bullet passed through his hat. He believes some one is endeavoring to keep him from the young lady's house.

New-Jersey.

—Justice Lippincott Friday ruled on the disputed and rejected ballots in the vote for Freeholder in East Newark. The result confirms the election of William Hanna, (Rep.,) by 17 majority. The official count gave him 14 majority.

—The Rev. W. W. Case, pastor of the West Hoboken Baptist Church, tendered his resignation Friday evening, to take effect as soon as possible. He has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church at Rutherford.

—Thomas Watson, the sneak thief charged with stealing $24.50 from William Moran's saloon, in Jersey City, was held yesterday for trial. He was charged with several other robberies, and was also identified as Dennis O'Brien of the old Whyo gang in New-York.

—Dr. Meyer's Oriental Water Cure Sanitarium, in West Hoboken, has failed. August Wolfheimer has attached the building. He claims that he put $200 into the business, and was to receive $18 a week as bookkeeper. He has never received any pay on either account.

—Mary Cadoda, ten years old, of Seventh Street, Union Township, was found sleeping in a wagon yesterday on the Hudson Boulevard. She said she had run away from home because her father beat her. Cadoda's neighbors give him a good character, and say the child is incorrigible.

—The Trustees and members of the First Baptist Church of Union Hill held a meeting Friday night to consider the case of John Rolfe, who was charged with being Ralph Gay, who deserted his wife in Bridgeport, Conn., last March. Miss J. Taynton, a friend of Mrs. Gay, identified Rolfe as Gay. He was also identified by F. W. Tomlinson of Bridgeport. Rolfe refused to make any statement. He said he would take the matter before the courts. He was expelled by a vote of 30 to 1.

—The Rev. Henry T. Beatty, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Hoboken, yesterday made a public charge to the effect that John Bruning, Police Commissioner, who has a saloon at Tenth and Washington Streets, keeps his place open on Sunday. Mr. Beatty says he called on Mayor Fagan and asked him to close Bruning's saloon. Mayor Fagan refused to have anything to do with the matter. The Mayor does not deny the charge. The minister says he will take this matter to the courts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 21.—Fire last night destroyed the Salt Block, salt sheds, salt well, drillhouse, icehouse, 700 barrels of salt, and a portion of the dock located on Crow Island, belonging to Tyler & Sons. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $4,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—The extensive plant of the Chesapeake Guano Company, in South Baltimore, was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000; partially insured. The plant originally cost $130,000, but had not been in operation lately, and had deteriorated in value.

Daniell & Sons.

Another Surprise in the
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

3,000 yards of 30-inch imported Embroidered Swiss Sash Muslin at 9c. yd.
Will offer a manufacturer's stock of FRINGED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, all new, desirable goods, formerly sold from $5 to $8 pair, for this sale - - - - - - - $2.00 pair
150 pairs of Silk and Snow Flake Cross Stripe Curtains at
$1.50, $2.50, $4.50; formerly $2.50, $3.50, and $6.00.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

A perfect assortment of
LYONS VELVETS, VELOURS, and ENGLISH SEAL PLUSHES.
Also the following extreme values:

50-inch ENGLISH SEAL PLUSH, London Dye, value, $3.50, at $2.75 yd.
32-inch fine quality BLACK VELOUR, specially imported for Capes, value $2.50, at - - - - - - $1.75 yd.
Rich Imported Croise Silk Velvets, choice colors and Black, a late arrival, value $1.50, at - - - - - - 95c. yd.
Black and Colored Lyons all-silk Velvet, value $4.25, at - - $3.25 yd.
Five pieces only 24-inch Lyons Black Velvet, value $2.35, at $1.55 yd.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Choice designs in Imported and our own make Trimmed Turbans, Bonnets, Satin and Felt Braid large Hats, also elegant Black Silk Velvet Bonnets.

French Felt Untrimmed Turbans, Toques, Round Hats with Velvet binding; also Satin wire edge Alpines in all sizes and colors. Children's School Hats, Millinery Novelties, fine Cut Steel Buckles, Hat Ornaments, Sprays, and Cabashons, elegant embroidered White and Black Velvet Crowns, Satin and Chenille braids, in all the new shades.

Fancy and Black Shaded Coques, Quills, Birds, Paradise Aigrettes, Ostrich Plumes and Tips, Satin and Velvet Roses, Velvet Violets. Chrysanthemums in fine shades, Velvet Leaves and Foliage.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

The recent additions, alterations, and the vast improvement made to our stores have enabled us to give more space to this Department. Our handsome Show Room and the exhibit of stylish garments it contains are of themselves equally attractive and well worthy of a visit of inspection. And the satisfaction of intending purchasers will be enhanced by the sterling values we offer.
The best value in Ladies' Black Cheviot and Boucle Jacket, silk-lined, at - - - - - - - - - - - - $8.50

WHITE GOODS.

40-inch Apron Lawns - - - - - 10c. and 12 1-2c. yd.
40-inch Victoria Lawns - - - - - - - - 10c. yd.
Embroidered Aprons, not made up, at - - - 40c., 45c., 50c.

UMBRELLA SALE.

500 26-inch extra quality Gloria Silk Umbrellas, natural or Dresden handles, were $1.25 and $1.75, at - - - - - - 95c. and $1.30 each
28-inch Natural Sticks, Steel Rods, value $2.00, at - - $1.45 each
26-inch extra quality Satin finish, Natural Sticks, value $2.50 $1.95 each
28-inch same quality, value $3, at - - - - $2.25 each

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH--9TH STREETS.

Sunday
November 22-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring.

3d Floor.

Balance of Paris Model Dresses, including many from our recent exhibition, marked at about

HALF COST PRICE.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

RETURNED FROM AFRICA

PROF. ELLIOTT TELLS OF AN EXCITING HUNT FOR SPECIMENS.

Fight with a Wounded Leopard Without Weapons—Many Animals Secured Which Are Not Now to be Seen in Any of the Museums.

Prof. Daniel G. Elliott, curator of Zoology in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, and a member of the Faculty of the Chicago University, arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis from a six months' exploration of the jungles of Eastern Africa, where he went to collect zoological specimens. He was accompanied by C. E. Akely, taxidermist of the Field Columbian Museum, who went with him and was his companion all through his travels.

Prof. Elliott left this country March 4 last at the instance of the museum. His object was to collect zoological specimens from the tropics which are not in possession of any museum in this country.

So far as startling adventures are concerned, Prof. Akely is the hero of the expedition. "Mr. Akely went out hunting one day at dusk," Prof. Elliott said, "and shot at a leopard, wounding him in the right leg. The leopard at once ran toward him. Mr. Akely had but one cartridge left, and that was in his hand. While running he put the cartridge in his magazine. Then he turned and fired, but the leopard was in the air, and Mr. Akely missed him. The beast landed on him, and gripped his right arm just below the shoulder. Mr. Akely knew his only chance of life was a fight with his hands. He fell on top of the beast and, pressing his knee on his lung, gripped his throat with his left hand.

"But the beast was gnawing on his arm, trying to break the bone, and the pain was so great that Mr. Akely had to change his tactics. He let go the animal's throat and thrust his left hand in its jaw, so as to cause it to gnaw its own flesh. This was successful. The animal let go and soon Mr. Akely, who is a very powerful man, choked it to death. There were fourteen wounds in Prof. Akely's right arm, and two in his left hand.

"As a result of the expedition," Prof. Elliott said, "I now have over 300 zoological specimens of priceless value. They are specimens not possessed by any museum. They were shipped a month ago from Aden, Arabia, by a tramp steamer, and are about due here. It will take me two or three years to tabulate and examine them, and find out exactly what I have. I brought home everything I found.

"I fitted myself out in London last March and proceeded to Aden, an English military station in Arabia, where we got together our troop. This was composed of a class of natives, a cross between Arabs and the ancient Galo race. They make a business of hiring themselves to the Englishmen of the garrison. We secured sixty-five of them, the head of whom was Duella Idris, who had been for eight years with Henry M. Stanley. The natives were fitted out with shoulder rifles. We had 60 Winchesters. In all, we went inland 300 miles; but our travels covered over a thousand miles.

"Most of the country we covered was desert. The heat was simply indescribable. I had never experienced anything like it. We encountered not a sprig of shade, the sun's rays penetrated one in a moment. It was terrible. We wore nothing but canvas trousers and loose shirts. We had to take all our water with us, as we found none. The natives we found were all savages, but they did not molest us. They were purely savage, and many of them had never seen a white man before. Our object was not to make explorations, but we did visit much territory never before seen by a white man.

"Wild beasts did not attack us. Our greatest danger was from reptiles. The puff adder was particularly dangerous, because it is almost impossible to see it. We captured some specimens, as also we did of the tree snake, and found that very poisonous also, much to my surprise, because I had always considered it a constrictor purely. It is about nine feet long.

"In my collection are many very large mammals. I was much more successful than I anticipated, and have some particularly fine specimens of antelopes. I collected nothing except zoological specimens.

"I was perfectly black when I got back to Berbera. We wore pith helmets, but they did not keep the sun off of our faces and necks. We were just a little less dark than the negroes."

Prof. Elliott fell ill of African fever in September, and this necessitated cutting short his trip. His sufferings were acute, and he has not fully recovered yet. Prof. Elliott will be the guest of Dr. Stimson, 11 West Seventeenth Street, for a week. He was met at the pier by his wife and daughter.

The expedition is not the first of the kind Prof. Elliott has undertaken. He has hunted over almost every country in the world for specimens. In the collections are giraffes, gnus, zebras, lions, antelopes, hippopotami, sables, leopards, and hyenas.

Outlives Her Aged Servants.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Catharine McNeely, aged 101 years, has outlived the two persons who were engaged to take care of her. Her guardians were spinister sisters, Rebecca and Amy Brittain. They resided in this place for over fifty years. Miss Amy died Monday from pneumonia at the age of seventy-nine years, and her sister's death followed from the same disease Tuesday at the age of eighty-four years. This left Mrs. McNeely alone. She is in good health.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

THANKSGIVING SPECIAL BARGAINS.

At prices quoted, the following new goods, suitable for the Thanksgiving table, should be of great interest to you. We sell every requisite in China and Glass for the modern dinner table, at prices averaging ¼ less than elsewhere, and goods mentioned below are selected at random from the different departments, to give a general idea of the values we offer.

GLASS SETS.

We will offer Finest Bohemian Glass Sets, consisting of 60 pieces (as shown in cut). Complete set.... $5.00

CANDELABRA.

Beautiful four-light Dresden Candelabra, 20 inches high, with raised flowers and leaves on base and arms, all in characteristic Dresden flowers and gold traced throughout, Per pair..... $12.00

WORCESTER-SHIRE BOTTLES

Strawberry diamond and fan cutting, best quality of glass; height 8 inches, Each..... $2.00

BONBONS.

We offer a large assortment of finest Bohemian Glass Bonbons in raised gold decoration, in assorted colors and shapes. Choice; each..... $2.25

ROMAN PUNCH or SHERBET GLASSES.

Bohemian Roman Punch or Sherbet Glasses, with Plate, handsomely decorated, in assorted colors, Price, per dozen (including plates)... $8.50

ROEMERS or RHINE WINE GLASSES.

At no other store in Greater New-York can be found as large an assortment of rich Bohemian Glass Roemers, as we are now showing. The decorations are all in raised gold, and in assorted colors, Prices ranging from $7.25 to $60 per doz.

CORDIAL DECANTERS.

Bohemian Cordial Decanters in new, artistic shapes, decorated in raised gold, Choice of several different shapes and sizes..... $3.75 each

WEBB'S FLOWER VASES

We have just received several hundred sample Vases from the celebrated factory of Thos. Webb, England. The decorations and shapes are assorted. The value is from $1.50 to $3 each. We will divide them in two lots at 50 and 75 cts each

DECANTERS.

Rich English Cut Glass Decanters, an assorted lot. Value from $5.00 to $15.00 each. We will offer you choice at.... $2.50 and $5.00 each

PUNCH BOWLS.

Our assortment of Cut Glass in every line is conceded to be the largest in the City, and Punch Bowls are no exception, and among several which we could mention we call your attention to simply one: The "Caprice," a new cutting, very rich and deeply cut, beautifully polished, Price..... $33.00 each

RICH PLATES.

In our assortment of Plates all the leading China factories of the world are represented. Prices ranging from..... $5.00 to $360 per doz

DINNER SETS.

Finest Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, in violet decoration, festooned Plates, and artistic covered Dishes, all gold edge, Complete Dinner service.. $13.50

Limoges China Dinner Sets

Decorated in blue flowers, stippled gold handles, 126 pieces, complete..... $26.50

Limoges China Dinner Sets, hair brown border decoration, with clouded gold edges, the brown, under gaslight, having the effect of gold, 126 pieces, complete..... $69.50

Limoges China Dinner Sets, raised gold border, fancy gold rosette centre, gold lace border, and clouded gold edges, 127 pieces, complete..... $114.00

Wedgewood Dinner Sets.

Finest quality English Wedgewood China dinner service, with acid etched gold band, fancy gold lace inside, 127 pieces, complete..... $210.00

We submit for your inspection about 400 different styles in Dinner ware, of which the above are fair examples.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New-York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,

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WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Elegance, moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock. It represents the best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts produced at home and abroad. The satisfaction of selecting from such a stock will be self-evident. Holiday lines embrace

Parlor Cabinets — Etageres
Music Cabinets — Screens
Curio Cabinets — Desks, &c.

1,000 Pieces

Vernis-Martin Furniture

——comprising everything manufactured in this line, and presenting the largest display ever made of these elegant goods (our own importation).

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS in all sizes, newest patterns, from $18.50 to $500.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

KATE RECOGNIZED HIM.

Robert Lee's Stolen Mare Knew Her Master.

Robert Lee, a colored man, who peddles ice in the eastern part of town, had his mare, named Kate, stolen last April from stables at 22 Cannon Street. Lee had become attached to the animal, and since has visited many horse sales trying to find her. He was at Delancey and Willett Streets Friday when Max Busander came along driving a horse attached to one of Thomas Fletcher's yeast wagons. Lee recognized the animal as his Kate. He called a policeman, and the yeast wagon was stopped.

"Here, Kate, old gal," he cried, and Kate pricked up her ears, neighed, and then rubbed her nose on his shoulder. A scar on one of her ears was a further proof of identification. The driver said that his employer had bought the mare two years ago in Paterson, N. J. Magistrate Wentworth, in Essex Market Police Court, discharged the driver on his statement that he would look up the papers, and if the mare was Lee's, would return her.

DINNER AT THE CITY CLUB.

Good Government Club C Discusses Municipal Campaign of 1897.

Good Government Club C had its regular monthly dinner last night at the City Club. About 100 members and guests sat down to the tables, arranged in horseshoe shape in the big reception parlor. Dr. Henry Ling Taylor presided.

It is the practice of Club C, at its monthly reunion, to discuss informally some question relating to municipal reform. The subject last night was "The Municipal Campaign of 1897," and the speakers were Bishop Potter, Dr. Felix Adler, Charles Stewart Smith, E. D. Page, George M. Cassatt, Commissioner Waring, Everett P. Wheeler, Benjamin A. Gould, Jacob Schiff, I. Jay Chapman, J. B. Reynolds, and W. Travers Jerome.

Dr. Taylor, in opening the discussion, announced that a rule of the club imposed a fine of $100 on any member who spoke for more than five minutes and a like fine on the Chairman for every guest permitted to exceed that limit.

BRYAN OUT OF THE WOODS.

Will Return to Lincoln, but Will Then Go to Denver.

TANEYVILLE, Mo., Nov. 21.—W. J. Bryan and party arrived yesterday afternoon from their hunting trip at the Park Preserves. Mr. Bryan said he regretted leaving the park, as he had greatly enjoyed the trip. Senator Jones and Gov. Stone said the same.

Yesterday morning Mr. Bryan and several members of the party descended the big stairway of 3,200 steps from the summit of the bluff to the bed of the White River, several hundred feet below. The party was greatly exhausted upon ascending the steps, with the exception of Mr. Bryan, who enjoyed the climbing.

The party will remain here over night and will go to Chadwick in the morning, where a special train is in waiting to convey them to Springfield. Mr. Bryan will go to Lincoln, and will be accompanied by Mrs. Bryan to Denver to attend the demonstration there Tuesday.

Tollgate War in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 21.—The fiscal court has decided that it has no power to levy a tax for the purpose of the turnpikes in Franklin County, and the night raiders will not allow the [illegible]tes to be replaced. The county will be [illegible]ed for protection by the stockholders [illegible] roads, and if it fails to furnish it, damages will be demanded. Having torn away the tollgates of the county, the raiders have turned their attention to punishing owners of turnpike stock by destroying property. Three times in the past few days has telephone connection between this city and Farmdale been cut off. Mr. Farmer, the telephone agent at Farmdale, is a big owner of turnpike stock.

Asbury Park Amusement Building.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—A party of capitalists has decided to invest $150,000 in an immense structure here for all sorts of amusements. The building is designed to front on both Asbury and Cookman Avenues, and will be 600 feet in length. It will be four stories in height, with a tower 150 feet high. The ground floor will be used for stores, and there will be an ice cream department. A theatre will be on the second floor, with a seating capacity of 1,500. There will also be 150 rooms for bachelors on the second, third, and fourth floors. Part of the third floor will be fitted up for brokers who cannot spare the time to let business alone. A garden is to be on the roof, and the lobbies of the theatre are to be of uncommon size.

Decision in the Van Nostrand Suit.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Judge Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, to-day sustained the report of the referee in the suit to partition the property of the late John James Van Nostrand of Brooklyn, amounting to $1,500,000, and directed judgment accordingly.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Great Annual Opening Sale of HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Thousands of intending book buyers await the announcement of this event each year. They have learnt that it means an opportunity to purchase literature of the very highest character, magnificent Art Books, Library Sets of the Great Authors, fine editions of Standard Works in prose and poetry, &c., at prices that are impossible at any other time. This we have been enabled to do by reason of the innumerable and phenomenal closing-out purchases that we have consummated in preparing for these great sales.

This season we mean to eclipse all former offerings, and with this object in view have purchased entire editions of many highly desirable lines, and closed out line after line of the most superb Art Books and Holiday Gift Books in the market, together with special purchases of over ten thousand Standard Sets, and over one hundred thousand Toy Books and Story Books for boys and girls. All of which will be placed on sale Monday morning at the

Lowest Prices Ever Known in Book Retailing.

New Publications and Miscellaneous Books

Our stock contains a complete collection of the new publications and notable books published by Harper & Bros., Lippincott Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., Houghton, [illegible] & Co., D. Appleton & Co., The Ma[illegible]n Co., and all leading publishers. Also a magnificent assortment of choice editions of favorite books in celluloid, fine cloth, half calf, half levant, and decorated vellum bindings.

Never before has such a variety of fine and choice editions been shown in this city.

Kate Carnegie, Aud Lang Syne, Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, Mind of the Master, Cure of Souls, all by Maclaren..74c
Aud Lang Syne and Bonnie Brier Bush, new illustrated editions..... $1.36
Heart of Princess Osra, by Hope..... $1.08
Sweetheart Travelers, by Crockett..... $1.08
Rodney Stone, by Doyle..... $1.08
A Singular Life, by Phelps..... 87c
Balzac's Novels, 87c. Crawford..... 69c
Roe Books, 49c., 88c. Amelia Barr..... 49c
Spain, Constantinople, Holland (2 vols.)..... 3.54
St. Elmo, new illustrated edition (2 vols.)..... 3.95
Joan of Arc, by Mark Twain..... 1.49
Granada, Alhambra, Sketch Book Tales of a Traveler and Bracebridge Hall, (Putnam's Agapida ed'n,) 2 vols..$4.34
Carlyle's French Revolution, (artist edition,) illustrated, bound in Buckram, (3 vols.)..... $1.98
Tennyson, complete, illustrated, decorated vellum binding, (2 vols)... $1.95
Memories of Mary Anderson..... $1.95
Stories of the Wagner Operas..... 89c
Mary J. Holmes, Fleming, and Julia Smith..... 89c

Library Sets of The Great Authors.

Closing out purchase aggregating over 10,000 sets, in cloth and half calf bindings, at prices that do not realize the publisher's cost to print and bind. These sets are in every way superior to ordinary cheap editions; binding, paper, and printing all being excellent:

	Cloth.	Half Calf.
Thackeray (10 vols).....	$1.95	$5.98
Eliot (6 vols).....	1.19	3.75
Bulwer (13 vols).....	2.49	7.84
Dickens (15 vols).....	2.87	9.49
Leather Stocking (5 vols).	1.10	2.98

Fine Library editions of the Great Authors in extra fine cloth and half calf bindings:

	Cloth.	Half Calf.
Black (12 vols).....	$4.95	
Carlyle (10 vols).....	4.80	$8.98
Hawthorne (5 vols)....	1.49	4.45
Scott (12 vols).....	4.75	11.80
Lytton (13 vols).....	4.98	12.25
Thackeray (10 vols)....	3.85	8.98
Irving (8 vols).....	3.78	7.35
Ruskin (13 vols).....	5.95	13.85
Gibbon (5 vols).....	1.68	4.50
Shakespeare (4 vols)...	1.78	3.95
Shakespeare (7 vols)...	2.95	5.85
Macaulay (5 vols).....	1.87	4.50

Other authors at proportionate prices.

500 sets Shakespeare, handy volume edition, good clear type and neat cloth binding (15 vols).....$2.67

Standard Works of Prose and Poetry.

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BETTER TENEMENT HOUSES

MANY INTERESTS UNITED IN THE NEEDED REFORM.

Attempt to Solve the Problem on a Business Basis as Well as in the Line of Private Philanthropy.

In addition to the individual efforts of D. O. Mills, Mrs. J Pierpont Morgan, and some members of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church to institute practical tenement-house reform in this city, a number of capitalists have undertaken to accomplish the same end on a business basis and upon a large scale. While not wanting in philanthropic spirit, the recently organized City and Suburban Homes Company proposes to try to earn dividends as well as to benefit the home seekers of moderate means.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, who has attained celebrity as a lecturer and writer on economic questions, is the President of the company. He said yesterday that a complete description of the plan and purposes of the organization would be published about Dec. 1. In the meantime he explained that the company proposed to build model tenements in this city and suburban homes within the limits of Greater New-York. The latter are to be sold on the installment plan to the better-paid class among the wage earners. Arthur W. Milbury is the Secretary of the company.

An Overcrowded District.

The awakened interest in tenement-house reform in this city is due largely to the exhaustive investigation in 1894 by the Legislative Tenement House Commission, of which Richard Watson Gilder was Chairman, together with the subsequent action of the State Legislature. Dr. Gould remarked: "The situation in New-York to-day is that the residential quarters of the wage earners are overcrowded to a degree far surpassing that of any other civilized city in the world. Sanitary District A, in the Eleventh Ward, contains 32 acres and has a population of 1,000 adults in a square acre of space district of London has a population of 365 persons to the acre. An aggregation of 1,000 adults in a square acre of spapce would mean that if they all stood with arms outstretched they would touch one another.

"Overcrowding, of course, entails serious sanitary and moral evils. From the sanitary side, it means depressed vitality and a large loss of working power. Observations which have been made abroad as to the loss of working time resulting from living in unsanitary surroundings fixed about twenty days per year in the worst quarters. This is an entirely preventable waste of economic power, and operates to handicap seriously the workingman. In overcrowding also, we come to the taproot of the moral and the social evils of a great city. I refer to poverty, crime, drunkenness, and immorality. No community can adopt a wiser policy than to insist that the conditions which shall promote their physical and moral health. The work of the Glider committee resulted in the passage of a law permitting the expropriation of rear tenements, where death rates were abnormally high. In some of the quarters condemned by the Board of Health last Summer, the actual death rate was three and a half times greater than the average death rate of the city, while the infantile death rate, which is a truer index of sanitary conditions, showed that one-fourth of all the children fell as victims to their surroundings.

The Worst Form of Nuisance.

"The law provided that the Board of Health might tear down properties which were irremediably bad from a sanitary point of view, paying to the owner simply the value of the materials as salvage. This provision is eminently just, because such property cannot in morals have any rentable value, being little better than a human slaughterhouse. Moreover, it quite accords with other sanitary practices, such as pouring bad milk into the gutter, and confiscating and destroying decayed articles of food exposed for sale. Rental accommodations, in the economic sense, are a commodity the same as bad milk and diseased food, and should be treated absolutely on the same principle. Enlightened practice in England has for some time legally sanctioned such measures as the New-York Board of Health is now taking, and which action it is to-day defending in the courts."

In the opinion of Dr. Gould, the members of the New-York Board of Health are entitled to the active support of all good citizens in their public-spirited efforts to rid the community of what probably is the worst form of nuisance. He continued: "The only question that can arise, it seems to me, is on the sufficiency of facts proving that the rear tenements condemned were unfit for human habitation. A death rate of three and one-half times the normal rate ought to establish sufficient justification. The constitutional question, it seems to me, cannot be raised at all, for, after all, is not the first of human rights the right to live, and must there not, in practice, be drawn a reasonably clear distinction between living and existing?

"While the Board of Health in this city is engaged in its struggles to get rid of the worst of existing rear tenements, the positive side of tenement reform is being advanced by other agencies. Some churches and individuals are purchasing old tenement property which has failed to pay good returns. They are putting this property in the hands of women rent collectors or representatives of college settlements, and a gradual improvement of the houses is being made out of the profits of rentals. The City and Suburban Homes Company intends to duplicate for New-York what has been so successfully done (notably in London) by large improved housing corporations operating upon economic lines. One large company in London owns to-day property valued at $12,000,000, and it has paid 5 per cent. dividends per annum, besides adding a fair sum to surplus account each year for a great many years."

Prominent among the purchasers of dilapidated tenement property for purposes of reformation are D. O. Mills, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and a small association of members of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church. In alluding to this work, Dr. Gould said: "Mr. D. O. Mills is preparing to deal with the problem of the single lodger, probably on a better scale than is attempted in any other city in the world."

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West 23d St.

INGERSOLL COMING HOME.

All His Lecture Engagements Have Been Canceled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who is suffering from an attack of sciatica, was able to leave this morning for New-York.

Col. Ingersoll was first attacked while on the platform at Janesville, but finished his lecture. Upon returning to his hotel a physician was called, and Mr. Ingersoll rallied sufficiently to proceed to Madison, Beloit, and Freeport, Ill., where on Thursday he had a second and more severe attack, resulting in the cancellation of all his lecture engagements.

Col. Ingersoll came to Chicago yesterday and remained in his room at the Great Northern Hotel, to which no one was admitted but his physician, his daughter Maud, who had accompanied him on his tour, and his secretary, C. P. Farrell. He will remain in New-York until fully restored to health.

FINED SQUIRE TAYLOR $2.

Used a Bad Word in Court, and He Had Only a Few Cents.

DEMAREST, N. J., Nov. 21.—Justice Fuller held Nicholas Muller for trial to-day on the charge of having blacked Squire Taylor's right eye, though Muller avowed that he hadn't seen the Squire for a year and a half. When this decision was given Squire Taylor jumped to his feet and exclaimed triumphantly, shaking his fist at Muller:

"There, —— you, I'll fix you now!"

"Squire Taylor, how dare you defy the dignity of this court?" cried Justice Fuller. "I'll fine you $2 for contempt. Sir!"

The Squire went down in his pockets, but all the money he had was a few copper cents. Thereupon, escorted on the one side by the Justice and on the other by the town constable, he walked to his home and got the money from an old leather wallet and paid his fine.

She Ran Away to Punish Him.

SING SING, Nov. 21.—G. A. Fay, twenty years old, of New-York City, came here last night and found his wife. They had been married only a short time. They quarreled, and she, wishing to punish him, went away and lived with a Swedish woman, whom she had known while they were in service together. Fay searched for her, and even offered a reward. Finally the Swedish woman prevailed on Mrs. Fay to write to her husband. They were reconciled to each other when they met, and returned to New-York to-day.

Cyclist's Breast Torn by a Shaft.

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 21.—Rudolph Osborne, the twelve-year-old son of Jotham Osborne, Postmaster of West Summit, while out riding on his bicycle last night on Springfield Avenue, ran into a horse and carriage. One of the shafts of the carriage pierced his breast and tore a wound exposing the windpipe. The injuries may prove fatal. After the accident the driver of the carriage whipped up his horse and escaped without any one discovering who he was.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

It has been rather an eventful week in the world of New-York society. The opera season opened on Monday with unusual brilliancy and promise, and, while there have not been, with the exception of Mrs. Astor's dinner for Prince Louis of Savoy on Tuesday night, any large private entertainments, there have been numerous informal luncheons and small dinners. The opening of the much-discussed and anticipated "tea room" on Thursday, the concerts of the famous pianist Rosenthal, and, to close the week, the great football game between Yale and Princeton of yesterday, which has become so marked a feature of the society year in the metropolis, gave the members of the gay world abundant occupation since Sunday last.

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The week which opens to-day also presents an attractive programme to the lovers of gayety. It has not so many incidents of a novel nature on its bill as its predecessor, but it will bring the first of the afternoon receptions and débutante teas, at least four important and fashionable weddings, again three nights of the opera, with a matinée, and, best of all, the favorite old holiday of Thanksgiving, which, while it will not be marked by any special entertaining or entertainment in New-York, will, nevertheless, be more fully enjoyed this year than for some years past, and will be devoted to country outings and the pursuit of hunting, golf, bicycling, and all those outdoor sports in which New-York society now so much delights. With Thanksgiving past, the society world approaches the threshold of Christmastide, and already the first faint reflections of the happy season are felt and seen. By the close of the week the stores will begin to be filled with the early Christmas shoppers, who truly "go early to avoid the rush."

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There is still much talk anent the exceeding brilliancy and success of the opera's first night on Monday last. The marked falling off in society attendance and interest at the Horse Show of the preceding week, and which was variously ascribed to the illness, absence, or mourning of so many prominent people, had led to a general anticipation that the opera's first night would not, from a social standpoint at least, be up to the standard of former years. The reverse was the case, however, and the beautiful house was never seen to better advantage than on Monday evening. The boxes were filled with a most representative array of the prominent members of New-York society, while the orchestra stalls were also occupied by their fellows. The balconies contained no vacant seats, and the lobbies were at all times impassable for the throngs. One reason for the unusual brilliancy of the evening was the fact that the ladies in the parquet were all, with a few exceptions, in evening dress or light colored gowns, and discarded their hats. But apart from the presence of so many prominent men and women, all clothed in their best, there was a general atmosphere of life and gayety hard to define, and harder to describe, and which had its influence upon every person in the vast audience, and made the season's opening a most auspicious one. The managers who chose the hackneyed but always popular "Faust," to be interpreted by what was once called an "ideal cast," made a wise choice, for it is doubtful whether any other opera, even with the attraction of a first night, could have drawn such an enormous audience as did "Faust." The audiences of Wednesday and again of Friday night were large and enthusiastic, but of course the scenes on those evenings did not compare with that of Monday night.

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Looking back upon the glittering array in seats and boxes of Monday night, it may be said that those present will remember longest the forms, faces, and gowns among the women of Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Samuel S. Howland, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll. The gowns worn by these ladies were in every case unusually becoming and effective, while their jewels flashed and shone like irreilles in some huge flower bed. Mrs. William Astor's solitaire necklace and diamond-studded corsage, her daughter-in-law's (Mrs. John Jacob Astor's) diamond necklace and crown, Mrs. Burden's necklace and bird of diamonds, and Mrs. Howland's and Mrs. Sloane's pearls, while they have all been seen at previous entertainments, seemed to have the charm of novelty even to the friends of their wearers and to be a surprise to the public.

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The opera promises to be more of a society attraction it possible this Winter than ever before, and already those delightful little notes from which flutter when opened the narrow strips of colored cardboard which represent seats in boxes, are beginning to be circulated among the favored and elect in the clubs and in the fashionable quarters of the city. No invitation, as a rule, is more potent and more attractive to the average society man or woman than that which reads: "Will you not dine with us on —— night and afterward attend the opera?" while the invitation to an aspiring youth or maiden to meet a society matron or host when coupled with the statement, "he or she has an opera box, you know," is never neglected. The opportunities to extend favors and to return obligations which an opera box affords are not excelled by even those which a yacht or country house provides.

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Mrs. Astor's dinner to Prince Louis of Savoy on the eve of his departure for Boston, which was attended by about twenty-five people of Mrs. Astor's immediate set, and which was followed by a small informal dance, was the first important private entertainment of the season. It was given in the superb banquet room of the new Astor palace on Upper Fifth Avenue, and was, of course, surrounded with all those details of service and appointment, including the famous service of gold plate, which have always made the Astor dinners so noted. The dinner, while primarily a courtesy to the young and titled visitor to New-York, was also a semi-official notice to the world of society that Mrs. Astor has formally returned to the gay world, from which she has been so long absent, and will take her accustomed place at its head during this Winter season. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, although still looking pale and thin, has happily completely recovered from her recent serious illness, and will, with her mother-in-law, dispense the gracious hospitalities of the Astor mansion this Winter. There is general congratulation and satisfaction at the re-entrance into New-York society of these charming elder and younger matrons, for it is felt that their presence and influence will do much toward making the season a gay one, and toward reuniting certain elements which have been decidedly antagonistic during the past few years, with resultant injury to the interests of New-York society.

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Mrs. John A. Lowery and Miss Margaret Wilmerding opened their tea room, the plan of which was first correctly described in THE TIMES over a month ago, on Thursday; and if the future of this novel enterprise can be judged from the success which attended its opening, it will certainly be a rosy one. The popularity of both Mrs. Lowery and Miss Wilmerding, and the common-sense way in which they went about the project, together with a general belief that there is room for such an institution in New-York, aroused so much anticipatory curiosity and interest regarding it that the pretty rooms at 291 Fifth Avenue were crowded to the doors, not only on the opening day, but again on Friday and yesterday, with men and women eager to have an early view of the place and to wish Mrs. Lowery and Miss Wilmerding good luck. The word dainty best describes the decorations and atmosphere of the place, and even of the food and liquids served. The color scheme of the wall papers and hangings is attractive, and everything pertaining to the appointments and service is most delicate and refined. Those persons present on Thursday who had visited the prototypes of the New-York tea room in London and Paris did not hesitate to say that the New-York room was an improvement on the others.

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Tuesday afternoon will bring the first of the series of musical recitals at the Waldorf which have been organized by Mr. Clarence Andrews and his partner, Mr. Rubens, and which promise to be one of the chief features of the Winter season. Mme. Eames and M. Plançon will probably sing on Tuesday afternoon, and a delightful programme has been arranged. The subscription list to these musicales contains many well-known names, and they are bound to be a fashionable success. The new ballroom of the Waldorf bids fair to have a monopoly not only of the more important balls, but of the other prominent society entertainments this Winter. It was the scene on Wednesday of the fair in aid of the Wayside Day Nursery, which was organized by Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. George Place, and other well-known women, and was a great success in very way, while on Friday night the National Society of New-England Women gave there a perfect imitation of an old-fashioned New-England husking bee. The Patriarchs have decided to hold their two balls for this Winter in this same ballroom, and these will take place on the nights of Dec. 21 and March 1, while the Assembly balls will also be given in this same beautiful room.

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The week which opens to-day will bring the weddings on Tuesday of Mr. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., and Miss Agnes J. Steward, in the South Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, at 3 P. M.; of Mr. Harry Van Alst Brower and Miss Caroline O'Connor at the residence of the bride, 8 East Twelfth Street, and of Mr. Ernest Adee and Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald at Calvary Church; on Wednesday, of Mr. Robert Dun Graham and Miss Edith Sands at the Church of the Incarnation, of Mr. Robert Emmet and Miss Louise Garland at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James A. Garland; of Mr. Charles A. Valentine and Miss Helen M. Hyde at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and of Mr. Ernest Knoedler and Miss Clare O'Gorman in the Church of St. Francis Xavier. Mr. William K. Taylor and Miss Sarah A. Hard will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church on Dec. 2, Mr. John Coleridge Travis and Miss Lillian E. Gelston will be married at the Hoffman Arms on Dec. 2, and the wedding of Mr. Wilmot Townsend Cox and Miss Maria Bleecker Miller will take place at the bride's residence on Dec. 26. The engagements are announced of Mr. A. Gordon Norrie and Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of the late William Dare Morgan, and of Mr. Henry B. Brookman of Brooklyn and Miss Nellie Bostwick Morrell, daughter of the late Jabez A. Bostwick.

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The first coming-out reception of the season will be given by Mrs. Jacob W. Miller on Monday afternoon at her residence, 113 East Thirtieth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothea Miller. Evening receptions will be given by Mr. Alonzo C. Monson of 14 East Fifty-third Street and Mr. Charles W. Gould of 5 Washington Square North on Friday evening. The annual doll sale in aid of the Jewell Day Nursery will take place at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon and evening next.

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The annual, or November, issue of that useful little book, the Social Register, has just been published. In addition to the usual correct list of the members of New-York society the book this year gives the names of the Matriarchs and Patriarchs and the committee of the Patriarchs' and Assembly balls, as well as the committees of the other subscription balls, a list of the members of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, with their titles and residences, and the clubs which are enrolled in the United States Golfing Association. The centre of society population of New-York is stated by the register to be on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. There has been a decrease of 10 per cent. in fashionable marriages during the past year, and an increase in deaths among the society men and women of 20 per cent. This last statement is rather a lugubrious one

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Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will give an afternoon reading on Monday, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Frederick Billings, 279 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Le Moyne has volunteered her services for a most deserving charitable purpose. Tickets may be obtained of Mrs. George F. Baker, 258 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Ellen D. Brown, 37 West Forty-seventh Street; Mrs. Francis C. Bowman, 148 East Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton, 2 East Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, 25 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. C. A. Runkle, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, 283 Madison Avenue.

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Mrs. Milward Adams will give four private lectures this Winter on "Physical Training for Daily Use," "Relation of Voice in Speech to Voice in Song," the Speech Arts, and "Reading Recitations and Dramatic Expression." The dates are Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, and 15.

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Nurberto Giordano, composer of the opera "Andrea Cheney," produced last week at the Academy of Music, was married on Nov. 18 to Miss Olga Spotz in Milan, Italy. Mrs. Giordano is the daughter of Joseph Spotz, proprietor of the Grand Hotel of Leghorn, and several other large hostelries in southern Italy.

THE best things to eat are made with ROYAL BAKING POWDER—bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

LAKEWOOD'S WINTER SEASON.

The Hotels Opening—The Golf Tournament—The Visitors.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 21.—Thanksgiving Day will find Lakewood well prepared for the first holiday of the present season. The hotel managers are ready to welcome the usual crowd of guests. In addition, many more are expected to attend the opening of the golf tournament.

The past week has been an important one in the Lakewood season, with the opening of the Lakewood Hotel, the largest hotel at this resort, on Thursday, several days in advance of last season, and the announcement that the Laurel-in-the-Pines will open on Dec. 16. Mr. Porter, the manager, who spent the Summer abroad, is at the Laurel House while superintending improvements.

At the Lakewood Hotel, J. M. Silleck has made few changes, but, on the contrary, has been at great care to retain the original coloring and effect in decorations and furniture. The main office is unchanged, with its rich Oriental rugs, the fire in the great fireplace, and deep leather chairs. Throughout the public rooms the same caution has been exercised, and the pale colors of the French style remain in the parlors and the dark tones in the reading and smoking rooms at the other end of the corridor.

The greatest change is apparent in the sun galleries on the east and west of the entrance. Here a fine and an unusual effect has been obtained by placing yellow silk curtains to soften the light from overhead. The color is repeated in the cushions of the divans beneath the Moorish fretwork. Palms have been arranged in the corridors and card tables in the wide space of the large semi-circular windows.

The Daily Concerts.

The first evening concert was given at the Oriental Hotel Thursday by Prof. Charles Mullenhauer's Orchestra, which was here last season, and the morning concerts were begun on Friday. The Sunday evening concerts which were a feature of last season will be continued. The booking assures a fine season, with the customary crowd for Thanksgiving.

The Laurel House engagement for Thanksgiving more than equals that of past seasons. Mr. Plumer has arranged for the usual dance in the music room Thursday evening. The Palmer House will also have its usual Thanksgiving celebration.

The opening of the three days' golf tournament on the links of the Lakewood Club will, of course, be the chief incident in outdoor sport Thanksgiving Day. The Laurel House Cup is quite as handsome a trophy as that offered by the same house last season, and the Consolation Cup, given also by the Laurel House, is almost equally as attractive in design and ornamentation.

In addition to these two cups, the club offers one gold and two silver medals in the same event. The programme for Thursday is as follows: 10 A. M., preliminary medal round of 18 holes for the Laurel House Cup, gold medal for the best score; 1:30 P. M., first round, match play, 18 holes, for the Laurel House Cup, open to players making the best 16 scores in the medal rounds; second prize, silver medal; 2:30 P. M., Consolation Cup, 18 holes, match play; second prize, silver medal, open to all actual contestants in the morning medal rounds, who do not qualify for the Laurel House Cup.

The Golf Club of Lakewood handicap, to be played all day Saturday, has two silver cups and a silver medal as trophies. The Secretary of the club, Jasper Lynch, has already received a large number of entries, and the coming tournament promises to surpass former ones.

A new interest to the members and season subscribers of the Lakewood Golf Club is the new Times and Journal Cup, a handsome trophy given by the proprietor of the village newspaper, to be played for on Saturdays in December and January. The first play will take place the first Saturday in December.

Thanksgiving Day Bicycle Race.

Wheelmen will be interested in the race under the management of the Lefferson brothers on Thanksgiving Day. The course will be twenty miles, four laps of two and one-half miles each, on the Toms River Road, open to amateurs only. Prizes will be given in this event. It is expected that A. A. Zimmerman, the "Zimmy" of racing fame, will be present to act as judge. The Harlem Wheelmen and the Riverside Club, of which the younger brother, Linford Lefferson, who is known as a winner on the tracks of prominent clubs, is a member, will both send representatives. Entries must be made to Lester L. Lefferson.

The Jersey Central train that left New-York at 8:30 A. M. now leaves at 10:45, and reaches Lakewood at 12:53. A Saturday night train has been added, leaving New-York at 5:38; arriving at Lakewood at 7:45.

Arrivals of Cottagers.

Cottagers who have arrived to occupy Madison Avenue cottages this week are the Misses Wheeler of New-York, Miss Sarah Davis's cottage; Mrs. L. E. Richards and her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Hubbard of Philadelphia, Benjamin Snyder's, and Mrs. H. Le Roy Jones of New-York, Mrs. E. L. Kinney's. Mrs. Edward L. Harding, who formerly occupied a cottage on Forest Avenue, has returned from New-York to take Miss Turner's new cottage in Third Street, Miss Harding, Miss D. Natalie Harding, and Miss Bessie Harding accompanying her.

A pretty incident of the week was the candy sale at the Oaks, the Misses Farrington's school for girls, for the benefit of the Armenians. The affair was a most gratifying social and financial success. Three hundred and thirty boxes and 100 pounds of home-made candy were sold and netted $125 for the charity. The young ladies in charge were Miss Haviland and Miss Noble. Diagonally opposite was the Sale booth, in charge of Miss Chambers and Miss Merriman. The Princeton booth was cared for by Miss Libbey, the daughter of Prof. Libbey of Princeton, and Miss Elsie Davis of Lakewood. The Harvard booth candy was sold by the Misses Ferris and Miss Lillian Baldwin. A pleasing compliment to the village was the table arranged with the red and black of Lakewood Heights School. The candies were sold by Mrs. Jasper Lynch, with her daughter, Miss Dolly Lynch, and Miss Ethel Findley. The lemonade was in charge of Miss Wright of White Plains.

Among those especially invited were Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Prof. Charles A. Strong of Columbia, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. William H. Carpenter, wife of Prof. Carpenter of Columbia; Prof. and Mrs. Henry Preserved Smith, the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, the Rev. C. H. McClellan, and the pastors of the other churches in the village. Francis P. Freeman of Lakewood, Miss Norris, and Dr. William H. Green of Princeton have added a gift of $25 for the kindergarten at Marash. The Misses Farrington and their pupils express their thanks for the kind interest of their friends who made the sale a success.

Kingdon Memorial Windows.

Mrs. Kingdon has recently added two windows to the one given by her to All Saints' Memorial Church last year, in memory of her little daughter, Catherine Mary Kingdon.

Social affairs this week have taken the form of dinner parties. Mr. and Mrs. James Converse have as their guests Miss Emily F. Jones, William Thorne of New-York, and J. B. Thomas of Boston. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Converse entertained Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton at dinner, to meet Miss Jones. On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Converse gave a Welsh rarebit party at the Country Club for her friends, and Thursday evening her guests at dinner were Miss Beard, Miss L. B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Thorne.

Mrs. Jasper Lynch entertained a company of friends at dinner Sunday evening at Lyndhurst.

Mrs. George J. Gould gave a dinner at the Country Club to-night. The clubhouse has received a number of fine palms, as a gift from Mrs. Gould. The first table d'hôte dinner, followed by a dance for club members, will take place the first Saturday in December.

Mrs. Samuel S. Beard has as her guests at Laurellea for over Thanksgiving her daughter, Mrs. William C. Canfield of Bristol, R. I., and her two sons.

The Tuesday Sewing Club met this week at the home of the Misses Dashiell. The work of the club at present consists of flannels, which will be distributed later among the poor near Lakewood if they are needed. The rule of sewing from 3:30 to 4 o'clock was observed, after which tea was served. Among those present were Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Bynner, Miss Rogers, Miss Glover, Miss Davis, and Miss Catherine Hinsdale.

Mrs. J. F. Howell of Brooklyn and Mrs. E. A. Tanner of Jacksonville, Ill., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Bradshaw at their cottage opposite the Laurel House.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Pembrook of New-York are staying at the Laurel House. Mr. Pembrook is a sportsman, and is here for a portion of the hunting season.

Miss M. L. Harper of New-York came down this week to visit her mother, Mrs. Orlando M. Harper, who is staying at the same hotel.

W. H. Shreve of New-York, the auditor of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, spent a portion of the week at the Laurel House.

Mr. and Mrs. F. V. S. Crosby of Colorado Springs are spending part of their honeymoon here after a brief stay in Boston. Mrs. Ernest L. Kinney, the Misses Kinney, and E. C. Kinney have left their cottage to spend the Winter at the Laurel House.

The Rev. and Mrs. Thomas R. List of Philadelphia are at the Palmer House for their honeymoon.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

The new register at the Lakewood Hotel shows the following names of persons from New-York: Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Westfall, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Westcott and family, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bull and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Jeffreys, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Campano, Mr. [illegible]thon, Mrs. Meserole, William H. Fuller and Mrs. C. Buek, Mrs. Colt and daughter, Mrs. Baltezza, J. S. Carr, Mr. Coe, Mrs. M. Peck, and Mr. and Mrs. Albright. Mrs. A. K. Coates is registered from Philadelphia.

The week's arrivals at the Laurel House from New-York include Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Palmer, Charles Palmer, Dean Palmer, Dudley Gautier, A. W. Black, Francis G. Lloyd, A. G. Paine, third, Mrs. A. Schell Tracy, William L. Findley, W. V. B. Findley, Herbert Lloyd, John J. Carle, Miss M. L. Harper, H. Talmadge Green, Miss Helen Parish, E. De F. Haynes, W. T. De Forest, Miss M. R. Prime, W. H. Shreeve, Mrs. A. McGarren, Thomas Kelly, A. W. Shannon, Joseph Hall, William Leland, John Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Pembrook, J. A. Offord, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Halliday, D. W. Tears, W. H. Meserole, Lester Wallace, C. A. Coe, W. C. Pearson, Miss A. B. Day, and Lewis Wallace. From other cities are Mrs. E. L. Kinney, the Misses Kinney, and E. C. Kinney of Washington; Mrs. F. E. Anthony and Miss M. B. Rogers of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Davidson, Mrs. J. P. Howell, and J. Curley of Brooklyn; Mrs. Charles H. Gates of Chicago, Mrs. J. V. Painter and Miss Painter of Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Howard of St. Louis, C. W. Flack and M. S. Thompson of Troy, J. C. Hopkins, Jr., David Roberts, David Roberts, Jr., Joseph H. Roberts, and Joseph Stokes of Moorestown; Dr. Thomas C. Ely and W. H. Arrott of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cope of Germantown, Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Winslow, E. F. Ryder, and Frank K. Priest of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mills of Woodstock, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Low of Chelsea, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. S. Crosby of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Hepburn Walker, Mrs. M. A. Headley, Miss Crittenden, Miss Lottie Davis of Pittsburg; Horace G. Knowles of Wilmington, Miss F. K. Gregory of Irvington, W. K. Van Camp and Thomas K. Johnston of Trenton, Mrs. E. A. Tanner of Jacksonville, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Mrs. W. L. Richards, the Misses Richards, Samuel Rue, George E. Farmer, A. A. McCabe, and W. D. Martin of Asbury Park, and Baron R. de Bensoit of Beaune, France.

Arrivals from New-York at the Palmer House are Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hosberg, James C. Field, Thomas P. Wood, J. Norton Johnson, F. L. White, W. W. Hall, W. C. Colligan, Mrs. A. Guerin, Miss Guerin, D. Hirsch, E. G. Bach, and Mrs. Joseph Ascheim, and Miss Huldah Ascheim. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin [illegible] Orrin and family, from the City of [illegible], and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Li[illegible]R. Patterson, and W. N. Allen of P[illegible]phia, and John H. Curtis of New-Ha[illegible].

EGYPT'S BIG COTTON CROP.

Likely to Have a Pronounced Effect on the Market.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—If the expectations of the Egyptian cotton crop held in September are justified, the cotton market must feel the effects of an Egyptian supply from a vastly extended acreage and a yield favored by suitable weather and freedom from the ravages of a worm that caused great concern last year. Vice Consul General Washington reports from Cairo Sept. 8:

"The present season's cotton crop in Egypt promises to surpass all previous years in quality, judging by the reports received up to date from the provinces. According to the statistics compiled by the finance department, the area under cotton this year amounts to 1,050,000 feddans (a feddan is about the equivalent of an acre,) as compared with an area of a little under 1,000,000 feddans last year. Last year's crop is calculated at 5,200,000 kantars, (1 kantar equals 100 pounds,) so that on the basis of area alone a crop is expected of about 5,500,000 kantars. In addition to the increased area of cultivation, the cotton crop has been favored by the hot, damp weather of the past five weeks, and the result is that, generally, the plants have borne an abundant crop of pods, these, in some districts, being described as extraordinarily numerous.

"Up to the present there has been no appearance of the worm which caused such alarm last year, its ravages leading to the appointment of a commission to study the question of destroying the insects. Several consignments of this season's crop have already reached Alexandria from Upper Egypt, and picking has begun to a limited extent in Lower Egypt. Four small consignments from the Delta were yesterday offered for sale in Alexandria, but buyers refused to pay the price asked."

Vital Statistics.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon yesterday there were 566 deaths in the city, of which 194 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Measles, 21; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 22; whooping cough, 5; typhoid fever, 6; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 1; diarrhea, 11; heart disease, 39; croup, 3; bronchitis, 22; pneumonia, 73; phthisis, 78; Bright's disease, 39, and violence, 36. The total deaths of this week—566—make the lowest number that has been reported for any single week since the first week in December, 1889, when the deaths were also 566.

It pays to buy at Vantine's.

One of the best of the Oriental weaves is the famous Candahar rugs and carpets.

They come usually in large sizes and in delightful colorings and quaint and beautiful designs.

Three samples will speak for scores of others, but no two are alike.

14.2x14.6 feet; with a rich blue ground and old rose, gold and red Persian designs; with beautiful [illegible] border. This size is very uncommon in this weave.

14x16 feet; rich red ground, with designs in exquisite green, gold and olive colorings and green border.

12x15 feet; soft ecru ground, with vine designs in old rose, forming a soft, rich effect.

Remember when you buy Oriental rugs and carpets here that you reap the price benefits flowing from the largest dealings in the whole world in this line of goods.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES MADE FOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING ORIENTAL ROOMS AND COSEY CORNERS.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
The largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the World.
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THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The past week was comparatively a quiet one in the club world of New-York. The reaction from the excitement of election and Horse Show week, and which was to have been expected, set in on Monday, and the quiet following the disturbance of the preceding fortnight has been much appreciated by older club habitués, who are not overfond of finding their favorite corners in their club parlors, libraries, or cafés occupied by visitors, or of having their accustomed afternoon chat or games of whist or their morning hour with their newspapers interrupted by discussions among groups of younger club men or visitors, and which are not generally quietly carried on. While this change in conditions has been agreeable and welcome to the older element among club men, it has not been so welcome to those house committees and Stewards, who know that it means a falling off in receipts, and, at any rate, a decided reduction in the amounts received during the "rush" weeks.

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The list of members of the Opera Club, which was published on the morning following the first night of the opera season, shows that while the club, as has been stated in this column, has nearly filled its limit of membership, and is therefore probably financially successful, there has been a marked change in its membership. There are scarcely ten names among the present members who were members of the old Vaudeville Club, whose successor the present Opera Club is. Preble Tucker and Stanford White represent really the old Vaudeville Club, and, as Mr. Tucker is the manager of the Opera Club, his continuance in membership is easily understood. Among the chief supporters of the Opera Club at present are Mr. Edward Lauterbach, his law partner, Mr. Cohen, and a number of the friends of these gentlemen. Mr. Lauterbach is an enthusiastic opera-goer, and finds that he can enjoy the opera to better advantage from the club box than elsewhere in the house. To the opera-going public this omnibus box of the Opera Club, filled as it always is with a triple row of men in evening dress, presenting a solid phalanx of shirt fronts, continues to be a subject of both curiosity and interest. The opera singers favor the Opera Club in every way, for they say that the applause from the box is always discriminating and intelligent, and when such applause is received or is wanting they feel confident of their success or failure. It is noticeable that even the leading singers at times during the performance glance toward the box, and often sing to it. In this way the Opera Club box has become almost a necessary feature of the Metropolitan Opera House.

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The November meeting of the Princeton Club of New-York, which generally precedes the athletic event of the year in the estimation of all Princeton men, namely, the annual football contest of that college with Yale, has come to be regarded as the most important of the club's meetings during the year, and therefore generally attracts a large number of members. This meeting was held at Sherry's on Thursday evening, and was more largely attended than any previous meeting in the history of the club. From the start the members made the atmosphere of the evening both lively and jovial. President John L. Cadwalader occupied the chair. The ballroom was decorated with shields and coats-of-arms in the Princeton colors of orange and black, and a large striped tiger, whose neck and jaws moved mechanically, adorned the gallery. Several brief speeches were made, which occasioned much laughter and aroused much applause, and that of Robert Bridges in particular excited much enthusiasm. Mr. James Westervelt of the class of '92 presented the report of the Committee on Athletics. So successful was this meeting that the talk was revived at it of the club's securing a house for itself and establishing permanent headquarters. It is probable that the club will take such a step in the near future. "Harvard House," which is the title of the clubhouse occupied by the Harvard Club of this city, and which is one of the prettiest and best-appointed of New-York's smaller clubhouses, has been successful from its opening, and it would certainly seem as if there were sufficient Yale and Princeton interest in this city to enable the New-York graduates of these two institutions who form the Yale and Princeton Clubs to in turn secure or build clubhouses of their own.

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The Meadowbrook Hunt Club again last week had two or three meets, all of which were largely attended, and were followed by spirited runs. The meet run on Thursday was particularly successful, notwithstanding the fact that a light rain fell the entire afternoon. The meet was near the clubhouse, and the run was over the Tiffany and Kelsey farms to Westbury, then to East Williston and Mineola, and back again over the Hempstead Plains to a point about a mile from the clubhouse. Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and Miss Mabel Roby were the women riders, while among the men riders were James L. Kernochan, Foxhall Keene, E. Willard Roby, Joseph Murphy, William Tiffany, Harry K. Vingut, H. L. Herbert, Thomas H. Terry, Dr. Louis Haight, Rawlins Cottonet, and Clarence Weeks. The club had another meet and run yesterday afternoon.

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Members of the Catholic Club are still talking over the success of the reception which the club gave on Wednesday evening to Mr. Bourke Cockran, and of Mr. Cockran's remarkable address on that occasion. It is the general opinion that Mr. Cockran outdid himself on Wednesday evening.

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Yesterday's football game excited the clubs, in common with the rest of the community, and the leading clubhouses, and that of the University Club in particular, were well filled with members and guests during the morning hours, and again last evening. Yale and Princeton colors were to be seen on all sides, and the great game was fought out in discussion both in advance and in retrospect. The students of both Yale and Princeton and of the other leading colleges who came to town to witness the contest made their headquarters as a rule at the University Athletic Clubhouse, but many of the older under-graduates were put up at the University, Union League, Metropolitan, and Calumet Clubs. The excitement and stir of the day were visibly reflected in the clubs. An unusual amount of money changed hands on the result of the game, for the betting on the contest was more even than for some time past.

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It is gratifying to know that the Nineteenth Century Club has entered upon another year with brighter prospects than at any time in its history. Its subjects for the monthly meetings of the Winter season are now sketched out, and the programme is an unusually interesting one. The amount of thought and planning that is required to make these monthly meetings of this famous literary club interesting and instructive, and to keep up their standard, is not realized even by many members of the club, and when it is considered that this task is performed by the President, Mr. John W. Taylor, and the Executive Committee, which is composed of Mrs. Robert Abbé, Mrs. Runkle, Miss Merrington, and one or two others, without any thought of return, except in the approval of the club and the satisfaction of seeing their work well done, the success of the meetings and of the club itself is all the more remarkable, and should be the more gratifying to these ladies and gentlemen. Early in the season, and again at least a month before each meeting, this committee meets and decides upon timely topics for discussion, and, having selected these, proceeds to the still more difficult task of securing competent and entertaining speakers for both the positive and negative side of these questions, with perhaps one or two more to sum up, as it were. Sometimes it seems almost impossible to procure a speaker or speakers to present the negative side of some question whose affirmative side has been favored by the public, and yet in no single instance has the committee failed to have the negative side of every question that has been discussed before the club well presented. When it was decided last Winter, for example, to discuss the Armenian question, the committee was at a loss for some time to procure a speaker who could present the Turkish side of the question. Almost at the last moment, however, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith stepped into the breach, and those who were present on the night of the Armenian discussion before the club well recall Mr. Smith's extremely clever, and, in some ways, convincing presentation of what may be called the unpopular side of the question. The club is now contemplating a discussion of the Cuban question at a near meeting, but difficulties have already arisen in the way of securing representative speakers to present the Spanish and Cuban sides of the question who will appear on the same platform without danger of personal conflict then and there.

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One of the latest clubs to be formed in New-York is the City History Club, whose object is the formation of popular classes for the study of the history of the City of New-York. The club thus hopes to awaken an interest in the traditions of the city and in the possibilities of its future, believing that such educational work is for the improvement, uplifting, and civic betterment of the community. The officers of the club are Mrs. Robert Abbé, President; Mrs. W. E. D. Scott, Secretary; Miss Palmer, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee composed of the officers, Mrs. Teall, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Annie Winsor, and Miss Alice Sterne. Any resident of Greater New-York may become a member of this club, provided he or she is in sympathy with its aims and is duly elected, by the payment of dues of 50 cents a year, while there is provision in the club constitution for life and annual memberships. The work of the club is conducted through four channels—a normal class, general classes, public lectures, and monthly publications. The normal class is composed of men and women who wish to study the city's history, with a view to instructing others. This class holds fortnightly meetings, under the instruction of Miss Annie Winsor, at the house of the President. The general classes are to be formed under the direction of teachers in the normal class, and are held in various parts of the city. Nine such classes were in operation last Winter, and twenty new ones will be started early next month. Four public lectures are given each Winter season. The first of these this year will be delivered by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt at the assembly hall of the institute, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street, on the evening of Dec. 3, and will be devoted to the Dutch period of the city's history. The club's monthly publications consist of a series of papers entitled the "Half-Moon Series," which will be edited by Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Miss Ruth Putnam and Mrs. Charles Havens Royce. The papers will deal with the localities most interesting to the student of local history and will be contributed by writers recognized as authorities on the topics of which they treat.

CLUBMAN.

CLUB AND OTHER WOMEN.

The Society of New-England Women is doing a useful and pleasant thing in its revival of old-time feasts and merrymakings. Last season its New-England dinner and minuet afterward were a brilliant social as well as historically accurate and picturesque affair, and its husking bee at the Waldorf on Friday evening was equally important and interesting. The society has a wonderfully strong esprit du corps, and its undertakings are, in consequence, sure of success.

The State Federation reported at its recent convention in Buffalo a membership of 140 clubs and a balance in the treasury of $250.

The Woman's Club of Brooklyn is agitating a free public library for the city across the bridge. With its long experience—the Woman's Club is twenty-six years old—and its strong membership of over 200 of the city's representative women, it is a power in anything it undertakes, and the free library is likely to take practical and early shape under its auspices.

The Metropolitan Trained Nurses' Club of this city has been in existence only one year, but is already a flourishing organization. Its President is Mrs. M. H. Willard. It is the only organization of the kind in the country.

Mrs. William McKinley, whose two young daughters died in infancy, and from the grief and disappointment of which loss she has never fully recovered, is devoted to children. She loves them with that pathetic tenderness often noticed in those who have been bereft of their own.

It has been found that the lacemaking taught by a missionary in Minnesota to the Sioux Indians of that State has been an excellent object lesson to the women of the tribe. They were taught, first of all, that their work must be kept clean, and in this effort they have imbibed an appreciation and liking for cleanliness that has speedily become apparent in their homes.

The Woman's Chess Club has begun its regular weekly meetings, playing enthusiastically every Tuesday afternoon from 2:30 to 5:30 at the rooms of the Town and Country Club.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, editor of Harper's Bazar, addressed the students at Smith College last night on the subject of "Women in Journalism." As Mrs. Sangster was invited to make the address from a practical rather than an ethical standpoint, it may be assumed that the college girls are interested on the same side of the question.

Aid for Home Industrial School.

The 550 scholars of the Home Industrial School, No. 12, at 2,247 Second Avenue, will not be forgotten on Thanksgiving Day

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

LIVELY COMPETITION IN THEATRICAL NOVELTIES.

Richard Mansfield's Programme—Return of Ada Rehan—The Reorganized Lyceum Company in a New Play.

This week an unusually interesting programme of theatrical entertainment is offered. Ada Rehan will return, after a long absence, and will act Rosalind at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night in a handsome reproduction of "As You Like It," with Charles Richman as Orlando, George Clarke as Jaques, Edwin Varrey as Adam, Stevens as the Banished Duke, Gresham as Touchstone, Herbert as Oliver, Percy Haswell as Audrey, and Maud Hoffman as Celia. Miss Hoffman is a young actress of promise who has had some experience in the companies of E. S. Willard and Wilson Barrett. Mr. Daly's Thanksgiving week bill, however, will not be given up wholly to Shakespeare. There is still a demand for "The Geisha," and new singers have been engaged to give occasional performances of that merry piece here, while the company headed by Miss Lloyd, Miss Morton, and Mark Smith fills out-of-town engagements. In the new cast Nancy McIntosh will be O Mimosa San, and Virginia Earle, formerly of the Casino, will be Molly, while Edwin Stevens will return to the rôle of the Marquis. "The Geisha" will be given Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings and Wednesday afternoon. "As You Like It" will be repeated Wednesday night, Thursday afternoon, Friday night, and Saturday afternoon.

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Richard Mansfield will begin an engagement of six weeks at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, in "Richard III.," which will be repeated Friday night. The programme for the rest of the week includes "A Parisian Romance" Tuesday night, "The Merchant of Venice" Wednesday, "Beau Brummell" at both performances Thursday, "The Scarlet Letter" Saturday afternoon, and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Saturday night. One of Mr. Mansfield's new plays, "Castle Sombras," is announced for his second week. His company now includes, besides Beatrice Cameron, several actors of some note. Alice Pierce has made a hit in other cities as the Prince of Wales in "Richard III."

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"Two Little Vagrants" will be produced at the Academy to-morrow night, and will doubtless survive there all Winter. It is the American version of "Les Deux Gosses," by Pierre de Courcelle, which has been running a long while at the Ambigu Comique in Paris. The English version, "The Little Vagabonds," has been on view in London for some months. It is a melodrama, with a strong sentimental interest. Two forlorn small boys, Fanfan and Claudinet, are the central figures. The former is the son of George D'Armont, who, on the suspicion that his wife has been unfaithful, delivers the boy at the age of four years to Renard, a robber. Claudinet, the other child, is the nephew of Renard, whose wife, Zephyrine, is a clairvoyant and roadside entertainer. Claudinet is a noble little fellow, though puny and sickly. The two boys become great friends, and their adventures are thrilling and pathetic. The plot also deals with the wife of D'Armont, Helene, whom, in his jealous rage, the husband has cast off, and with Carmen, the wife of an autocratic diplomat, but the lover of an army officer. The types of character cover a wide range, from the denizens of the slums to members of good society. Edward J. Ratcliffe will be D'Arnont, Jessie Busley Fanfan, Minnie Dupree Claudinet.

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The Lyceum Theatre stock company will begin its tenth annual season Tuesday night, presenting a new play by Henry V. Esmond called "The Courtship of Leonie." It will introduce a young English actress, Mary Mannering, who has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to play Leonie. The author is a young English actor, who has taken to play writing. The play is underlined at the Haymarket Theatre in London, but, like many other English pieces, will have its first production here.

The story is said to be a strong one, but to have several humorous incidents. Leonie, the heroine, has three lovers, one of whom she thinks she is married. Act I. is said to be somewhat tragic, as it ends with the accidental shooting of Geoffrey Moray, the man who has deceived Leonie. In Act II., ten years later, we are introduced to Bruce Leslie, a young lawyer, played by Mr. Hackett, who wins Leonie's affection. Another lover of Leonie, who had courted her in early days, is Hugh Maltravers, played by Ernest Hastings, who develops into a self-sacrificing friend. The incidents result from the accidental homicide in Act I., and are said to involve several interesting situations. Among the other members of the company in the cast will be Mrs. Walcot, Bessie Tyree, Katherine Florence, and Frank R. Mills. The events of the first act pass in Italy and the other three in England.

The second play, written by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, called "The First Gentleman of Europe," will be produced at the Lyceum after the run of "The Courtship of Leonie," and will introduce Messrs. Walcot and Gottschalk, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, and Marie D. Shotwell.

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William H. Crane will begin his annual engagement in New-York at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night with a revival of Martha Morton's comedy, "His Wife's Father." Effie Shannon will play the part of Nell Billings, acted by Anne O'Neill two years ago. "His Wife's Father" will be presented the first week of Crane's engagement. Later he will produce a new play by Miss Morton, called "A Fool of Fortune," which has been in rehearsal for several weeks, and has had one public performance in Louisville.

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"My Friend from India," after this week, will be transferred from the Bijou Theatre to Hoyt's. There it will be put forward for a long run, with new scenery and the same cast. This is the last week of "The Sign of the Cross" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, as Beerbohm Tree and his company appear there next week in "The Seats of the Mighty."

"Secret Service" continues prosperously at the Garrick Theatre. "Roaring Dick & Co" is the play at Palmer's. At the Empire "Rosemary" will be acted the one hundredth time Dec. 1, when souvenirs will be distributed.

"Brian Boru" is performed nightly to large audiences at the Broadway Theatre, and "The Mandarin" continues at the Herald Square. At the Casino, "Jack and the Beanstalk" will run till after the holidays.

The new play at the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night will be "Gebildete Menschen," by Victor Leon. Its disheartening moral is said to be that intellectual cultivation is not required in the acquisition of wealth, and that highly educated persons, who lack "business" capacity, are apt to starve in this commercial era. "William Tell" will be acted Saturday afternoon.

Of course there will be afternoon performances Thanksgiving Day in all the theatres and music halls.

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In Boston to-morrow night Olga Nethersole will appear at the Hollis Street Theatre, in "A Daughter of France," by Joseph Hatton. It is founded on Mr. Hatton's novel called "When Greek Meets Greek." The scene is Paris in the Reign of Terror.

The main portion of the play turns upon the marvelous likeness of the Count de Fournier, an aristocrat, to Grebauval, one of Robespierre's chief assistants. Each of these men desire to marry Mathilde de Louvet, but de Fournier is the accepted suitor, and Grebauval vows vengeance. Actually they are one and the same, for one actor plays the dual rôle, but it is quite easy to believe in the double existence for various reasons. The betrothal of the Count to Mathilde is rudely interrupted by the minions of Grebauval, who arrest the lady's fiancé on a charge of treason against the republic. The Duke de Louvet and his faithful servant Joseph are also taken into custody, and Grebauval, who believes that the Count has been killed, formulates his schemes against the honor of Mathilde. He is a plausible rogue; his one desire is to possess the Duke's daughter.

Meanwhile Count de Fournier has escaped, and seeks sanctuary at the hands of Marie, daughter of Laroche, the Agent of Police, and his bitter enemy. His hiding place is discovered, and he is forced to flee. There is a glimpse of the manner in which Grebauval administers "justice," and Fournier, in escaping from the mob, happens to light on the justice room. He meets Grebauval face to face, (a dummy being used for this scene,) and a fight to the death ensues. The crowd clamors at the doors, and de Fournier, hastily assuming the dead man's robes of office, passes as Grebauval.

In this he meets with such success that he decides to continue the game. A document written by Mathilde's mother leads him to believe that his sweetheart is faithless, so he purposes carrying out the other man's plans, one of which is the "interrogation" of Mathilde. To his chagrin, Robespierre assists in this, and, although the latter several times seems to be suspicious of the supposed Grebauval, yet even his keen eyes are deceived. Of course he finds that his fears respecting Mathilde's love are groundless, and the curtain falls giving promise of a happier life for them in England, for which journey everything, including passports, escort, and money, had been arranged by the crafty Deputy.

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The cast with which "The Seats of the Mighty" will be produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre, a week from to-morrow night, will be as follows: Louis XV., Lionel Brough; Doltaire, Beerbohm-Tree; Moray, Lawrence Cautley; Bigot, Charles Allan; Gabord, Leonard Outran; Voban, J. G. Taylor; Duvarney, Mark Blow; Comte de Falleri, Arncliffe; Chauvelin, Mackay; Prince Soubise, Gerald Du Maurier; Renard, Percival Stevens; Colonel Lancy, Holmes Gore; Wainfleet, Berte Thomas; Corporal Lebrouk, MacVicars; Bishop of Orleans, D. J. Williams; Alixe Duvarney, Kate Rorke; Mme. de Pompadour, Miss Ostlere; Mme. Cournal, Janette Steer; Mother Sainte Anne, Frances Ivor; Babette, Miss Leon.

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It is said that Mario Costa, inventor and composer of Pierrot pantomimes, will spend the Winter in this country.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Regular Changes in "Combination" Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Santa Maria" continues in the Olympia Theatre.

—"A Florida Enchantment" remains at Hoyt's this week.

—"The Geisha" will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week.

—At Proctor's Theatre, in West Twenty-third Street, Pauline Hall will be the chief attraction this week.

—Auguste Van Biene, in "The Broken Melody," is drawing large audiences to the American Theatre. His 'cello solos are changed frequently.

—Concerts by the Hungarian Band, in which the programmes are largely made up of operatic selections, are given afternoon and evening at the Eden Musée.

—Maggie Cline, in her new play, "On Broadway," will be at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. Next week James O'Neill will appear in "Monte Cristo."

—"The Cherry Pickers" is still prosperous at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. It will reach its fiftieth performance to-morrow night, when a souvenir will be presented to all women in the audience.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew will reappear at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week in the sketch called "A Model Young Man." "Billy" Emerson will also be in the bill. The cinematographe is retained.

—At Koster & Bial's, Lew Dockstader appears this week, as well as the Borellis and "Tim" Cronin. The six Glinserettis, Werner and Rider, O'Brien and Havel, the Barrison sisters, and the biograph are also in the bill.

—The Cherry sisters remain at the Olympia another week, but there is only one "turn" among many in a long and generally excellent bill in the music hall. The Winter garden proceedings are as lively as ever.

—Thanksgiving week at Proctor's Pleasure Palace will be interesting. William Pruette, the Rob Roy of last season, and Marie Bell, soprano, will give an operatic travesty on "Carmen," and a long bill will be presented. The Thanksgiving Day performance will begin at 10 A. M.

—A benefit performance will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Sunday evening, for the widow of Leander Thompson, late advertising agent of the house. Manager Rosenquest has given the use of the theatre, and all his employes have volunteered their services. A long and interesting programme will be presented.

—"The Power of the Press," which has not been seen here for three years, will be revived at the Grand Opera House this week, with new scenery and effects. Great preparations are being made by Manager Pitou for the Christmas and New Year's pantomimic presentation of the "Hanlons' "New Superba." Special trains will be run on many of the railroads terminating in this city, and holiday matinées will be given for women and children.

—E. S. Willard will be in Boston this week, Georgia Cayvan in Baltimore, Julia Marlowe-Taber in New-Orleans, James A. Herne in Providence, R. I.; Joseph Jefferson in St. Louis, Otis Skinner in Ohio cities, Sol Smith Russell in St. Paul and Minneapolis, the Hollands in Pittsburg, the Bostonians in Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark.; De Wolf Hopper in Philadelphia, Della Fox in San Francisco, and Frank Daniels in Washington.

—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Columbia Theatre, May Irwin, in "The Widow Jones; Haymarket, Eddie Foy, in "Off the Earth;" Olympic, continuous vaudeville; Chicago Opera House, continuous vaudeville; Academy, "Siberia;" McVicker's, "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown;" Hooley's, Albert Chevalier and his company; Grand Opera House, Evans and Hoey, in "A Parlor Match;" Schiller, continuous vaudeville.

—These will be the Philadelphia bills Thanksgiving week: Grand Opera House, "Erminie;" Academy of Music, Italian Opera by the Mapleson Company; Walnut Street Theatre, "Sue;" Bijou, continuous vaudeville; Chestnut Street Opera House, De Wolf Hopper, in "El Capitan;" Chestnut Street Theatre, "Lost, Strayed or Stolen;" Broad Street, Empire Theatre Stock Company, in repertory; Arch Street, "Cinderella;" National, "The Cotton King."

—At the Boston theatres this week these bills will be offered: Boston Theatre, Hanlons' "Superba;" Keith's, continuous vaudeville; Museum, "Excelsior, Jr." Tremont, E. S. Willard, in "The Rogue's Comedy;" Hollis Street, Olga Nethersole, in "A Daughter of France;" Castle Square, "Pinafore" and Cavalleria Rusticana;" Park, Charles Hopper, in "Chimmie Fadden;" Bowdoin Square, W. H. Powers, in "Shannon of the Sixth;" Columbia, Frank Bush, in "Girl Wanted;"

DEER PLENTIFUL AND BOLD.

A Large Drove Surround Dr. Webb's Lodge in Ne-ha-sa-ne Park.

Fitz Greene Halleck, for a score of years a noted character in the Adirondack region, and Superintendent of Dr. W. Seward Webb's Ne-ha-sa-ne Park ever since it was established, has been compelled to retire from active pursuits in consequence of ill health. For many years Mr. Halleck was a State forester. He will be succeeded as Superintendent of Ne-ha-sa-ne by Byron C. Ames.

The unusual abundance of deer in the Adirondacks since the close of the hunting season has not only excited surprise but some inconvenience in certain quarters. The deer are much tamer than ever before, and the habitations of man appear to have an especial attraction for them this Fall. A drove of a score or more of full-grown deer took possession of the grassy lawn surrounding Dr. Webb's unoccupied cottage at Ne-ha-sa-ne recently, and besides nibbling the grass so closely that it looked as if a lawn mower had passed over it, they disported freely on the broad verandas, leaving footprints on every inch of flooring. Even in the presence of men the Adirondack deer are less timid than ordinarily.

The appearance of so many deer in the woods has tempted a few poachers, but the alertness of the State authorities, together with the watchfulness of the hundreds of caretakers of Summer hotels, clubhouses, and private lodges, has rendered the excursions of the lawless hunters almost futile. The season for killing of deer ended on the 1st of this month.

O'Farrell Held for Defaulting.

Edward O'Farrell, the alleged defaulting Postmaster of Bayonne, was formally arraigned before United States Commissioner Lindsley Rowe, at Jersey City, yesterday. He was accompanied by his counsel, Senator William D. Daly, and Mrs. O'Farrell, who seemed to feel her husband's position more keenly than he did. As O'Farrell declined to make a statement, the depositions of Government only were read. Bail was fixed at $5,000, despite objection. Application for a reduction of bail to $2,500 will be made to the United States Circuit Court.

The same old song—"Money back or a year's guarantee." We would give still more protection if we knew how.

Special sale this week of an extra fine assortment of English worsteds and Minnis's Scotch cheviots. Suits to order, $20.00. Trousers, $5.00. Inverness overcoats, silk lined throughout, $20.00.

Fine drape tuxedo or full dress suits to order $30.00. Our $18.00 Kersey Overcoats lined with wool or satin are worth double.

Suits completed in 10 hours, trousers 5, if desired.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

YARNS OF "PRESS AGENTS."

Mendacity Seems to be the Stock in Trade of Some.

Is mendacity an essential trait of press agents? It often seems so from the number of untrue theatrical and other yarns that have been promulgated lately. Probably press agents were ever to delusions given. Some were born with them, others have let them grow upon them until they are quite unable to distinguish fact from fiction.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who sat near three press agents the other night and listened to their conversation, it appeared too plainly that mendacity was their stock in trade, their means of livelihood. The aim of men in this peculiar calling is to make a "star," a manager, or a "show" notorious. These had undoubtedly heard of that famous, but unfortunate, author who lamented the "Decay of Lying." At one time he was a press agent, and if he were now to descant upon the manners of the times he would rejoice not unlikely in the present pandemonium of untruth.

A discussion that took place regarding theatrical press stories that had done service for years was ingenuous, to say the least. The fact was evidently forgotten that press agents lived in the distant past, and that the person who concocted "the diamond robbery" has been in his grave a few centuries; but then, somebody must get credit of every invention, even though that somebody stole it from somebody else.

The late Emma Abbott, of pleasant memory, was said to be the first American actress who enjoyed the distinction of having her jewels stolen. After the star had lost by theft more gems than were ever possessed by a Persian Shah, it all at once dawned upon an unsuspecting public that it was being hoaxed. The press agent, however, had succeeded in attaining his end, for Miss Abbott enjoyed for a time that distinction which comes through notoriety. A long quiet ensued after this, when all at once the Abbott kiss burst forth upon an astonished world. For a while it was one of the small sensations of the hour. With the passing of the "kiss" there came in succession stories of actresses causing their admirers to drink champagne from their slippers, actresses poisoned by the odor of violets sent by unknown friends, (à la Adrienne Lecouvreur,) actresses stabbing the villain in the play by mistake, actresses bathing in fresh milk, actresses stopping runaway horses, actresses so wicked that Lucifer himself was put to shame.

All of these stories were so well concocted that some of the public believed them. The press agent, the theatrical manager, and even the callboy swore to their authenticity, and many newspapers printed the alleged facts.

After discussing worn out subjects the three press agents exchanged ideas for the promotion of publicity of a theatrical star. The threadbare diamond story was discussed and condemned by two of them, on the ground that a story which alluded in any way to the subject of diamonds would fail to bring about a desired result. The third press agent differed with the others and wagered that he could handle a story about the loss of diamonds in such a manner that would command its publication.

A few days later the following advertisement appeared in a morning journal:

LOST OR STOLEN.—A reward of $1,500 will be paid, no questions asked, for the return of a diamond ankle bracelet worn by one of the ladies in ——, at the —— Theatre. Address, confidentially, ——, Manager.

The story of the alleged loss was investigated. The star wept in the presence of reporters over the loss of a bracelet she never possessed, the press agent described the settings and the stones, which were of enormous size, and the manager exhibited a check made out in advance for the amount of the reward to be paid. Even the stage hands described the settings, size, and color of the stones as minutely as the press agent.

If there was ever one actor or actress who had advanced in her art one whit on account of "fakes," mendacious press agents might be looked upon with some composure by a tormented public.

COOPER STATUE FINISHED.

It Will Soon Be Placed in Front of Cooper Institute.

Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, has finished the statue of Peter Cooper, and it will soon be erected. Work has begun on the pedestal, and it is proposed to have everything in readiness for the unveiling of the statue on the anniversary of the great philanthropist's birthday, Feb. 12, 1897.

The statue is made of solid bronze, and, with the pedestal, cost $25,000. It is a massive affair, being more than lifesize, and represents the city's noted benefactor seated easily in a large armchair. The kindly expression of the face has been preserved, and members of Mr. Cooper's family pronounce the statue an excellent likeness.

The statue will occupy a position in the small triangular green in front of the Cooper Institute. It will face the south. The pedestal, which will be constructed of the finest Italian marble, will have steps rising to a heavy base, on which the statue will stand. The base will bear a simple inscription.

The bulk of the money contributed for the statue has been given by the Cooper and Hewitt families. After the death of Peter Cooper, in April, 1883, a public subscription, under the direction of the Mayor, was taken. Little tin boxes were placed at all the elevated railroad stations, in the ferryhouses, and in other prominent locations. The sum of $5,000 was raised. Recently, through the efforts of Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary of the Cooper Institute, and son-in-law of Peter Cooper, the fund was completed.

Sheriff Tamsen Moves.

Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen moved his office fixtures yesterday from his old quarters in the basement of the County Court House to the basement and first floor of the old General Sessions Building, in Chambers Street, formerly occupied by the Surrogate's Court, and which have been specially fitted up for him.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

THE SECOND ROSENTHAL RECITAL AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Programme of the Opera—Albert Lockwood's Recital—Dannreuther Quartet.

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonate—Op. 111.....Beethoven
2. Carnaval—Op. 9.....Schumann
3. a. Nocturne—F sharp major,
   b. Valse—C sharp minor,
   c. Scherzo—B flat minor,
   d. Etude Nouvelle—A flat major,
   e. Chant Polonais,
   .....Chopin
4. a. Berceuse.....Henselt
   b. Vienna Carnaval (on Themes by Johann Strauss).....Rosenthal

The audience at Rosenthal's second recital Thursday afternoon was much larger than that of Tuesday, almost completely filling Carnegie Hall. It was also much more enthusiastic, and, indeed, there was more to excite enthusiasm. The first movement of the Beethoven sonata was given with breadth and dignity, but the adagio was somewhat dull. The Schumann "Carnaval" was well played, so far as clearness and power go, and received more applause than anything else on the programme. But the Chopin numbers deserved applause, for Mr. Rosenthal's playing of them was a marked improvement in every respect on his previous Chopin performances, especially with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The "Vienna Carnaval," his own composition, has fulfilled the chief end of its being when it has served to show the pianist's powers of wrist and fingers, and consequently it was perfectly played. At this recital for the first time public enthusiasm took the form which it has taken with other pianists, of an excited rally at the platform at the close of the performance.

The four public appearances Mr. Rosenthal has made in New-York permit a tolerably exact estimate of his powers. Indeed, he presents what is musically a tolerably "plain case," although it is somewhat confused by his extraordinary technical powers. These are practically unlimited, so far as the existing repertory of music for the pianoforte is concerned. If he has not the variety of touch, the appealing cantabile, that other pianists have shown us, it is because he does not find these things necessary; in other words, because he has not the emotional conceptions of which these things are the means of expression. Musically he is at his best in compositions, or movements, that call for power and dignity. His best work, in comparison with other pianists of the first rank, has been done in such numbers as the first movement of the Schytte concerto and the first movements of the Beethoven sonatas, and in these his wonderful technical powers can be admired and enjoyed without any reservation, for they are means to the end of embodying an adequate musical conception. If so much cannot be said of his presentation of lyrical music, it is at least very well worth while to have heard how far mechanical skill in pianoforte playing may be carried; and upon this subject Rosenthal gives us the last word.

A New American Pianist.

Mr. Albert Lockwood, who made his American début at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Thursday evening, is an American and a pupil of Leschetizky of Vienna. His first number was the Sonate Appassionata of Beethoven, which is almost as much of a favorite for first appearances at recitals as the C minor concerto for concerts with orchestra. Mr. Lockwood's technique is ample for the demands of the sonata. His touch is smooth and even, especially in legato, and he has abundant force, but he occasionally obscures passages by a too prolonged use of the pedal. His playing is very musicianly, and shows both appreciation and respect for the composer's intentions.

Besides the sonata, Mr. Lockwood's programme comprised three Grieg numbers, two preludes, and the B flat minor sonata of Chopin, and Liszt's transcription of Isolde's Liebestod and "Rhapsodie Espagnole." One of the most effective numbers was the beautiful Grieg "Ballade," of which the rhythmic swing was very well brought out, while it is not too much to say of his Chopin playing that his performance of the sonata does not lose in comparison with the work in that kind of any other of the recent comers. Upon the whole, Mr. Lockwood is a welcome addition to our concert platforms.

Dannreuther Quartet.

There are few things more devoutly to be wished in the way of musical culture than an increase of the public interest in chamber music. It was especially gratifying that Chamber Music Hall should be filled, as it was on Thursday evening, almost to the last seat, and this but two days after a concert of the Kneisel Quartet. Of course we have no local organization which can compare in smoothness, unanimity, or beauty of tone with the visiting quartet, though we ought to have more than one, and would have if an effective demand were to arise. But the Dannreuther Quartet could be heard with pleasure and instruction even after so brief an interval, and the performance of the Haydn Quartet left very little indeed to be desired as a piece of ensemble playing. In beauty of tone it did leave much to be desired. The instruments do not blend with each other, and the first violin in particular shows incompatibility.

The other of the two new Dvorak quartets, the one, that is to say, which the Kneisel Quartet did not play, was the first number on the Dannreuther programme. It seemed the more original and effective work of the two, and is at any rate original and effective. The last two movements especially (molto vivace and allegro con fuoco) are among the most striking of their author's contributions to chamber music. In the former of these, as well as in the first movement, he seems to recur to the plantation rhythms of which he had made such profuse use in a previous quartet and in the more familiar symphony. If the playing of this was deficient in finish, it did not lack "go," and the energy and sympathy the quartet brought to its presentation would atone for much more serious technical faults than the performance showed.

The final number was a piano quartet by Schutt, which enlisted the assistance of Mrs. Dannreuther, who played the piano part with clearness and force. The work itself is a scholarly and ingenious working out of themes which seem hardly to justify so much elaboration.

The Opera Programme.

The first Sunday concert will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night. The soloists will be Emma Eames, Cremonini, Ancona, and Plançon. Seidl will conduct the orchestra. The operas this week will be "Romeo et Juliette" to-morrow, with Melba, Plançon and the de Reszkes; "Les Huguenots" Wednesday, with Fella Litvinne as Valentine, Melba as the Prihcess, Mantelli, the de Reszkes, Lassalle, and Ancona; "Faust" Thanksgiving night, with Melba, Gogny, Campanari, Plançon, and Mantelli; "Lohengrin" Friday, with Eames, Olitzka, Bispham, and the de Reszkes; "Lucia" Saturday afternoon, with Melba, Cremonini, and Campanari, and Saturday night "Aida," with Fella Litvinne, Mantelli, Antonio Ceppi, Ancona, and Plançon.

MUSIC NOTES.

—Emil Durer still insists that Leoncavallo is coming here this Winter to give operatic concerts under Durer's direction.

—Corinne Moore Lawson, soprano, announces two song recitals at the Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall, to-morrow and Monday, the 30th, at 3 P. M.

—Mr. Damrosch has withdrawn the new symphony by Martucci from the programme of the second concert of the Symphony Society. The orchestra will play instead the orchestral movements of "The Romeo and Juliet" symphony, by Berlioz. Herr Carl Halir will be the soloist.

—At the first of the series of Metropolitan Opera musicales at the Waldorf, which will take place next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30, Mme. Emma Eames and M. Plançon, (by special arrangement with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited,) Mlle. Le Gierse, Messrs. Ferdinand Dulcken, Frank Tafft, and Victor Harris will interpret an interesting programme.

—Bronislaw Huberman's first recital is announced for a Thanksgiving Day matinée. His is the first number on the programme—Bruch's concerto in G minor—and its delivery will begin promptly at 3 o'clock. His other numbers are "The Romance," from Chopin's concerto in E, and Wieniawski's "Faust Fantasie." The young violinist will be assisted by Miss Catherine Ruth Heyman, pianist.

—Mme. Lillian Nordica will make her only appearance in New-York at the first concert of the Oratorio Society, Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, and Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, in the performance of Verdi's Manzoni Requiem. The dates were originally set for Nov. 27 and 28, but in order to have Mme. Nordica take part, the Directors agreed to change the dates. Subscription tickets for Nov. 27 and 28 will be good for Dec. 1 and 2, respectively.

—The first concert of the American Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Sam Franko, conductor, will be given on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at Chickering Hall. On this occasion Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, will make his début here, playing Wieniawski's second concerto, which he studied with the composer. The orchestral numbers of the programme will be Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," overture; MacDowell's "Alda," and Mendelssohn's Italian symphony.

—In order to signalize the return of Mme. Lilli Lehmann to America this Winter, together with the other great German artists engaged, Mr. Damrosch has decided to give a cycle of all the Wagner operas, beginning with "The Flying Dutchman" and ending with "The Nibelung Trilogy," which will be given in its entirety, including the prelude, "Das Rheingold." This will necessitate the extension of the season to four weeks, for which arrangements have been made with Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, and with the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House Company. The season will therefore begin on March 8, and not on March 15, as originally announced.

—The sixth Sunday concert of the popular series given by the New-York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will take place at Carnegie Hall this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The second part of the programme is devoted entirely to selections from Wagner. The soloists are Mrs. Zimmerman, soprano; Herr Wilhelm Xanten, tenor; Mr. David Mannes, violin, and Mr. Pfeiffenschneider, trombone. The following is the programme in full: Part I.—1. Prelude to Act III., "The Cricket on the Hearth," Goldmark, (by general request.) 2. Cavatina, for violin, with orchestra, Howard Brockway—Mr. Mannes. 3. Overture to "Semiramide," Rossini. Part II.—Richard Wagner. 4. "Tannhäuser," (a.) Bacchanale, (Paris version;) (b.) Song to the Evening Star, Mr. Pfeiffenschneider. 5. "Walkürie," The Ride of the Valkyries. 6. "Lohengrin," (a.) Elsa's Dream, Mrs. Zimmerman; (b.) Lohengrin's Farewell, Mr. Xanten. 7. "Parsifal," Paraphrase for violin solo, (arranged by Wilhelmy,) Mr. Mannes. 8. "Meistersinger," prize song, Mr. Xanten. 9. "Tristan and Isolde," finale, Isolde's death scene.

COULDOCK LEAVES THE STAGE.

The Aged Actor Plays for the Last Time in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—When the curtain rang down at the Coates Opera House to-night the theatre lost the oldest actor on the American and English stage, for C. W. Couldock quit the stage forever, and ended his theatrical career. He is nearly eighty-two years old, during fifty-nine of which he has been an actor. His last appearance was as Squire Fenton in Wilton Lackaye's "Dr. Belgraff."

Mr. Couldock is an Englishman, but he has played in this country continuously for about thirty years, so that he is regarded as practically an American actor. He played in "Hazel Kirke" during its long run at the old Madison Square Theatre, and afterward on the road. His conscientious work made him a great favorite everywhere, and probably no actor on the American stage was better known than he. Last Winter, after he had suffered from a long illness, a benefit performance was given for him at the Fifth Avenue Theatre here, in which "The Rivals" was presented, with an all-star cast, including Joseph Jefferson, William H. Crane, Nat C. Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, and Viola Allen. Mr. Couldoch was very weak at this time, and it was hardly thought that he would ever play again. This season, however, he was engaged by Wilton Lackaye, but after playing a few times, he found that he was unable to continue, and so last night he retired permanently from the stage.

YVETTE VOILETTE SUES.

She Says Manager Rice Has Broken His Contract with Her.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—In the Superior Court to-day, Judge Dunbar granted a temporary injunction asked for by Yvette Violette, an actress, who had been playing in "Excelsior, Jr.," at the Boston Museum. The injunction restrains the proprietors of the museum from paying any of the box receipts to Messrs. Charles E. & Edward E. Rice, the owners of the play, until the amount attached reaches $4,000.

Miss Violette is suing the Messrs. Rice for alleged breach of contract, in substituting Theresa Vaughan for herself in the leading rôle of the play. She claims that she was engaged for this for a season of thirty-five weeks, but had only played from Sept. 7 to Nov. 16, when she was supplanted by Miss Vaughan.

Sixth Victim at a Crossing.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 21.—J. Chauncey Howell, one of the oldest residents of the village, was the sixth victim of the railroad crossing about one-half mile east of the railroad station here. While driving across the track to-day, his wagon was struck by the Greenport mail train that leaves here at 11 o'clock. He was pitched from the wagon, and killed, while the wagon was wrecked and the horse badly injured. An electric bell was placed at the crossing to warn people when a train was approaching, but it was out of order.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Cor. B'way & 35th St.
CHAS. E. EVANS, Prop. | W. D. MANN, Mang'r.
EVENINGS AT 8. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
Fourth Week.
Crowded all the Time,
De Koven & Smith's
Greatest Success,
THE MANDARIN.
BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BEAUTIFUL
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS BEAUTIFUL
65 COMPANY OF 65
30 ORCHESTRA 30
Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

LYCEUM. .....4th Av. and 23d St.....
LYCEUM STOCK COMPANY.
DANIEL FROHMAN....Manager
**TUESDAY NIGHT NEXT AT 8:15.
The Courtship of Leonie. .....THE TENTH SEASON.....of the Lyceum Company will be inaugurated on the above date with a new play, and a cast including James K. Hackett, Ernest Hastings, Frank R. Mills, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Mrs. Walcot, Katharine Florence, Elizabeth Tyree, Sophie Hoffman, and Miss Mary Mannering. Matinées: Thursday and Saturday.
**In preparation, to follow, a new play by Frances Hodgson Burnett and George Fleming.
**No performance Mon. Box Office open Mon., 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Seats 2 weeks advance.

Berkeley Lyceum Theatre.
19 and 21 West 44th St.
Friday evening, Dec. 4, reading by
MRS. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE
For the benefit of THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.
Mrs. Le Moyne will read Robert Browning's "IN A BALCONY," and from "Sigurd Slembe," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson.
Tickets $1 and $2, to be had at the League Rooms, 23 West 44th St.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
3 MATINÉES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
100TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 1. SOUVENIRS.
JOHN DREW. 4TH MONTH
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Rosemary

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Remarkable Triumph of
LUMIERE'S
Cinematographe
The Town's Latest Fad.
ALSO A BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.
THANKSGIVING DAY, (Nov. 26.) Doors open 9 A. M. Performance all day to 11 P. M. Ladies and children should attend forenoon entertainment, in order to secure seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Propprs. & Mgrs.
CHAS. FROHMAN'S
ANNUAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC PRODUCTION,
Two Little Vagrants
By Pierre Decourcelle.
—THE CAST.—
E. J. Ratcliffe, Thos. Kingston, Giles Shine, Dore Davidson, Geo. Fawsett, Eugene Sanger, Annie Irish, Jessie Busley, Minnie Dupree, Alice Fischer, Francis Gaunt, and Mabel Eaton.
EXTRA MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOV. 26TH.
Regular Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. at 8:15.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 23.
Wm. H. Crane
and his admirable company, under the direction of Joseph Brooks, in the emphatic success,
HIS WIFE'S FATHER,
By MARTHA MORTON.
Special Matinée Thursday, Thanksgiving Day.
Monday, Nov. 30, Mr. Crane will present, for the first time here, Miss Morton's new comedy,
A Fool of Fortune.
SEAT SALE BEGINS WEDNESDAY.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

DALY'S EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEES AT 2.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday evenings,
SHAKESPEARE'S
AS YOU LIKE IT.
MISS ADA
REHAN
AS ROSALIND.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, Edwardes's musical comedy, the
GEISHA.
Wednesday Matinée: THE GEISHA.
Thanksgiving Matinée: Miss REHAN as Rosalind.
Thanksgiving night: THE GEISHA.
Saturday Matinée: Miss REHAN as Rosalind.

Casino. Evenings 8:15.
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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, 11 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. John De Pew, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, Corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—The Rev. A. J. Lyman of Brooklyn, 11 A. M.; the Rev. F. B. Richards, 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; morning and evening.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M.; choral service with sermon, 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. D. L. Moody and Mr. Sankey, 3 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. W. W. Alexander, 11 A. M.; the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, UNIVERSALIST, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; special musical service and sermon by the Rev. John Williams, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, 30 West Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Missionary meeting in interest of the City Mission Society; addresses by Bishop Potter and others, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, FIRST CHURCH, (Harlem.) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.—The Rev. James Demarest, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, SECOND CHURCH, (Harlem.) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M.; special service for students under auspices of the Students' Club and the Young Men's Class, 7:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth Street.—Song service, 3:30 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST, Corner of South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.—The Rev. A. C. Dixon, morning and evening; George C. Needham, 4:30 P. M.

JERRY McAULEY MISSION, 316 Water Street.—Twenty-fourth anniversary service, 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST, Corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles J. Young, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor, 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall.—Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—Holy communion, 8:45 A. M.; the Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. McGrew, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Second Avenue and Tenth Street.—The Rev. Dr. Ryland, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park.—The Rev. Henry Chamberlaine, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, JEWISH, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.—The Rev. Dr. A. H. Geismar of Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. W. F. Anderson, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 22, 1896.

The official canvass of the city vote at the late election shows that a small percentage of citizens discriminated in the use of the blanket ballot in spite of the temptation to vote straight because it was so easy. PORTER'S vote for Governor exceeded that of the Bryan Electors by 12,068, which shows that about that number of the straitest kind of Democrats voted the McKinley ticket or not at all for Electors. GRIFFIN'S vote for Governor exceeded that for the Palmer and Buckner Electoral ticket by 3,107, and in that case the excess went almost certainly to McKINLEY. The vote for BLACK was less than that for McKINLEY and HOBART by 9,691, and this seems to indicate that some 5,000 persons who voted for Governor did not vote for Presidential Electors at all. It is a curious fact that the heaviest vote was cast for Coroner. The vote for the Republican candidate was 1,233 greater than that for BLACK for Governor, while BAUSCH'S vote was 177 less than PORTER'S. SULZER'S plurality of 1,760 for Congress and McCLELLAN'S of 1,777 in a total vote in each district of over 25,000 indicate pretty clearly that if the Republicans had put up candidates whom sound-money Democrats could have been reasonably expected to vote for, instead of such men as EIDMAN and HESS, those candidates might have been elected.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE CANVASS.

The Aldermen did a very good thing yesterday. They rescinded their action by which the statement of the canvass of the County of New-York was to be printed in full in six papers, limited the statement to one of the actual determinations, and limited the cost of publication in each paper to $1,500. This authorizes a total expenditure of not more than $9,000, instead of $20,000; insures all the publicity that could possibly be needed; fulfills the essential purpose of the law, and not only saves the money of the taxpayers, but establishes a firm and plain precedent in all like matters.

The effect of the original action of the board was promptly pointed out by THE TIMES. We did not at that time believe that the Aldermen were clearly aware how much money they were spending. We were sure that the wholesome and vigilant public opinion that has steadily been developed in the city by the discussion of reform in these later years would disapprove such waste of the city's funds. And we were confident that this public opinion would be understood and respected by the board so soon as the real scope of their action and its effect on the public mind were made clear to them.

We have not been disappointed, and it is exceedingly gratifying that the Aldermen have acted so speedily and in so becoming a manner in a matter that was of considerable importance in itself and of very great importance in the principle involved. We are especially gratified that an opportunity was offered to check careless and extravagant expenditure upon the newspapers. Every one who has followed the subject knows only too well how widely and effectually abuse of the public money has been directed toward misleading public opinion by the direct or indirect subsidizing of the press. Certainly there was no such intention in this case, but the mode of action was precisely that that could be resorted to if such had been the intention. A precedent void of any definite bad purpose was for that reason all the more pregnant with mischief. And we think we may with propriety say that the demonstration of the mischievous nature of the precedent, leading to its immediate reversal and to the adoption of an economical and honorable course, was all the more effective when made by a journal that would have profited, in the money sense of the word, by keeping silence.

The incident is valuable as showing what steady progress has been made in the public mind and in the minds of those in authority by the notion that public office is a public trust. There have been many proofs of this in the history of the present city administration, especially in the Department of Police, the Street-Cleaning Department, and the Health Department. Less conspicuous, but even more important, is the energetic and impartial administration of the Civil Service Board, and particularly the Labor Bureau. It is simply a revolution, when all the great employing offices of the city, those that formerly controlled "patronage" greater than that of the entire State Government, are uniformly giving office or employment for fitness only and largely for fitness proved in open competition. It is not merely that the public money is expended only for the public service; it is that a source of infinite corruption to our public life is abolished, and the right of the humblest taxpayer—whether he pays taxes directly to the Treasury or indirectly through his rent—to get the worth of his money is established and recognized. There is nothing so completely democratic as honesty and economy and fidelity in public expenditure, and the Aldermen may fairly claim that in their action of yesterday they have rendered a distinct public service.

READING OUT AND WELCOMING BACK

The hierarchy of repudiation and mob law is not of one mind about the penalties of heresy and schism. Senator HARRIS with bell, book, and candle solemnly reads out of the party all the sound-money Democratic Senators. "They will not be permitted," he says, "to participate in any purely Democratic caucuses hereafter." JOHN C. SHEEHAN proffers the right hand of fellowship. He would welcome back the erring brethren who, "for reasons satisfactory to themselves," declined to accept the new creed of Bryanism.

To the reading out and the welcoming back of such unsteady and unsafe leaders as these two the Democrats who hold true to the ancient faith of their party will be alike indifferent. Mere words and ceremonies will not stay a political revolution nor restore conditions that reason and morality have demolished. CHARLES V., whose facilities for that sort of thing were superior to those of ISHAM G. HARRIS, read MARTIN LUTHER "out of the party" for declaring that "there is neither wisdom nor safety in acting against conscience." It was too late. LOUIS XVI., after the fall of the Bastile, tried to "welcome back" the National Assembly by promises of better fashions. Again it was too late. To complete the historical parallel, we should like to have Messrs. HARRIS and SHEEHAN note the fact that in the beginning LUTHER sought to purify and reform the Church, not to divide it; and that the primary purpose of the French Revolution was to modify, not to destroy, the political power of the King. But these historical details may bore them, especially Mr. SHEEHAN. Besides, it is futile now to attempt to learn what they ought to have learned at Chicago.

It is vastly more important that not only HARRIS and SHEEHAN, but others of their kind who have been active in the local or general leadership of the Democratic Party in the past decade, should understand the fundamental reason why they are powerless to read anybody out or welcome anybody back. Bryanism is only a symptom, not the disease itself, an effect, not the cause, of the troubles within the Democratic Party. Mental and moral pauperism in its leaders is what ails the party. These leaders have brought the party to division and ruin because they lack the first qualifications for leadership—plenty of brains and high character.

Brains and character! Under that leadership alone can the Democratic Party be reconstructed. The ineligibles are at present noisy, officious, insolent, or silly according to their varying temperaments and incapacities. They may as well begin now to hold their tongues, for in oblivion, which is their heritage, they will not be heard.

THE CAREER OF MR. McKINLEY.

When one reviews the causes and influences which have raised Mr. McKINLEY to the Presidency, what a curious play of opposing forces is disclosed, and how much at variance with an ideally just apportionment of rewards for exceptional ability and the effective advocacy of measures for the public good appears to have been his elevation to this high office! We refer, of course, exclusively to the record of his public life. During the early years of his service in Congress he attained no prominence, and with respect to questions of the highest importance he was on the wrong side while GARFIELD and HAYES, from his own State, took the right course. Almost by chance he gained, in 1889, a position which made him widely known, for as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee his name became inseparably connected with a tariff bill, although he was by no means the ablest member of the committee and really had little to do with the measure, which was based upon the Senate bill of 1888, that bill having been a campaign promise to the contributing protected interests, while the McKinley bill was the fulfillment of the promise.

The association of his name with the bill of 1890 would not have promoted his political fortunes in the following two years, for this legislation was condemned by the people, but the "hard times" of 1893 and 1894 gave him a new and curious popularity, owing to the fact that the real cause of the depression was obscured by partisan misrepresentation. "McKinley" became a name to conjure with in Republican politics, although the commercial and industrial depression was really due chiefly to the silver bill which he had supported and with which the passage of the McKinley tariff had been bought.

And so it happened that his prominence as a candidate was due primarily to the disastrous effect of his own legislation, or of the statute with which the enactment of the so-called McKinley tariff had been purchased. The popular revulsion, caused by partisan misrepresentation and the failure of the people to perceive the real influences which were at work to their injury, gave strength to the movement for his nomination. He was to profit by his own errors or the wrongs for which he was in part responsible.

He had the assistance of protected interests which had a lively remembrance of favors granted in the bill which bore his name, and of skillful politicians supplied with ample funds. The work was begun in the Southern States, in the latter part of 1895, where the operations of his agents were of a scandalous character. It was completed when the "Bosses" in the Northeast drove the people to him by attempting to prevent his nomination.

But when the convention assembled the issue of protection, which, raised upon a substructure of falsehood and ignorance, had been used skillfully, with other means, to procure for him a majority, had become overshadowed by another and a greater question, and he had always been on the wrong side of it! This change, however, did not work to his disadvantage. It helped him, for after he had yielded to the logic of events and the imperative demand of the situation by standing for honest money, he was elected by the votes of men who were unalterably opposed to his original dominant policy—votes which he could not have had if he had not been forced to give up the tariff and turn a somersault on the currency. And these men came to him in order that they might defeat a most dangerous movement caused in a great degree by the tariff and silver policy with which his own name had been associated in the past and for the embodiment of which in legislation he was held responsible by the public! How curious all this is! The growth of Populism and Bryanism was largely a manifestation of a popular protest against tariff favoritism and the protection of Trust combinations, and it had been promoted directly and indirectly by the Silver Act with which the enactment of the McKinley tariff was bought.

By this strange chain of circumstances and influences McKINLEY became at the close of the campaign the Nation's hope, the champion of a policy which he had opposed for years, the only agent by whom abhorrent tendencies caused or stimulated by himself or the policies associated with his name could be met and overcome. We rejoice because he was successful at the polls, and because there is evidence that he is now a stronger and a better man, with respect to public policies and affairs, than he was six months ago. We give him all due credit for his commendable record in private life. But his elevation cannot fairly be regarded as the deserved reward of merit in public life. It has come to him by reason of a most curious sequence of events, the influence of delusions, and the force of circumstances. It has not been won by services in behalf of his country, and his course as a whole cannot be commended to the young as one which should be a guide or an example to be followed by those who desire to merit the highest prizes in American politics.

"NO MEAN CITY."

Nobody could have attended the opera on its opening night without experiencing a fresh sense that the house in which such a performance could be given and such an audience assembled was well named and had the right to style itself the "Metropolitan." The auditorium, with its rank on rank of correctly dressed and well-behaved people, encircled by the double tier of boxes, which were iridescent with color and glittering with jewels, constituted a striking and memorable spectacle. According to observers who know both it was a more impressive display than is ever made at Covent Garden in the London season. While the Opera House itself cannot be compared in monumental architectural features, in amplitude of space, or in splendor of decoration with the Nouvel Opera, it may be questioned whether the Parisian frame contains a more brilliant picture than that of New-York.

Another recent event was equally impressive in the same way, and that was the formal opening for the season of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Here is another institution that deserves the qualifying adjective. It has grown within a quarter of a century from very small beginnings in many respects to rival and in some to exceed the royal and imperial galleries that have been in existence for centuries. As a collection of the acknowledged masterpieces of sculpture and painting it necessarily yields to these European institutions, but it contains already a nucleus for a collection even of famous historical works of art, which it remains for rich and public-spirited New-Yorkers to increase, as occasion serves, to a real rivalry with the older galleries, while it already contains the material for a thorough and satisfactory study of many periods of the history of art. The American Museum of Natural History, which owes its existence largely to the munificence of a single generous citizen, contains the material for similar study in the field which it aims to cover.

It is not the number of people in a town, nor the amount of business done in it, which entitles it to be called a metropolis. It is the number and the importance of the appliances it possesses for the public instruction and the public pleasure. New-York is coming to have its share of these. In the Central Park it has already, thanks to the providence of those who secured and the intent of those who planned it a generation and more ago, an unsurpassed place of public recreation which, as a work of art, can be compared without discredit to any park in Europe. Thanks to the providence of citizens of a later generation, it is assured of facilities for public recreation in the future expanding with the increase of population. It is also, thanks to much unselfish labor and many sacrifices, assured of a public library that will not be discreditable to its metropolitan pretensions, a library which invites the future contributions of citizens desirous of being remembered as ASTOR and LENOX and TILDEN are remembered, until it comes to rival the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

All these things are really not so much the appanages as the elements of a metropolis, and they are all not merely matters of boasting, or even matters of gratitude. Speaking municipally, they are matters of business. They are the things which make a city attractive, not merely to those who must live in it, but to those who may live where they like. It may be said that Paris gets its living by being a metropolis, that is to say, by the attractiveness as a place of residence which it derives from its metropolitan institutions, and of course also from the goodness of its Municipal Government. There is much to be done to bring New-York up to the metropolitan standard, but New-York has made beginnings in several directions. New-Yorkers ought not to be satisfied while there is a single sign of a metropolis in which any other American city is its superior, and no New-Yorker can do more for New-York than by contributing to build up its metropolitan institutions. The contributors to the Metropolitan Museum are public benefactors, and so are the box holders of the Opera House, though neither themselves nor others are apt to take that view of them. It is they who make it possible to present the lyric drama in New-York as well as it is presented anywhere. But even the music New-York needs, in order to make good its metropolitan pretensions, the permanent metropolitan orchestra, which in order to exist needs to be guaranteed against loss. Thanks to a single public-spirited citizen Boston possesses such an orchestra. Thanks to a number of such citizens Chicago possesses one. That New-York does not possess one should be felt as a reproach by those citizens who could if they would remove the reproach. It is a reproach also which should be removed that, even after the consolidation of our three foundations for a library, either Boston or Washington or Chicago should possess a public library superior to that of New-York in any point of public utility. But we have already metropolitan institutions which suffice to make New-York the most attractive city in the country for those who are able to live where they choose; and already the New-Yorker can declare with St. PAUL that he is "a citizen of no mean city."

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION FIRST.

The new school law for this city authorizes the Board of Education "to provide and maintain one or more high schools, as said board may from time to time determine," but the general school law of the State as revised in 1894 makes it compulsory upon all public school authorities to provide for the elementary instruction of all children of school age and makes the attendance of such children for a certain time each year compulsory, unless their education is otherwise attended to. It is the intent of the general law to make elementary education universal, and the importance of giving full effect to this policy is obvious without argument. It is a question whether anything more than a good solid elementary education and a proper training of teachers should be undertaken at the public charge, but there is no question that adequate provision for this essential foundation should be made before there is any further building up of the top of the school system.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education a resolution was adopted asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make an appropriation for three temporary high schools. The Commissioner who offered the resolution said that the city needed eight high schools, and it was important to take steps at once toward establishing them. He was anxious to have three of them temporarily provided for so that they would be ready at the beginning of the next school year. In the meantime provision is not made for the thousands of children who are excluded from the primary and grammar grades by the lack of room; many of the schools are overcrowded to an extent that makes the proper teaching of classes impossible, and little or nothing is done to give effect to the compulsory features of the general school law. These cannot be enforced so long as there is insufficient accommodation for the children who are required to attend school.

There should be no money expended upon high schools until ample provision has been made for primary instruction and for those grades which deal with elementary studies. This does not mean simply that there should be school room enough to crowd in all the children who are entitled to public instruction, but that they should be so divided into classes and so provided with competent teachers that they could be thoroughly instructed. Our school authorities do not fully appreciate the transcendent importance of the first stages of education. Beginners, who more than any others need individual attention and careful direction, are huddled into crowded rooms in classes so large that no teacher can give the attention to them which is necessary to start them right in learning. They need then to be taught, and if the teaching is made effective for a few terms they will be able to study, and the later stages will be easier.

In no other process of training in this life are the elementary stages treated so lightly as in this process of education, which is preparatory to all other kinds of training, and it is to these that attention should be most closely given. Nowhere is reform so much needed in our school system as at the bottom. A child properly started will make his way with much less help through the higher grades than one who lacks the initial training, and it will be economy in the end to make ample provision for elementary instruction.

We may need high schools, and even a city college may be justifiable, but first of all we should build our system sound and strong at the bottom. All the children of school age, from eight to sixteen, should be amply provided for, and all who are not otherwise educated should be brought into the public schools for the length of time required by the law before there is any more spreading at the top.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

The Brooklyn Institute is a great enterprise in co-operative education. Like other great enterprises in other lines of business, its success, which is remarkable, and we believe unprecedented, depends on the skillful application of two principles. One is the principle of organization by which interest, power, and responsibility go together. The second is the principle that cost is reduced in the ratio of the extent of the output.

During the present year the Institute provides for its 4,000 members some 500 lectures to which each is admitted and 250 to which each may bring a companion. If these privileges were fully used, the net cost of each lecture to each hearer would be about two-thirds of a cent. The actual average net cost to each hearer is, of course, much greater than this, but it is nevertheless almost ridiculously small. These lectures, moreover—including in that term all forms of instruction—are all selected and provided by a group of members, organized in a department, and having a particular interest in the subject chosen. Each department, with its own committee and officers, provides addresses of general interest, gives lectures on some branch of its own science or art, conducts courses of instruction, holds its monthly conferences, makes collections in art or science, and forms a library of reference. The departments are therefore, to use a rough political simile, the States in the republic of education, while the Trustees and officers of the Institute are the Federal authorities with care of the finances and other common interests.

Such a system, while it is simple in itself, is capable of indefinite expansion and variation. Whatever addition is made to it is not a drain on its resources but a contribution to them. If it were a centralized system, it could never have reached its present development. If centralization were now adopted, it would probably go to pieces, or, at best, its progress would be greatly or wholly checked. As it is—to use a figure from the Director of the Institute, Prof. FRANKLIN W. HOOPER—the departments are the several roots by which the common growth is sustained and advanced.

Of the nature and importance of these departments it is not possible to speak in detail at this time, but a mere list of them shows their scope and their individual interest. There are twenty-five of them, as follows: Archaeology, Architecture, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Domestic Science, Electricity, Engineering, Entomology, Fine Arts, Geography, Geology, Law, Mathematics, Microscopy, Mineralogy, Music, Painting, Pedagogy, Philology, Photography, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, and Zoology.

It would be rash to say that all that is done in each of these departments is of the most intelligent or useful sort. The officers of the Institute, we are sure, would regard such an assertion as misrepresenting not only their achievements but their aim. The Institute does not confine itself to what may be called the higher education. Its purpose, as we have defined it, is co-operative education. Wherever a group of persons have a distinct and vital interest in the study of a subject sufficient to induce them to seek information systematically, the Institute enables them to make the very best use of their resources and their energies. Then, by its admirable system, this group can co-operate with all other like groups, each getting from and giving to all a certain amount of aid, the sum of which is very great and very valuable. The growth is shown in the following little table:

	1888.	1896.
Members	82	4,186
General meetings	18	502
Special meetings and of classes	60	2,567
Daily attendance	86	1,492
Total attendance for year	6,900	203,589
Income	$4,456	$66,199
Fund	$37,000	$230,053

There is now building for the Institute, near the noble Prospect Park, a museum, which will ultimately be its permanent home. This secures, in some degree, its permanent progress. But the essential principle of the vitality of this "People's University" is that practical co-operation which we have briefly explained.

"ALL THE WORLD'S NEWS, BUT NOT A SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

In truth, to excogitate a descriptive epigram for THE TIMES has been no easy task. Its perfomance was attempted by all sorts and conditions of men and minds, by the prominent and obscure, the grave and the frivolous, by experienced men of letters and by young women unpracticed in the art of composition. The award of the prize of $100 to the phrase which stands at the head of this article by the judge of the competition, Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER, editor of The Century Magazine, of which the particulars are given in another page of this issue, will, we feel sure, be approved by the judicious. The author of the phrase is Mr. D. M. REDFIELD of New-Haven.

"All the world's news, but not a School for Scandal" has a certain quality and distinction quite lacking in most of the mottoes submitted, and not in equal degree attaching to any other one. It is a very good motto for a newspaper, and if THE TIMES did not already possess one which it thinks better, Mr. REDFIELD'S phrase would doubtless be accepted and put in use. "All the news that's fit to print" seems to us, however, to express more compactly and yet with comprehensive fullness the desired idea. Its colloquial form, even, is a distinctive merit, since so it is more easily grasped and held by the memory. The shade of a suspicion, noted by several competitors, that it is not strictly grammatical, is no demerit. It arouses curiosity, fixes attention, provokes discussion. The grammar of the phrase, we may add, is all right, rock-ribbed, ancient, and sanctioned by the best usage of the English speech.

But we extend our congratulations to Mr. D. M. REDFIELD, who has won the prize on the strict merits of his phrase, and our thanks and expressions of sympathy to all disappointed competitors.

An association is to be formed, it seems, for the special purpose of securing the erection of a proper fire-proof building to contain the valuable records of the Register's office. The announcement of this fact is accompanied by a repetition of the familiar story of the inadequacy and the unsafe condition of the old Hall of Records. That the records relating to titles to the vast real estate property of the city are still kept in that ramshackle old structure which has been condemned by the Fire, Health, and Building Departments of the city and by the Grand Jury of the county is a disgraceful fact, and the comparative indifference with which the peril of these records is regarded by the public is almost startling. It is not creditable that it should be necessary to get up a private association of lawyers and property owners for the purpose of having something done about it, for there has been a commission in existence for eight years with ample powers for providing a proper building which would accommodate not only the Register's office and its records, but the offices and records of the County Clerk and Surrogate as well. This commission consists of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the Surrogate, County Clerk, and Register, and its authority is complete to select a site and have a suitable building constructed.

There are some odd things about the official canvass. It is supposed to account for all the ballots. Everybody who voted at all received a ballot bearing the names of candidates and one relating to the Constitutional amendment, and all these had to be returned in some shape. The canvass accounts for 312,795, including defective and blank, returned for Presidential Electors; 313,015 for Coroner, and only 310,426 on Constitutional amendment, of which last 85,869 were blank or not marked at all and 1,086 defectively marked. The vote against the amendment was nearly two to one, but what became of the ballots not accounted for?

As our London correspondent points out, the Socialists are on very solid ground when they make the most out of the inadequate punishment inflicted by a German court-martial upon a German officer for killing a German civilian. The notion that soldiering is the only business for a gentleman, and that common people had no rights as against gentlemen, once prevailed all over Europe. It has been gradually dispelled by the supersedure of what HERBERT SPENCER calls the "state of militancy" by the "state of industrialism." Germany is in almost all respects a very advanced country, but politically she is still to some extent in the state of militancy in which that violent reactionary, her Kaiser, is still hopelessly stuck fast. We may be quite sure that he will never consent that an officer who commits crimes shall be treated like a criminal civilian. But upon that point all the modern world is against him and with his opponents, who could not do a more politic thing than to keep up the agitation against the state of the law which allows of such a miscarriage of justice as has taken place under the German Military Code.

The queer elopement of a daughter of DON CARLOS has had the effect of bringing out the motives that might engage that pretender in another attempt upon the Spanish throne. One of them is enough, and the most powerful of all, and that is want of money. A cynic has remarked that, after knowing LOUIS NAPOLEON for twenty years, the thing he knew best about him was that if he had had ample "private means" there would have been no Second Empire. DON CARLOS has no money, and he has a "claim." Unless he has lost all his old enterprise he will regard troublous times in Spain as a suitable occasion for pushing his claim. About the troublousness there is no doubt at all. What with the finances reduced to such a strait that patriotic women are reported to be giving their family jewels for Spanish bonds, issued to keep a quarter of a million men on a war footing in Cuba, and with a new and lively insurrection spreading in the Philippines, there could scarcely be a better opportunity for an impecunious pretender who knows his business.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The St. Paul Railroad is richer than it was by the price just received by its General Baggage Agent for an Egyptian mummy that has been lying unclaimed in the Milwaukee station for more than a year. Who it was that traveled with this curious bit of baggage has not been discovered, and whether he simply forgot his grim friend or had tired of a companion so taciturn will probably never be known. The proprietor of a dime museum has the mummy now, and his "lecturer" delivers daily a long and interesting account of the Egyptian's life, every detail of which, for all the narrator knows, is recorded on the poor fellow's coffin.

—A novel point in that part of international law which deals with the ex-territoriality of foreign Embassies has just been decided in the Berlin Sheriff's Court. A parrot belonging to the Japanese Embassy escaped from its cage and took refuge on a high tree in the garden next door. To get it down some of the Embassy servants played on the bird with a garden hose, and drenched at the same time the owner of the garden, who happened to be sitting under the tree. This person brought suit for trespass, and received 20 marks damages, the injury having been inflicted on German soil, though the perpetrators had not left Japanese territory.

—The public is not as familiar with the privileges about postal matters as might be supposed. Many times people would like to recall a letter after it has been mailed. This can be done, even if the letter has reached the Post Office of its destination. At every Post Office there are what are called "withdrawal blanks." On application they will be furnished, and when a deposit is made to recover the expense, the Postmaster will telegraph to the Postmaster at the letter's destination asking that it be promptly returned. The applicant first signs an agreement to protect the Postmaster from any and all claims made against him for such return, and to indemnify him for any loss sustained by reason of such action. He also deposits a sum sufficient to cover all expenses incurred, and finally must deliver to the Postmaster the envelope of the letter returned. In many cases persons have made remittances to dishonest persons or irresponsible firms, not learning their true character until after the letters went, and have succeeded in recalling them.

—There is some reason to believe that the crew of the tug Mascot, which sailed from Baltimore for Trinidad a year ago, did not perish in a hurricane, as was reported at the time, but that they were captured and imprisoned as filibusters by the Spanish oppressors of Cuba. A sailor who has just reached Norfolk says that in April last he saw the Mascot's engineer, MATTHEW KERSEY, in the jail at Gibara, and

talked with him, but the Spanish officers found and took away the letters which KERSEY asked him to carry to friends in this country. What had become of the rest of the Mascot's crew, this sailor does not know, but if there is any truth in the man's story, probably such of them as have not been executed or killed by the hardships of a Cuban prison are still lingering in wretched confinement there. The Mascot had been bought by a well-known English firm doing business at Port of Spain, and there was no excuse for suspecting that her men were interested in any way in the cause of Cuba Libre.

——Probably not a single resident of this city who heard or read the evidence presented against Col. NUNEZ and Capt. DICKMAN during their trial on the charge of fitting out and sending away an expedition whose purpose was to assist the Cuban patriots has the slightest doubt that they were guilty of the purely statutory crime of which they are accused. It is equally probable that not more than a few dozen of such residents regret the failure of the prosecution to prove its case, or would have felt the slightest dissatisfaction if the jury had acquitted these men instead of reaching no decision at all. Of course, this attitude of mind cannot be academically defended, and that it should be vastly irritating to Spanish observers is perfectly natural. The law which NUNEZ and DICKMAN were charged with breaking, and which everybody is morally sure they did break, is one both good and necessary. Logic, ethics, and interest all justify its existence and urge its enforcement. None the less was public sympathy with the filibusters, and none the less was public sympathy wise and right, for when a struggle for liberty is going on, even Justice can afford to raise the bandage from her eyes and give her scales a new adjustment.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. JAMES B. MORROW, editor of The Cleveland Leader, has been moved to deny the rumor that he is to be a member of the McKinley Cabinet. His denial takes this emphatic form: "I never have been, I am not now, and, GOD willing, I never shall be, a candidate for office. I am a newspaper man."

——The newly elected officers of the Edwin Forrest Home are: The Hon. SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON, Manager, vice CHARLES E. WARBURTON, deceased; L. CLARKE DAVIS, President, and J. FRED ZIMMERMAN, Vice President, of the board, which now consists of Messrs. DAVIS, ZIMMERMAN, and THOMPSON, with HENRY WHEELER, Jr., ADAM EVERLY, and EDWARD J. MATTHEWS.

——Dr. CHARLES L. LEONARD of the University of Pennsylvania announces, as the result of his numerous and careful experiments with X-rays, that they do not originate at the surface of the tubes used, but at the reflector, and therefore are not, as some observers have stated, the result of a molecular bombardment of the wall of the tube. He also says that the X-rays are not conductors of electricity, while the accompanying "Lenard rays" are, and that by separating the two, which he has found out how to do, the photographic efficiency of the X-rays can be much increased.

——Mr. SAM P. JONES—that is the way he signs his name, though more people would recognize it if he left out the initial—has very definite views as to the present state of Georgia politics. In a letter to The Atlanta Journal he says: "It was never more apparent than now that we have a ring of machine politicians in Georgia. It was never more apparent than now that such men as TURNER, BLACK, BLECKLEY, and so on, who are the worthy representatives of our GORDONS, COLQUITTS, HILLS, and COBBS, have no more show in the presence of the machine politicians in Georgia than has a mouse in a room with a dozen cats."

——Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON figured last week in a somewhat peculiar court case at Baltimore. In early life, JAMES H. MCVICKER, the Chicago theatrical manager, married an actress then well known as ANNIE LEVERING. The marriage was not a happy one, and ended in a divorce. This first Mrs. MCVICKER afterward became the wife of MORTON H. HOWES of Massachusetts, and since his death had lived in Baltimore. She, too, died in August last, and her property would have gone to distant relatives had not a clerk in the Record Office been aware that a son of Mrs. HOWES by her first marriage was still alive. This son, HORACE MCVICKER, was found in this city after some difficulty, went to Baltimore, and claimed his mother's estate. He called upon Mr. JEFFERSON to prove his identity, but that gentleman could only testify that Mr. MCVICKER was the son of the Chicago manager. The identification was completed, however, by CHARLES S. GETZ, the scene painter, who had known ANNIE LEVERING in the days when she was on the stage.

THE GODS.

"Tous les dieux ne sont pas partis."
[From the French of G. Nadaud.]

The gods are gone, so say the wise,
Faith is by reason slain;
Yet would we not go forth alone
Upon a stormy main.
Give back the storied faith of yore,
The gods both great and small;
Make us believe in magic lore!
The gods have vanished? No, not all!

Who is this goddess, golden-haired,
No temple e'er might hold?
Bow down, bow down, 'tis Youth, 'tis Youth,
For the future eager, bold.
Audacious, she believeth still
In nobler matters than man's fall,
In love and glory. 'Tis her will—
The gods have vanished? No, not all.

Beside her is a joyous girl,
Who makes an altar of a feast.
Her eyes are like a flaming torch,
Her voice eternal laughter is.
Of every cause she sings the praise,
She drinks the health of all;
'Tis Gayety! rose-strewn her ways.
The gods have vanished? No, not all.

With more of mystery and art,
A god our senses governs here,
'Tis Love, as old as this old earth,
As young as Springtime every year.
He torments us with joys and fears;
Our hearts are subject to his call,
Filled with pleasures and with tears—
The gods have vanished? No, not all.

And thou, who even of trouble doth
Take half the ill and all,
Balm of all wounds that life can give,
Hail, holy Friendship, hail!
Unhappy they who lack a friend,
And dare deny these ties enthrall,
And more unhappy they who rend.
The gods have vanished? No, not all.

Ah, no; the gods of ancient lore
Were but the mystic beams of day.
There is but One who gives our world
Its life and light, and love alway.
He hath made Mercy for the great
And Courage for the small,
To all of us he giveth Hope—
The gods have vanished? No, not all.

M. C. S. in Boston Transcript.

EUGENE HIGGINS'S YACHT

THE VARUNA ALMOST READY FOR HER OWNER'S USE.

Fitted Up in Luxurious Style from Stem to Stern—Steamed Seventeen Knots an Hour on Her Trial Trip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Nov 11.—The Varuna steam yacht built for Eugene Higgins of New-York by A. & J. Inglis of Pointhouse Partick, Glasgow, of 1,500 tons, has been launched for some time, and the cabin and internal arrangements are about completed. None of our Scottish nobility and even England cannot boast of a nobleman who owns any similar yacht, whether as regards external appearance or internal appointments. Indeed, the yachts recently built in the Clyde for American millionaires have leveled down into a very paltry position both our landed and mercantile millionaires, if millionaires be a suitable title by which they may be known. Mr. Drexel of Philadelphia, Mr. Higgins of New-York, and the Messrs. Goelet of New-York, as far as steam yachts are concerned, have simply wiped out our aristocracy, and even the crowned heads of Europe, with the exception of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany. All the other crowned heads appear to be saving money, and in case of accident are busy working out what might be called short leases.

The Varuna is built of steel and completed in every requirement up to date. The yacht is fitted with twin propellers and with duplicate engines to drive them. The casing of the engines is fitted with plate glass, so that those on board may see them working without any of the discomforts attending escapes of steam or other annoyances.

Presents a Fine Broadside.

The yacht is painted white outside, with gilded beading and gilded scroll on her bow, and, with considerable overhang forward and aft, presents an elegant broadside. The counter, light and sweet in its lines, at once detects the fashion adopted by Mr. G. L. Watson, the designer of the Varuna, and more or less evident in all his steam yachts as well as in his racing cutters. The Varuna is fitted with rolling keels on each bilge, which will tend to steady her in a beam sea and lessen one great annoyance in seagoing steam yachts. These extend nearly the whole length of the vessel, and, like the plating throughout, show the most perfect workmanship. Indeed, the construction throughout testifies to the superior work done in the yard of the Messrs. Inglis, the builders, whose passenger and cargo steamers are regarded as the highest class built in the Clyde.

The Varuna's extensive cabins, covered in by the hurricane deck, show a compactness wanting in the steam yachts which are designed with separate deckhouses more or less isolated along the deck, and catch both wind and sea in bad weather. Yachts built in this fashion are, generally speaking, unsightly, and, in some instances, very much so. Of course, in yachts of comparatively small tonnage, a deckhouse is inevitable for accommodation and for comfort in bad weather. One small steam yacht in the Clyde, whose owner runs a biscuit factory in Glasgow, attained to a steam yacht, on the deck of which was built a small deckhouse of ridiculous height, and in consequence this steam yacht was known as the baker's van, an appellation which was readily adopted for similar vessels.

The Messrs. Inglis were the first to adopt the improvement of countersinking deckhouses into the deck, and so lowering their height above the rail. This arrangement has been adopted with advantage in the Varuna. By another arrangement the leading cabins are carried the whole breadth of the yacht, with the effect of being spacious and handsome.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms.

The dining saloon is the whole breadth of the yacht, and with skylights and side lights, shows both bright and handsome. The fireplace is artistically built with a mosaic of tiles, and around it carved oak completes the comfortable look of a charming home. Lighted up with electric lights this cabin gains a rich and brilliant look from having its walls covered with stained leather, embossed with gilding fitted into its panelling of dark oak.

The drawing room, also the breadth of the yacht, is a handsome room, paneled in light oak, and under which a dado of white is in strking contrast with the dark mahogany which completes the paneling. A piano and an American organ complete the sumptuous style of furnishing.

The owner's stateroom, forward on the main deck, is paneled with embossed leather in bronze, with curtains which tone in color. The bed is silver-plated, like other appointments, including an American radiator, the value of which warming invention is beginning to be appreciated in this country. Leading off this stateroom is a large bathroom, in which every contrivance for comfort is employed. Another stateroom on the port side leads from the previous stateroom, elegantly decorated, and having attached to it a bathroom, and which, like the various bathrooms attached to the different staterooms, is enameled in white. The sanitary arrangements in the various cabins are upholstered by the Messrs. Howard & Sons, Berners Street, London.

On the starboard side and further aft is a stateroom for guests—paneled in oak and white—with bathroom and lavatory attached. Further aft, on the same side, is the library, with the book shelves and seats in polished oak. On the port side are four large staterooms for visitors, with wardrobes, dressing tables, bathrooms, and every requirement. These staterooms are filled with white enamel and paneled with mahogany. Indeed, the accommodation is so complete and so ample on board that but for the superior size and elegance of the staterooms a stranger might believe he was on board a first-class mail steamer.

On the port side a range of sleeping cabins extend aft, and are enameled in white and variously occupied. These are also reached by an alley, and, besides sleeping accommodation, provide space for the saloon grillroom, saloon galley, and saloon pantry. These are fitted up with mahogany, and are large enough for the dining saloon of a forty-tonner. Nickel-silver plating is largely used for the cooking utensils and presents quite a glitter instead of the smoky look expected. On the port side there is also the laundry, over which two Chinamen preside. On the port side there are also spacious bathrooms, besides staterooms for gentlemen who are guests, fitted with mahogany wardrobes and mahogany dressing tables.

Even a Gymnasium.

The gymnasium, paneled in light oak, completes the accommodation on the main deck, and is just aft the drawing room. This large room is lighted by a cupola from above and by side lights, and is intended for recreation and amusement, or a lounge in bad weather. It is reached from the hurricane deck above by a staircase, and is lighted, like every part of the steamer, with electricity. It will prove to be the most popular resort in the steam yacht. Everywhere through the cabins the brightness and beauty suggest something more wonderful than even Aladdin's lamp could conjure up.

On the hurricane or promenade deck are accommodated the inevitable chart room, with the wheelhouse opening into it, and smoke room in mahogany. Over the chart room is the lookout house, and from these is telegraphic communication with the engine room.

Cabins for the Captain, officers, mates, quartermasters, boatswains, electricians, and engineers are forward and aft. And, besides these, there is accommodation for stewards, cooks, valets, and male attendants. Ladies' maids and female attendants have ample accommodation. Besides a numerous crew, there are seventeen firemen and four engineers, whose duties are extensive, for the triple-expansion engines, built by the Messrs. Inglis, besides driving the twin propellers and the yacht at the speed of 17 knots, drive the electric dynamos and manufacture the ice used on board, which is stored in a freezing chamber. The engineers have their cabins on the platform between the twin engines, and can step out of their bunks on to an iron gallery which runs round the platform.

Messrs. Thomas Reid & Son of Paisley, who have made a specialty of steam deck gear, have supplied the yachts built for Mr. Higgins, Mr. Drexel, and the Messrs. Goelet with combined patent steam and hand power capstans—also the steam windlass fitted into each one of these yachts. Besides arrangements to control the speed and working of this machinery, the Messrs. Reid invented a recording gear by which the quantity of cable let go is registered and also marked when the anchor is being got. Capt. Taylor, who commands the Varuna, is well known in American waters, having commanded yachts for American owners. He and his numerous crew belong to Brightlingsea, in the County of Essex.

OBJECT TO CHURCH BELLS.

Residents of Stuyvesant Square Make Complaint.

Many of the residents of the neighborhood of Stuyvesant Square are complaining of the frequent ringing of bells at St. George's Church, on the west side of the square. It is declared by some that the bells are harsh of sound and woefully out of tune with the few necessary noises of the neighborhood. The Board of Health received yesterday the following letter from a resident of the locality:

"Can't something be done to stop the infernal noise made all day and all night by the bells of St. George's Church? My wife has been ill in her bed for some weeks, and finds it impossible to sleep or to get well because of the awful din. They are fearful on her nerves, and are responsible for the state of nervous prostration in which she is. And many of the neighbors make the same complaint. I think something ought to be done, for the health of the community, and hope that you will give this matter your immediate attention. Very respectfully,

"IRA VANN."

It was said at the office of the Board of Health yesterday that the complaint would be placed in the hands of an Inspector, who would visit the neighborhood, listen to the bells for several hours, make inquiries among the residents, and then report back to the board. After considering the Inspector's report, the board will take whatever action it deems proper.

St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Rainsford is pastor, is one of the most important of its denomination in the city. It has a large cosmopolitan congregation, composed of some of the oldest and wealthiest families of the city, as well as some of the humblest residents of the east side.

St. George's has a high, fortress-like tower rising above its Sixteenth Street corner, in which there is a big clock which slowly strikes the hours, day and night. Besides the clock bell, there are other bells used to summon the members to the various Sunday and week-day services. They ring four times on Sunday—at 8 and 11 A. M. and at 3 and 8 P. M.—every week-day morning at 9 o'clock and on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

This is not the first formal complaint that has been made against St. George's Church bells. The Rev. A. W. Stein of the Church clergy said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that a complaint had been made by some of the neighbors about two years ago. Nothing ever came of it.

"In a thickly populated section like this," said Mr. Stein, "there are bound to be complaints occasionally. But the church bells are not nearly such offenders as the street vendors, the horse cars, with their little ear-piercing, tinkling bells, and the elevated railroad, which is just back of us. The clock bells take from one to five seconds to ring the time each hour, and they do not ring very loud. As for the service bells, they are only rung at the regular times that churches generally ring bells. We have never had a bell expert pass upon the tone of these bells, but I am sure they are not so discordant and sharp as is made out."

AN EVENTFUL TRIP.

Death and Illness Sadden the St. Louis's Passengers.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, had an eventful passage, between rough weather and sickness. She encountered strong gales and high head seas throughout, taking 7 days 1 hour and 32 minutes for the trip from Southampton. She brought 258 cabin and 156 steerage passengers.

Mrs. A. M. Jennings, a saloon passenger, died on Friday, from paralysis. Another passenger, a Miss Davidson, was taken sick with typhoid fever. She was removed from the vessel at the dock in a chair, and hurried away to the Willard Parker Hospital.

There was also a case of scarlet fever aboard, the victim being the child of a steerage passenger.

Carl Samuelson, a steerage passenger, was under the physician's care during the trip for perityphlithis.

H. Beerbohm Tree and his company were passengers. The distressing circumstances attending the trip were partially offset, for those unafflicted, by an entertainment which the company gave on Friday evening. The members of the company are Charles Allan, Lionel Brough, Holmes Gore, F. MacVicars, Gerald du Maurier, (a son of George du Maurier,) Leonard Outram, Gilbert Parker, E. N. Roddin, Raymond Roze, Marguerite Silva, and F. J. Turner.

Among other passengers were Col. and Mrs. J. Wilcox Brown, Prof. D. G. Elliot, G. Harper, Major Gen. and Mrs. A. McD. McCook, Miss McCook, Charles Needham, George F. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham, and Dr. and Mrs. C. Seymour.

Mrs. Higgins's Gifts to Charity.

By the will of the late Elizabeth P. Higgins, filed with the Surrogate yesterday, a number of charities are remembered by bequests, though what the value of these may be is not known, as no petition stating the value of the estate is filed with the will. After some bequests to relatives, the residuary estate is divided into nine parts, and one of these parts goes to each of the following: The International Order of King's Sons and Daughters, the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church, the Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children of Brooklyn, the Red Cross Society, the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, the American Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, the Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, and the Women's Guild of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Organists' Guild Service.

The first public service of the American Guild of Organists will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, 348 Madison Avenue, next Tuesday evening. The choir will consist of the combined forces of St. Bartholomew's, All Saints', and South Reformed Churches. Among those who will take part in the musical service are Richard Henry Warren of St. Bartholomew's, John Hyatt Brewer of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and Harry Rowe Shelley of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Mme. Clementine De Vere-Sapio will sing "Lonely Appear," from "The Redemption." Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" will also be sung, W. C. McFarlane of All Souls' Church being at the organ. R. Huntington Woodman of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will play the final voluntary. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, chaplain to the guild, will conduct the services, and Bishop Potter will make an address.

Contractor Horey's Defense.

Senator William D. Daly yesterday filed a bill in the Chancery Court of New-Jersey at Jersey City, on behalf of John Horey, a contractor of this city, who has been indicted for alleged fraud. The charge against Horey was made by the Hydraulic Construction Company. The firm is composed of Washington, Bedle, and Bell. Recently it has been engaged in laying water pipes from Belleville to Bayonne for the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company. Horey is the contractor in charge of the work. The company alleges that he falsified the pay rolls and defrauded it of $11,000. Senator Daly denies the alleged frauds, and asks for an accounting by the company. He admitted that the pay rolls were padded, but not by Mr. Horey's orders, and claimed that the company was indebted to Mr. Horey.

Died from Her Burns.

Mrs. Frances Conlin, who lived at 304 Amsterdam Avenue, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of burns received from her clothing catching fire from a gas stove earlier in the day.

LADIES' TAILORING

A FINE ART, THIS MAKING OF LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS

THAT WILL FIT.

Nothing mysterious about it here. Simply a question of giving the best cloth and putting the best possible skill into the work.

HERE'S THE COST.

Ladies' Tailor-made suit to order, silk lined throughout,

$45.00.

BRAIDED COSTUMES, PRICE IN PROPORTION. PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Gerald Lyon

128 West 42d Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

Of the thirty decisions announced by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city on Friday, there were reversals in six cases, and dissenting opinions were given in four cases, in two of which the court stood three to two. In the Appellate Division of the Second Department, in Brooklyn, there were also thirty decisions handed down on the same day, nine of which were reversals; but there were no dissenting opinions.

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The New-York Steamboat Company procured a policy of insurance in the Providence Washington Insurance Company on the steamboat C. H. Northam, "or whatever steamer may be employed upon the line in place of said steamer, notice of such substitution to be given as soon as made, or as soon thereafter as practicable." Notice that another steamer (the Continental) was substituted was given on Feb. 24, 1890, and soon after, on a resubstitution of the Northam, she was injured by fire. The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment for the defendant, in a suit by the steamboat company on the policy, holding that when notice that another steamer was substituted for the Northam was given there could be no resubstitution of that vessel by virtue of which the policy would attach until notice of that resubstitution had been given to the defendant. The opinion is by Justice Rumsey, and is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien. Justice Barrett, in a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justice Ingraham, holds that as soon as the Northam ceased running, the alternative provision took effect, and the insurance became transferred to the vessel taking her place from New-York to New-Haven; and that it should have been left to the jury to decide whether sufficient notice had been given to defendant of the revocation of the substitution of the Continental for the Northam and the reinstatement of the latter.

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In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Friday an appeal from judgment for plaintiff, in the case of a child named Martin Corley against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, was placed, on the ground that the jury had been so influenced by a fictitious dramatic display of apparent infirmity that they had awarded plaintiff an excessive amount of damages. Appellant also averred that no credible testimony was introduced on which the verdict might have been predicated. The incident in question happened when the boy was called upon to stand up for examination by a physician who was testifying as to the plaintiff's injuries. Young Corley was assisted to his feet, and then, by aid of crutches, advanced toward the witness stand with one leg and knee bent and pushed over the other. One of the plaintiff's own witnesses testified that he had seen plaintiff walking all right but a short time before. The verdict was $8,500.

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William Cohen refused to complete a contract he had made with John H. Heller, Jr., and others, executors, to purchase certain premises at Grand and Chrystie Streets, because of the use of the word "northwest," instead of "southwest," by the deeds, in specifying the corner at which the description commenced, and because the contract and surveys fixed the easterly boundary of the property as 75 feet 11½ inches westerly from Chrystie Street, while the deeds described it as 75 feet from that point. The Appellate Division has now reversed a judgment given in Cohen's favor in a suit by Heller to compel specific performance of his contract. Justice Barrett gives the opinion in which all the justices concur, holding that the error in describing the premises as commencing at a certain distance from the "northwest" corner of the streets named would not effect the validity of the deed, where the balance of the description shows that "southwest" was intended; and that the referee's deed in a partition suit, correctly describing the premises intended, conveyed a good title, though the complaint and decree followed an erroneous description in the deed to a former owner, which error was continued in subsequent deeds, it appearing that such former owner took possession of the premises under his deed and devised it by a correct description. And, besides, there was, under a clear record title, continuous adverse possession for eighty-five years.

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In the United States Circuit Court in this city, before Judge Townsend and a jury, there has just been tried an action by Mary L. H. McGill against Holmes, Booth & Haydens, to recover $4,500 damages, for the refusal of the defendant to transfer to the plaintiff shares of stock in the defendant company, which had been assigned to her by George W. McGill. The refusal to transfer was defended on the ground that George W. McGill, in whose name the shares stood of record at the time of the assignment to the plaintiff, was indebted to the company, and that by the statutes of Connecticut, under which the company was incorporated, it had a lien on the stock as security for the debt. The indebtedness was claimed to have arisen on an oral contract, made by Mr. McGill at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the company in 1894, and under this contract the defendant claimed that an indebtedness of $12,006.77 had accrued. There was a sharp conflict on the trial as to whether the alleged contract had been made. The jury rejected the claim of indebtedness, and gave the plaintiff a verdict for the amount claimed. This verdict is the more important since another suit against the same defendant, to recover $20,000 damages for refusal to transfer other stock standing in the name of Mr. McGill, in which the refusal to transfer is based on the same ground, is now on the calendar of the Circuit Court, and will be tried in January next.

"Daughters" in Revolution.

The victory of Mrs. Donald McLean over her opponents at the April election of the Daughters of the American Revolution left many Daughters still rebellious. The upshot of it is that Mrs. Linie Kiersted Trafton, who resigned with a number of other Daughters after the failure to oust Mrs. McLean, has decided to start another chapter in this city. She sent out letters on Friday, calling attention to the dissatisfaction that existed in the chapter, and suggesting the advisability of forming a new chapter before the next Continental Congress at Washington.

Two Workmen Hurt.

Two accidents occurred yesterday in the new building being erected at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. Thomas Rosa of 527 Broome Street was struck on the head with a hammer, which fell from the floor above. He received a scalp wound. Two hours later Henry Smith of 485 Amsterdam Avenue missed his footing and fell from the second floor to the first floor. He received a contusion of the left leg.

STEAMSHIP MEN PROTEST

OBJECTIONS TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF DOCK MANAGEMENT.

Prominent Managers Point to Unequal Division of Wharves and Rentals Which They Claim Should Be Decreased.

Managers of the steamship lines with headquarters at this port are not pleased with the system under which the Dock Department is conducted. They assert that the only apparent object of the commission is an increased revenue to the city, and that the interests of the commerce of the port are ignored. The Commissioners have published this comparative table, which shows a large increase in revenue and a decrease in expenditures:

For Years Ending April 30.	Total Gross Revenue from Leased Wharves and Wharfage.	Total Annual Expenditures Audited.
1893	$1,765,783.65	$2,762,566.00
1894	1,839,658.78	2,798,453.73
1895	1,940,079.05	1,645,076.02
1896	2,021,098.47	760,050.14

This, the dissatisfied steamship men argue, shows that the docks are run for revenue only. The following extract from an editorial in The Maritime Register, a recognized organ of the commerce of this port, is a criticism of the figures:

"It would look as if the city simply considered its water front as a good thing, out of which much money can be made. It is not what money can be made from this source that should be considered, but what can be done with this property to make it of more value to the interests of the city. No more returns should be expected from it than enough to pay a low interest, cost of repair, and maintenance."

Opposition to Charter Sections.

In the opinion of steamship men and others engaged in commerce, this view is right. Nor do they look with favor upon those sections in the charter for the Greater New-York which provide that the term of a lease shall not exceed ten years, that leases are to be sold at public auction, and that lessees are to make repairs, not only to the sheds, but to the wharves as well.

The report of the Board of Consulting Engineers places the available space on the North River occupied by wharves of sufficient length for ocean traffic between the Battery and Gansevoort Street, in all a distance of 13,439 feet. This space is occupied as follows:

	Feet.	Feet.
Foreign steamship lines	1,779	
Coasting steamship lines	1,861	
Total vessels		3,640
Railroads		3,883
Ferries		1,116
Miscellaneous, including inland steamboat lines		4,800
Total		13,439

Unable to Get Proper Wharves.

In regard to this division of the water front, William P. Clyde of the Clyde Line, in his reply to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject, said:

"The City of New-York is encircled by miles of water front, the greater part of which is to-day practically unutilized. I am unable at any price to either lease, purchase, or build wharves suitable as to location and size for the proper transaction of my business.

"On the East River there is not one first-class modern wharf available for ocean-going steamship companies. On the North River there are fourteen ocean-going steamship companies, which are, it is true, provided with comparatively modern and suitable wharves, but there are also in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City over twenty other regular ocean-going steamship lines, most, if not all, of which would prefer to do business in New-York if they could; and that, and that, by the aid of crutches, advanced toward the witness stand with one leg and knee bent and pushed over the other. One of the plaintiff's own witnesses testified that he had seen plaintiff walking all right but a short time before. The verdict was $8,500.

"Wharves which outside the sea wall cost the city on an average not over $40,000 each are rented long before they are completed for an average annual rental of over $40,000, or 100 per cent. of their cost, and with the additional obligation upon the lessees to construct upon them iron buildings, which in many cases cost more than the wharves themselves, and which revert to the city at the expiration of the lease. And yet, in spite of these unreasonable and burdensome exactions by the city, I and many other steamship owners do not to-day complain so much about the size of the rentals we have to pay as because the city is unable to furnish us at any price the wharf facilities we require to properly transact our business."

The Rentals Too Large.

H. Maitland Kersey, agent of the White Star Line, is emphatic in the belief that the rental of piers should be decreased instead of increased.

"It is most ridiculous," said Mr. Kersey, "to suppose that by increasing the expenses of wharfage, the commercial interests of the city would be benefited. There should be only enough wharf charges to cover the expenses of repairing the piers. In this city, the Dock Board should keep the piers in repair, especially as the steamship companies pay so liberally for the privilege of using them. It is just as absurd for a landlord to expect the tenant of a house, the front of which has been broken away by a storm to repair it.

"The leasing of piers at public auction, as provided in the new charter, is hardly just to the steamship companies. After the expiration of a lease, the company may find the renewal endangered by the competition of railroads or by private corporations for speculative purposes. It must follow that to avoid losing the benefits of their improvements, the steamship companies must pay the increased rental that would result from such competition. In the new charter provision is made for only one Commissioner instead of three, as at the present time. It may readily be seen that, however conscientious the single head might be, he is liable to error. I believe that there should be a sort of court of appeals, where a steamship company might seek redress for any grievance.

"In competing for trade, New-York has to take into consideration the increasing advantages of the St. Lawrence, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and the Gulf ports. In these ports the railroads own the piers and are only too glad to offer them without rental. It may be seen how steamers running into Boston, such as, for instance, the Leland, Warren, and Cunard, can compete with us to advantage. In the matter of rentals the sums paid by steamship companies in this port are very high, that of the White Star alone being $105,000. Increase the rentals and it may be necessary for a steamship company to levy upon the bill of lading, by increasing the rate on shipments. In other ports the railroad facilities are superior to those of New-York. Goods may be transferred directly from the ship to the cars. In New-York, however, the goods are transferred from the ship to the several railroads or warehouses by trucks. It would certainly be a pity to enact any law that would tend to contract the commercial interests of the city, for by doing so New-York would be placed at a decided disadvantage. Steamship companies that would otherwise favor the port, must go elsewhere."

Trade Should Be Encouraged.

Gustave H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd, was vehement in his disapproval of the contemplated increase of wharfage rentals. "It is the most near-sighted proposition I have ever heard of," said Mr. Schwab. "Words cannot express my condemnation of such action. Although the North German Lloyd ships dock in Hoboken, as a citizen of New-York, and as one who has the welfare of the metropolis at heart, I oppose the measure because I think it will prove detrimental to the best interests of the city. Such action will tend to divert shipping to other ports, where a more liberal system of wharfage is practiced. Instead of increasing the burden upon shipping, such inducements should be offered as would encourage trade to this port. The welfare of New-York depends entirely upon its commerce. Such steps, therefore, should be taken as would insure to trade the very best facilities."

In expressing his opinion on this subject, Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard Line, said that New-York is the most expensive port in the world for shipping. "The charges are higher," said he, "than in any other. The question of the true system of wharfage, in my opinion, is solved in Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities along the coast, where the charge is placed upon the cargo and not upon the ships. If the charges were divided among the thousands of shippers and consignees, it would not be so irksome; upon the same principle that a small tax on tea, coffee, and sugar would produce an enormous revenue and be so distributed as not to be felt by consumers. The same principle could be applied with equal force and common sense to the system of collecting wharfage, whereas the present custom of charging the whole cost to the ship is onerous to an extreme and a terrible hardship to ship owners. In this way the Dock Board would obtain a large revenue, and still be able to rent the piers at a very much lower figure than the rates prevailing at the present time.

"To attract tonnage to the Port of New-York, the expenses must be made as light as possible, for otherwise New-York cannot successfully compete with other ports. To sell the lease of the pier at auction would enable railroad corporations and various other parties not directly interested in the commercial marine, to bid them up to a figure which would be prohibitory to any steamship or shipping company, and would consequently tend to drive away shipping from this port.

"The ownership of all the most available water front, in fact all that is desirable, is vested in the city, and is accordingly a gigantic monopoly. No doubt the suggested action of renting piers by auction might largely increase the revenues of the Dock Dapartment; but it would certainly have a contrary effect upon the commercial interests of the port and State, to say nothing of the country at large."

Two Different Warnings.

The Committee on the Harbor and Shipping appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the report upon the wharfage system of the port, embodied in their report the following warning that appeals in a striking degree to the interests of the greater city:

"We must respectfully warn the Chamber and the constituted guardians of the city's welfare that in these days of rapid action it requires but trifling differences in charges and rates to divert large classes of business from old, natural, and habitual channels into others not deemed possible. The few cents in rates charged by railroads to New-York over those permitted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News have, we are informed, been potential in diverting to these ports a very large proportion if not nearly the whole export trade in grain. Our sister cities are very desirous of gaining that, to which with blind fatuousness we are indifferent and careless. Boston, with great wisdom, plans every measure by which she can gain the shipping interests. She has made them a large bid, by charging all wharfage against the merchandise handled thereon, thus practically making her wharfage to the vessel free. Other cities will be prompt to follow her example. This city can certainly outvie them in so worthy a competition, by which she must necessarily be largely a gainer. There is no reason why New-York should seek to make her wharves a source of income and profit more than her parks, her public libraries, her museums, and her schools. Her water system should be so managed that the public should enjoy its privileges at the lowest possible tax, and a surplus income should be a signal for a reduction in rates."

Steamship men, as another warning, point to the recent visit of Mr. Stevens, manager of the Manchester Ship Canal. He came to this country with the object of inducing shippers and lines of shipping to trade direct with Manchester, by the offer of cheaper facilities than could be had at any other English port. He was successful in establishing trade relations with Baltimore, Newport News, New-Orleans, and Galveston, but was unsuccessful in making arrangements with New-York. By the arrangements with these cities the millers of the Northwest can save 6 or 8 cents per 100 pounds, or over $100,000 per day, by sending their flour to Manchester on ships connecting with Southern transportation lines. Formerly the limited facilities of the Southern railroads were the barrier that prevented the growth of this particular traffic, but the rapid improvement in the transportation facilities of the Southern railroads and ports makes the prices of transportation cheaper, thereby naturally influencing trade in that direction.

THE GRAND CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION AT

F. A. O. SCHWARZ

42 East 14th St., Union Square,

is acknowledged to be the most select and most complete ever seen.

Early inspection invited to avoid the usual rush before Christmas.

SPECIAL NOTICE: I have no connection with any other toy store in New-York or Brooklyn.

LETTER FROM GLADSTONE.

He Approves American Work for Armenian Relief.

A letter has been received by the National Armenian Relief Committee from William E. Gladstone, showing his approval of the work of the league and his feeling upon the present status of the Armenian question. The letter reads:

"F. D. Greene, Esq., Secretary National Armenian Relief Committee, 63 Bible House, New-York:

"Dear Sir: I rejoice that the great and bountiful people of your country are endeavoring, through the relief fund, to mitigate as far as they can some of the consequences of the conduct of the Great Assassin.

"This is something, not much. For Europe and civilization still remain under the disgraceful reproach of having coldly tolerated a series of outrages perhaps the most monstrous known to history; and, according to the latest accounts, one of the powers seems, after the innumerable falsehoods of the Sultan, still to accept his trivial and worthless assurances, and even to be flattered by them.

"To your good work I wish heartily well, and I have the honor to remain, your very faithful W. E. GLADSTONE."

Nov. 9, 1896.

The committee calls attention to the fact that appeals from Turkey for the means to provide for necessities of the coming Winter are most urgent and frequent. Funds for the Armenians should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street.

MR. STEINWAY'S ILLNESS.

Is in a Serious Condition from Typhoid Fever.

William Steinway, who has been ill from typhoid fever at his home, 26 Gramercy Park, for about ten days, was slightly improved yesterday, but his condition is still considered as critical. Several days ago the rumor gained circulation that Mr. Steinway was dead. While his condition was very serious, the members of the family are at a loss to understand what could have given rise to such a rumor.

Again Friday night, it was reported that Mr. Steinway was in a dying condition. This was promptly denied, and to guard against any further exaggerations, Dr. Barnim Schariau, the family physician, yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"William Steinway has been sick from typhoid fever. He was in imminent danger two days ago, but has somewhat improved, as far as the most threatening symptoms are concerned."

While the crisis has not been passed, Dr. Schariau was more hopeful of Mr. Steinway's recovery yesterday. He has a good physique, and this is depended upon to pull the patient through to a complete restoration of health.

THE SHOW OF LIVE STOCK

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

The Exhibition Will Open To-morrow Morning and Last for a Week —Dairy Implements to be Shown.

There will be an exhibition of live stock—cattle, sheep, and swine—in the Madison Square Garden this week, under the auspices of the National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock.

It will be the second exhibition of the kind with which New-York has been favored, and with the success of last year's exhibition and the remembrance of what it accomplished for the cattle breeders and for those who invest a large amount of money in the improvement of cattle, sheep, and swine, the promoters believe that this year's show, given by the Madison Square Garden Company, under the auspices of the National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock, will hold its prominence and be the foundation for a succession of Live Stock Shows, with increasing interest each year. The officers of the association are: N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., President; R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., Vice President; G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y., Secretary, and Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., Treasurer.

The arrangements of the show are complete, and having the advantage of falling so soon after the Horse Show, the

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

THINGS THE ATHLETIC GOSSIPS FIND TO TALK ABOUT.

Boxing as a Sport Among Clubmen and in the Colleges—What the Appearance of Mr. Lehman at Harvard Means to Rowing Men.

"Came up town with Old Crusty, the broker, this afternoon," said The Athlete, as he planted himself in his favorite chair in the coziest corner at the club. "He had just been reading what Police Commissioner Roosevelt had said about indulgence in boxing by gentlemen as a thing that should be encouraged so that the sports should not be allowed to become the monopoly of the rougher and baser sort of men. It was a statement that did not seem to please him particularly, and he snarled out: 'Now that's fine stuff for the head of the Police Department to be giving utterance to, isn't it? I know Roosevelt is prone to be everything but conventional, but I think he goes a bit too far when he comes out flatly in favor of prizefighting.'

"Which, by the way, he doesn't approve of at all as I understand it," I replied. "He only maintains that 'a bit of a go' with the gloves is not necessarily a brutal sport, but rather one that helps to put a good healthy body under a mess of good, clear brains. He simply pointed out the fact that a knock-out blow at the game was no worse than is a knock-out received at a game of polo or one that results from 'coming a cropper' in the hunting field or while having a bit of a mêlée in a roughriding class. What Mr. Roosevelt maintained was that a bit of roughness in our sports did no damage, but tended to make us a courageous and sturdy Nation; that it did not necessarily encourage brutality, and that we will be better off when we have more of that sort of thing among the educated classes. Couldn't help defending my favorite sport, you know."

"Crusty was in high dudgeon at once. 'If we cannot have a Nation of courageous men without prizefights, we'd better continue a Nation of cowards,' he snarled, and he wouldn't say another word to me all the way up town. Strange what queer notions some of these people have about healthy sports, isn't it?"

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The remark was addressed to no one in particular, but The Oracle came to the front, as is his wont, and prevented an awkward pause in the conversation. "In one way, yes. Now, it happen to know that when that was a college Crusty was one of the hardest nitters in the whole institution. He was as spry as a cat and knew how to hit hard. But he came from a Puritan family, and he always kept that fact a secret from his relatives in upper New-England, who were as bitterly opposed to boxing as they were to the playing of cards or any other so-called frivolity. When he left college, Crusty dropped his boxing; saw the error of his ways, as they say; became active in the church in his village, and was as much of a Puritan as any of his ancestors. Even years of residence here have not cured him of the belief he had had instilled into him that boxing and prizefighting are synonymous.

"Yet, I reckon, the old gentleman would rather enjoy a bit of a bout now if he could go and see it without feeling that he was encouraging people like John L. Sullivan, 'Jim' Corbett, 'Young Griffo,' 'Bob' Fitzsimmons, 'Charley' Mitchell, and the scores of fellows with cesspool names like 'Scaldy' Hill and 'Harlem Coffee Cooler,' and all that sort of thing, whose private lives have brought the game into disrepute, and who seem better able to indulge in billingsgate than in boxing. One can hardly blame him. Those people have disgusted every one else as well. Time was when the man who could box did it, and the newspapers tell what he did and not what he said. It is the surroundings and not the game that have brought boxing in public into disrepute."

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"Which is amply proved by the fact that there is more boxing done to-day privately than ever before, judging from the vogue it is having just now in all the clubs that I know anything about," said The Soldier, who was back from a bit of duty at Washington, and was given a hearty welcome as he strolled in among the men seated in the sporting corner. "Boxing is about as necessary a part of the curriculum at West Point and Annapolis as any of the other required athletics. Officers and men in the army and officers and sailors in the navy keep at it on post or when at sea, and there are some officers in both branches of the service who could make a best of the professionals at their weight step about in a very lively fashion to avoid punishment.

"I just left a friend who belongs to the New-York Athletic Club, and he told me there was never more boxing and wrestling since the club was organized than there is to-day. The same thing is true at the University Athletic Club, at the Racquet and Tennis, at the Knickerbocker Athletic, and there is not a country club in the whole list of those near the city but has some experts at the game. It seems to me as if all the clubmen everywhere I go put on the 'mits' as frequently as they can, and there are more who pride themselves on their skill as boxers to-day than there were who would confess that they knew a boxing glove when they saw it five years ago.

"It is the same in Boston and Philadelphia, and notably so in both Washington and Chicago. The sport has a tremendous hold at all of the colleges, except with a few 'digs.' The professors acknowledge privately, if they do not publicly, that they agree with what your Mr. Roosevelt said the other day, that it is too good and too useful a sport to be left entirely to the depraved and the outcast, most of whom are more or less expert in it. It teaches men to control their tempers and helps them physically. Your best college football players and oarsmen are experts at it, and even Lehman, who comes over here to show the Harvard boys how to row, will not make a change in the preliminary training methods so as to eliminate boxing, I'll warrant.

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Of course that remark turned the current of talk toward the matter that so deeply interests all the college men, graduates and undergraduates, at the present time. "Will Lehman succeed in what he is undertaking and revolutionize rowing?" was the question put by The Amateur Sculler 'who believes that Ellis Ward and Charles Courtney know all that there is to know about rowing.

"He will succeed if Watson will let him alone, and if he is allowed to proceed according to the plan outlined in THE SUNDAY TIMES a couple of weeks ago by some one who was evidently on the inside of things at Harvard," said The Yalensian. "He will bring all the colleges back to the position that 'Bob' Cook took at Yale about twenty years ago, and from which the boys have been breaking away more or less ever since."

"Loyal Yalensian!" shouted The Ithacan. "Has anything ever been done in football or rowing that your Walter Camp or 'Bob' Cook did not originate, I should like to know?"

"Mighty little," good-naturedly answered back he of Yale who always had the dark blue swinging as an aureole about him. "But, prejudice aside, so far as Yale is concerned, her men are actually going back to the condition which existed there many years ago, and which was first smashed to flinders when Capt. Thompson got hold of one of the best crews we ever had in the university, and so ruined their stroke in his experiments and attempts to get form in-board that they were beaten out of sight by an ordinary Harvard crew, as any one who saw the race at New-London knows. With Harvard it is a new thing, and I hope it will be a successful experiment for one year at least.

"Those who saw the race at Poughkeepsie last Summer and who also saw the first eight-oared race on the Connecticut River at Springfield, will tell you that there was very much that was similar in the two strokes. That of the Cornell boys was as near to the stroke that Courtney saw at Henley as he could get it, and the Yale stroke of 1876 was as near to the English stroke as 'Bob' Cook could get it. I believe there is still in the Yale boathouse an old shell rigged with the seats in the saw-tooth fashion, and the last time I was there there was one of the old narrow-bladed oars, such as were used just after Cook returned from England with the information he had picked up there. They are just like the English oars of to-day, such as Yale and Harvard will use next Summer. Mr. Lehman's visit here means for Yale, at least, that she is going to abandon her experiments and go back to the first principles that made her so powerful in aquatics."

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"Lehman's visit is bound to revolutionize rowing in this country," put in The New-Yorker, "for I am well informed that even at Columbia they are trying to find some man who can coach them in the rudiments of oarsmanship as it is taught at Cambridge and Oxford. Pennsylvania is wedded to Ellis Ward, and is hopeless for the present, and Cornell still worships Courtney. The latter has completely changed the stroke he teaches the Cornell boys, and has adopted the short slide and long body swing as a result of what he learned in England. As to Ward, he will probably stick to his own peculiar stroke and methods of training, but in the end he will get around to the English stroke. At all events, we shall have a chance to see all the systems tried out at Poughkeepsie this coming Summer."

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"Hardly," piped up The Coxswain, who was once a passenger in the Harvard shell at New-London. "From what I hear from Harvard there is hardly a chance of the boys either rowing at Poughkeepsie or in a big regatta. They will probably meet their old rival, Yale, over the New-London course. After the football season is ended there will be the necessary arrangements made to that end. Harvard wants to meet and try conclusions with Yale, and doesn't care about any other college."

"But the agreement is to row at Poughkeepsie for three years. How is Harvard going to get away from that?" asked The Veteran.

"Does not exist, and never did exist," responded The Coxswain. "It is the newspapers that made such an arrangement, not the universities. At all the meetings held, either at the University Club or the University Athletic Club, either when Watson or Mumford was our representative, it was plainly understood that Harvard entered into an agreement for but one year. Neither man could commit her for a longer period.

"The fact is that our boys want to get back to New-London as much as we want to row Yale. We have our own quarters and boathouse there at a cost of about $25,000, which must lie idle if we shift about for quarters in farmhouses on the Hudson. Capt. Goodrich favors New-London and Yale. So does George Mumford. So do the mass of the students. The Poughkeepsie experiment was a side issue put up so that interest in the sport would not die out at Harvard last year. Now that we feel that there is a chance for us to become strong and successful we want a struggle and not a side issue. Big game is all that will suit us. The only big game seems to be Yale. When a fellow is out after caribou he isn't satisfied to shoot at a rabbit."

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"Will Yale consent?" asked The Traveler, turning to the Yalensian.

"Will a duck consent to go into a pool of water when one is in its path?" responded that worthy in regular Yankee fashion. "Judging from what I have heard among the Yale men she will not only consent, but will be willing to go about seven-eighths of the way to bring the thing about unless some fool adviser steps in and spoils all the plans that have been already made. Mr. Lehman is to go back to England about the middle of December. Before he goes he will be assured of the fact that his crew will have a chance to meet that of Yale on the Thames. That is the programme at the present time, and Yale is prepared to do all that is necessary to bring about a renewal of friendly relations with Harvard in all branches of sport. This is the last year the men of the two colleges can be kept apart is the opinion of the alumni of both institutions that I have met. We want to get back to our old relations. All that has been done so far has been done quietly but effectively, and the chances are a thousand to one that an agreement will be entered into, perhaps before the snow flies."

"So say we all of us!" was the chorus the waiter heard when he came to announce that dinner was served. TRACY.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Nominations for the regular ticket of the Riverside Wheelmen were made known yesterday by Chairman Powers of the Nominating Committee. The selections are as follows.

For President—Dr. C. L. Harrison.
For First Vice President—G. C. Pennell.
For Second Vice President—H. C. Beam.
For Secretary—Edward S. Wilson.
For Financial Secretary—E. A. Rogers.
For Treasurer—G. H. Creegan.
For Captain—J. M. Gentle.
For Directors, (for two years)—H. E. Voorhis, E. M. Folsom, J. L. Miller, and B. Maspero; (for one year,) Dr. M. A. E. McKee and W. F. Mershon.

The club's annual dinner to its racing men will be eaten on Dec. 9.

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Earl and Relyea, the Kings County Wheelmen fliers, will probably try for records again on Thanksgiving Day. It is their desire to clip the records from five to twenty-five miles, which were made on a straightaway course. Capt. George Needham, who superintends the speed features of his clubmates, will make a tour the Long Island courses before Thanksgiving Day in an effort to find a new ground on which fast riding can be conducted with more safety than on the Merrick Road on a holiday. He hopes to find a suitable road somewhere along the north shore.

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President Linders of the Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City Heights has appointed the following committees: Entertainment—Rudolph May, Chairman; J. W. Van Zile, and F. W. von Thaden. Auditing—G. Allers, Chairman; A. Haynes, and R. Geiser. R. May, R. Seggel, and J. W. Van Zile were made members of the Executive Committee. The Entertainment Committee promises a sort of "continuous performance" for the amusement of the club members during the Winter, including a bloomer skating party, theatre parties, and a "stag" to take place early in December.

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The race meet to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Dec. 19 under the auspices of the Liberty Wheelmen and Company F promises to have a large list of entries. The prizes, it is said, will be specially desirable.

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The Century Wheelmen of New-York no doubt have beaten the record for the number of regular club runs held during the last season and also for attendance. Of the sixty runs scheduled twelve were postponed on account of rain and forty-eight took place, with an average attendance of 55, varying from 12 to 105. In the competition for the three Captain's medals (gold, silver, and bronze,) for best attendance, K. Winslow missed two, George Gillis four, and C. C. Garrett ten. Capt. Gibb set a good example himself, missing thirteen. Seventeen other members participated in twenty runs and over.

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The pool tournament which Hugo Wundram has been arranging for the Kings County Wheelmen will begin on Tuesday of next week. The competitors who make the best showing in the series will be selected to play in the annual inter-club match with the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

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The Greater New-York Wheelmen will become one of the large clubs of the metropolitan district if it continues to grow as it has during the last three weeks. It now has 155 names on its membership roll. Those desiring to join the club can get all information on the subject by addressing President George R. Smith, 684 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

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"Alex" Schwalbach, A. H. Angell, and F. P. Share will represent the Long Island Wheelmen at the councils of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The Long Island Wheelmen joined the Associated Clubs at the last meeting.

***

The annual reception of the Alpine Cyclers in Turn Hall, Brooklyn, last Tuesday evening, was largely attended, and a great success from every point of view. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barton, S. Gillespie, R. Hibson, Miss Hibson, N. Vanderwall, Miss M. Vanderwall, W. I. Trenchard, Miss Nelbergall, A. Bruckheimer, Miss M. May, G. Gillespie, Miss E. Cast, G. Juddy, Miss S. Keith, W. Rugen, Miss Palling, Miss Schrieber, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ellison, W. Ohl, Miss Kelly, Miss M. Wetzler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rommelle, J. Lee, Miss Pearl Andrews, C. Frank, Miss N. McCarty, Miss A. Graft, Miss A. Hamilton, Miss L. Fox, F. S. Knipe, Nicholas Gerhard, J. K. Briggs, B. H. Voelbel, Orrion L. Forrester, T. K. Trenchard, William Mullon, H. De Racey, J. Nichthauser, J. Davis, O. De Palos, R. Leonard, R. Aron, G. Greaney, H. W. Dornheim, H. Berner, C. Umbach, H. M. Glesselman, N. Raftery, W. T. O'Gorman, T. L. McEntee, P. Dillon, W. Wellbrock, F. Kirsch, C. Camine, E. Cabbie, W. Burroughs, S. Frank, Miss Medler, William Allen, W. Darling, H. McAller, T. Cavanagh, O. Schmidt, James Doyle, Charles Zimmer, George Zimmer, G. Totten, and N. Mallaghan.

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Harry M. Hyer, bugler of the Carleton Cycle Club, has presented a handsome gavel to the club. To-day the Carletons will have a run to Coney Island, starting from the headquarters in Brooklyn at 3 o'clock. Among the new members added to the club at the last meeting were Charles and Frank Webb, William Schwartz, Joseph Kemp, James Cavanaugh, Charles Sonne, A. M. Franklin, and William Murray.

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The members of the disbanded Gilbert Wheelmen who joined the Brooklyn Bicycle Club entertained their clubmates at 80 Hanson Place on Thursday night. The club parlors were thronged throughout the evening. The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable, being as follows: Edward Salt, vocal solos; Prof. De Voe, bottle soloist, assisted by Mr. Umber; Prof. Batchis, ventriloquist; Prof. Mac Levy in muscular posing, assisted by Arthur Wenige and James Groeschen; Miss Ida Howell, vocal solos; Prof. Batchis, piano humorisms; Prof. Mac Levy, feats of strength; Mrs. Butler, vocal soloist, accompanied by Miss Boggs.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

INDOOR RACING GROWING IN PUBLIC FAVOR.

The Country Cycle Club Idea Meeting with Much Popularity Among the Members of Organizations in the Metropolitan District.

Cycle racing indoors is likely to be the most popular feature of Winter sport, according to some wheelmen. The danger in board-floor racing lies not so much in making the turns of a flat and short track as in the inexperience and number of the contestants. "Permit the racers to practice ahead of the meet on the floor on which the races are to be decided," says a student of the sport, "and then limit the number of starters in each heat, rejecting the entries of those who have not made themselves familiar with the track, and you will see thrilling contests devoid of deplorable accidents."

As an instance of how board-floor cycle racing is viewed by the public, the recent games of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association may be cited. Not one of the meritorious performances of the famous runners created one-fourth the excitement and enthusiasm that the solitary bicycle race produced. There was prolonged cheering as the riders swiftly circled around the drill floor, ending only with the close of each heat.

An effort will be made soon by a prominent club in Brooklyn to conduct a bicycle tournament in one of the fine armories in that city. This will be the first attempt by a bicycle club to run a purely bicycle meet indoors, and its success will be watched with interest by other tournament managing clubs. It is confidently believed that the Brooklyn tournament will score a big success.

***

The Seawanhaka Country Cycle Club will become a thoroughly fashionable institution if its career is carried out on the lines decided upon. The Baldwin property at Millburn, on the famous Merrick Road, is admirably adapted for the purposes of a country club, and when changed to suit the requirements of the club promoters, it will present attractions second to none in this part of the country. There are three pretty lakes on the property, and it is intended to lay out golf links, tennis courts, croquet grounds, &c. In short, every fashionable sport will be catered to. The tables in the club restaurant will contain all the delicacies to be found in town. Stock in the club has been taken freely by the members of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn, the New-York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, Kings County Wheelmen, and, in fact, all the leading organizations of Brooklyn and this city. The clubhouse will be open early in June.

***

Chief Consul Robert Gentle of the New-Jersey Division of the League during the last two years will retire from office Dec. 1. He declined a re-election, and C. Frank Kireker of Paterson was chosen to fill the office. Mr. Kireker has been active in cycling matters for years, and is popular in the affairs of the division. He proposes to carry out much of the work of the division on the lines suggested by the retiring Chief Consul. Mr. Gentle will continue to interest himself in cycling matters, being an enthusiast of whom the division is proud.

***

It is unfortunate but true that the casual purchaser of bicycles is not an apt judge of his bargain. He does not and cannot discriminate. So it happens often that his judgment must be influenced by his reliance upon the makers of any particular wheel or wheels. One large manufacturing concern, recognizing both these truths, has long distinguished itself by the costly perfection of its testing devices and the patience with which its experiments are conducted. It deems no time too long nor care too great, no expense unwarranted, in insuring the absolutely reliable character of its bicycles. There is no item of its manufacture that does not pass through the crucible of keen inspection and thorough analysis.

The latest proof of the company's solicitude in this respect is had in the unique and rigorous road testing applied to the new models for 1897. On Aug. 3 the company placed fifteen of these wheels in the hands of certain riders, whose instructions are indicated below. These men are not expert in bicycle mechanism, and were chosen simply for the purpose of riding the models over hills and dales, rough roads and smooth, rain or shine. They were told to proceed their bicycles at a minimum speed of twelve miles an hour, but greater rapidity was encouraged. Orders required each man to report daily, so that a careful inventory of conditions might be taken regularly and an accurate record kept of the distances traversed.

The men entered upon their duties with zest and enthusiasm. Friendly rivalries stimulated their respective speeds, and their average rate of travel became about fifteen miles an hour. Each bicycle was ridden daily from 100 to 150 miles. It was not now a question of good or bad roads with these riders, however important that question may be, but solely of continuous riding. By the middle of October the result was that the average mileage of the first fifteen machines proved to be 4,000, while one had covered the magnificent distance of 6,000 miles, all devoid of mishap. The latter, moreover, on being taken apart, disclosed oil in the bearings of exactly the same color as when inserted. The only repairs found necessary were the mending of an occasional puncture and the ordinary application of oil and cloth—this in the face of severe and persistent use. One wheel was ridden against a stone wall at high speed and since, without repair, has traversed over 3,000 miles. It is true that some minor defects were discovered by these tests, instituted, as they were, for that very purpose, but these were immediately corrected in a second lot of fifteen machines, and the hard, matter-of-fact process of every-day riding was continued thereon. It is remarkable and conclusive that the testing was in all respects thoroughly satisfactory. Not a single frame or part was broken.

The proof of the bicycle is in the riding. The total mileage covered by these bicycles up to the present time is upward of 100,000, while the ordinary annual mileage of one wheel is generally below 500. Every day since Aug. 3 the new models have been in constant use. Riding was the desideratum; all else was subordinate. Each machine has undergone daily a subtle and rigid examination. Wherever the slightest change in detail of design could be made to advantage, it was adopted, and the wheel was subjected to renewed testing. The machines received no abuse, but abnormally severe usage, yet no repairs became necessary.

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An old-time cyclist, who has observed much during his wheeling career, says: "Long-distance rides by women should be discountenanced. A man can store up and reserve energy to be expended at moments when the human system is called upon for its second wind. This is almost impossible with a woman, and, while it is argued that she can stand hardships with a fortitude equal to that of men, these cases are very few and far between. Women who ride cannot be too careful of themselves. They are incapable of performances where the cyclometer registers above forty miles for a day's outing, and when they get beyond their limit it is bound to tell against them. No one ever saw a female century rider with roses in her cheek or the blue cast to her eye."

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Referring to the successful professional rider on the other side, "R. F. C.," the famous cycling critic of Paris, cites Jacquelin as an example. "He is the most popular rider on this side," he writes, "and is said to be earning almost fabulous sums. Two or three months ago he was credited with having made $15,000 since the beginning of the year, and it is possible that since then he may have increased the total by half as much again. It is very probable that the figures are exaggerated, as it is not easy to say how much a professional picks up from his many sources of income unless he takes people into his confidence, and as he does not do this, the public is inclined to give a pretty liberal estimate.

"Even allowing for exaggeration, however, it is certain that a man who can make $600 out of a single meeting must be doing remarkably well. And what good does this do him? I am loath to say anything about the private life of a professional, the more so as I know nothing of Jacquelin except as a racing man, but the public will insist upon spreading a lot of tittle-tattle about its racing heroes, and, according to what is said, he spends his money as easily as he gets it. He is reported to have magnificent apartments furnished in the most luxurious style, and I have myself seen him go to the tracks in his private carriage or driving a splendid trotter, accompanied by a servant.

"When a professional cyclist takes to equitation he is inclined to ride the 'high horse,' as the saying is, and he thinks he is at liberty to have things all his own way. There are two or three like this whose popularity makes them sought after by the track managers, and nearly every week they have had matches arranged for their own special benefit to the loss and prejudice of the vast bulk of professional cyclists. These latter may complain as much as they like about the unfairness of starring one or two pros, but so long as the manager thinks that he will make money in this way he will continue to organize matches. It is a suicidal and ridiculous policy that cannot fail if long continued to result in the ruin of the sport."

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Every indication points to the fact that few companies will charge less for their 1897 product than was asked for this year's wheels. The leading houses have already announced their decisions on prices, and there is remarkable unanimity in them.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Earl and Relyea of the Kings County Wheelmen have postponed their record trials until Thanksgiving Day.

—Dr. Henry Plympton will deliver a lecture on "First Aid to the Injured" before the Brooklyn Bicycle Club on Tuesday evening. The lecture will be illustrated.

—President James Gentle of the Riverside Wheelmen has declined to serve another term in that office, and a change is expected at the coming election in December.

—Bicycle thieves are causing much activity among the authorities in and around Vineland, N. J. A number of persons have had their wheels stolen from the curb while trading in the stores.

—The bowling games scheduled for next Wednesday evening in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island have been postponed until March 24. The Prospect, Tamaqua, and South Brooklyn Wheelmen teams are the ones concerned.

—Monte Scott, the well known road racer, is still in Denver. In his recent race there with Hochenberger, who defeated him, he got particles of lime in his eyes, producing partial blindness. To this fact Scott attributes his defeat. He will return East before the cycle shows.

—A revolving tool bag is a new invention by a Brooklyn man that promises to attract considerable attention. It is cylindrical in shape, and occupies less space than the ordinary tool bag. The holder is divided into compartments, and each revolution exposes the contents.

—The headquarters of the New-York State Division in the Vanderbilt Building will be moved to another floor Dec. 1. One room will be set aside in the new quarters where league members can meet at all times and have access to road books and maps, as well as all books of reference on cycling.

—G. W. Bennett is the new President of the Brooklyn Cycle Board of Trade. W. B. Osgood ran for the office, but was defeated by a vote of 12 to 9. The balloting took place at a meeting held on Thursday evening. There were only twenty-one members present, yet somebody took it upon himself to vote twice, evidently believing in the "early-and-often" theory. The next ballot decided the issue in favor of Mr. Bennett. F. N. Bruner was chosen Vice President, A. M. Franklin Secretary, and W. B. Osgood Treasurer.

Reunion of Oarsmen.

Some of the men prominent in amateur rowing circles in this city twenty or twenty-five years ago, and who are now among the most successful in the business world, talk of getting up a reunion and dinner for old-time oarsmen during the Winter. Hermann Oelrichs is interested in the movement. Others who were cracks on the Harlem in the sixties are Alfred H. Curtis and his brother Paul H., John E. Eustis, School Commissioner; Alden S. Swan, Charles R. Cone, C. H. Wilcox, and R. William Rathbourne.

A Photographer Arrested.

Anthony Comstock made an arrest in Brooklyn yesterday, which he hopes will put an end to what he calls a growing evil. On Wednesday a man came into his office, whose appearance indicated that he was greatly distressed in mind. Mr. Comstock ascertained that the man's daughter had answered an advertisement in a New-York paper several days ago calling for young women to pose as models, and the package the man had with him contained twelve pictures of the girl.

The young woman gave the name of Julius J. Quick, who has been conducting a studio at 29 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, as the photographer. Quick was arrested yesterday morning, and locked up at the Adams Street Police Station.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS,

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

$65.00 to $75.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.91⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22¾
Cotton, middling	.07⅝
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10
Minnesota patent flour	$4.70
Lard, prime	4.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04¾
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	8.37½
Beef, hams	16.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅝
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	2.97½
Copper, lake ingot	11.40

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74¾@76¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70c, by sample; No. 2 red, 81¼@84¼c; No. 2 corn, 23@23⅝c; No. 2 oats, 18⅝@18¼c; No. 2 rye, 36½c; No. 2 barley, 37c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 75@76c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.50@$6.60; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75@$3.80; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.55@$3.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.87½@$4; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.70; standard A, $4.45; linseed oil, raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
November	...	...	...	7.42@7.43
December	7.40	7.45	7.39	7.43@7.44
January	7.49	7.54	7.48	7.52@7.53
February	7.55	7.60	7.54	7.58@7.60
March	7.62	7.67	7.61	7.65@7.66
April	7.66	7.70	7.66	7.69@7.71
May	7.70	7.76	7.70	7.74@7.75
June	7.73	7.76	7.73	7.76@7.77
July	7.76	7.77	7.76	7.79@7.80
August	...	...	...	7.82@7.84

Market closed steady at 1 point advance to 1 point decline. Transferable notices, 745. Total sales, 63,300 bales.

More cotton came in sight this week than was expected. The total interior movement for the week figures up as follows: Receipts, 229,345 bales, against 175,304 last year; shipments, 185,147 bales, and stocks, 502,484 bales, against 154,416 and 472,914, respectively, last year. Total port receipts for the week, 315,717 bales, against 212,429 last year, 351,942 in 1895, 291,000 in 1893, 231,764 in 1892, and 313,225 in 1891. Port stocks are 1,135,814, against 969,253 the corresponding day last year.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7⅝c; middling gulf, 7⅞c. No sales.

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cable—Spot cotton freely offered. Sales, 8,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 34,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4⅜d. Futures steady; buyers at last night's prices; closed quiet; unchanged to 1 point net decline. January-February, 409b; February-March, 408-409; March-April, 408½@; April-May, 408½b; May-June, 409b; June-July, 409½b; July-August, 410¼@; November, 416¼@; November-December, 412½@; December-January, 410¼@.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7½c; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net receipts, 16,242 bales; gross receipts, 17,685 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,800 bales; to the Continent, 9,352 bales; coastwise, 768 bales; sales, 4,050 bales; stock, (corrected,) 357,240 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 9,498 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,004 bales; to France, 9,625 bales; to the Continent, 6,925 bales; sales, 638 bales; stock, 154,273 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 4,806 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,006 bales; coastwise, 1,961 bales; sales, 318 bales; stock, 79,245 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 8,386 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,085 bales; sales, 127 bales; stock, 115,289 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 3,652 bales; gross receipts, 4,177; shipments, 3,516 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 123,460 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,060 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,606 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 45,007 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton nominal; middling, 6⅞c bid; low middling and good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 2,128 bales; sales, none; stock, 78,155 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, none; stock, 9,152 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 2,760 bales; sales, none; stock, 32,735 bales.

FUTURES.

Wheat.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Nov.	@..	@..	@..	83⅞
Dec.	84½@84⅝	85 @..	83⅝@83½	83⅞
Jan.	84⅞@..	85⅝@..	84 @..	84¼
March	87 @86⅞	87½@..	86 @..	86⅝
May	84⅞@84¾	85⅝@..	83¾@83⅞	84⅓
Corn—				
Nov.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	28½
Dec.	28⅛@..	28⅜@..	28⅛@28⅜	28¾
May	32⅝@..	32⅝@..	32¼@..	32½
Oats—				
Dec.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	22⅜
Feb.	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	24
May	.. @..	.. @..	.. @..	25¾

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—			
Nov. ....75⅞@..	76¾@..	74⅜@..	76⅜@..
Dec. ....75¼@75⅞	76¾@..	74⅜@..	75⅞@..
May ....78⅝@79⅛	79⅝@80	77⅞@..	79⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—			
Nov. ....23½@..	23¼@..	22½@..	23¼@..
Dec. ....22⅝@..	23⅜@..	22⅝@..	23⅜@..
May ....26⅜@..	27 @..	26⅜@..	26⅝@27
Oats, No. 2—			
Nov. ....18 @..	18½@..	18 @..	18 @..
Dec. ....18⅝@18½	18⅝@..	18⅜@18½	18½@..
May ....21½@..	21⅜@..	21½@..	21⅜@..
Mess pork, per bbl—			
Dec. $6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50
Jan. 7.50	7.60	7.50	7.55
May 7.82½	7.95	7.82½	7.90
Lard, per 100 lb—			
Dec. 3.70	3.75	3.70	3.75
Jan. 3.90	4.00	3.90	3.95
May 4.15	4.20	4.15	4.15
Short ribs, per 100 lb—			
Dec. 3.67½	3.70	3.67½	3.70
Jan. 3.70	3.77½	3.70	3.77½
May 3.95	3.97½	3.95	3.97½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market scored another decline, the market at one time showing a loss of 7c from the top of last Friday on December. The close was dull, within a fraction of the lowest of the morning, at ⅞@1c net loss. Bradstreet's exports for the past week were good, amounting to 3,937,000 bushels, against 4,664,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,916,000 bushels last year. The total since July 1 has been 71,524,000 bushels, against 47,578,000 bushels a year ago. The decrease in the exports was almost entirely from the Atlantic ports, the clearances of wheat falling off 379,000 bushels, and of flour equal to 315,000 bushels. The exports from six Atlantic ports for the week show a total of 950,000 bushels of wheat, a decrease of 314,000 bushels for the week. The exports of flour have been 269,000 bbls, an increase of 11,000 bbls. The interior receipts of wheat have been 4,304,000 bushels for the week, an increase of 184,000 bushels. The English farmers' deliveries for the past week were heavy, and at all points were estimated at 1,333,000 bushels. Exports of wheat from the Argentine for the past week were 80,000 bushels, against 80,000 bushels the preceding week. Sales of cash wheat reported of 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern late last evening for export, and 86,000 bushels of Manitoba, private terms, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York. No. 2 red was quoted at 9c over December, free on board afloat; December closed at 83⅝c; No. 1 hard, 6¾c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—December wheat advanced 1¾c to-day from low point of the session, but that only made a net gain of ¼c over yesterday; December opened ¼c lower at 75½c, and broke to 74¼c; the market rallied to 76c, and closed at 75⅝@75¾c, against 75½c; May opened at 78¾c, broke to 77@77⅛c, advanced to 79¼c, and closed at 78½c, against 78¼@78¾c yesterday; cash wheat outside of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern dragged; millers were good purchasers of standard grades, paying a premium of ¾c over December; No. 2 Northern was traded at 1½c under No. 1, and good samples of No. 3 at 3@7c under standard; receipts, 406 cars; shipments, 32 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅝c.

DULUTH, Nov. 21.—Cash wheat opened with the shippers paying 1¼c over December to-day, but they dropped to 1½c ofer. The market opened at 76½c, an advance of ¼c, sold steadily down to 75⅝c, and closed at 76⅛c asked. May widened its spread over December another ¼c today, and now has 3¾c. Cash sales were 50,000 bushels, the mills taking 5,000 bushels. The close: Cash—No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 77c

TOO SLOW IN BUILDING

NEW SCHOOLHOUSES SHOULD BE ERECTED IN ONE YEAR.

So Say Prominent Contractors, Adding that the Delay in City Work Is Due Largely to Poor Methods in Paying for Work Done.

The statement that two years will be necessary to complete the new public school buildings in this city has attracted the attention of some of the practical builders and caused surprised comment. When great twenty-story office buildings and fifteen-story hotels can be put up in first-class shape within a year, it is difficult to comprehend, they say, why the construction of a five or six story schoolhouse should consume two years of time.

Richard Deeves, who has built and is now building some large business structures, was asked if he could explain why it should take so much longer to build a public school house than to put up a big office building. He replied:

"There is nothing about a modern first-class schoolhouse that should make it necessary to consume two years in the building. Such a structure ought to be completed within one year. The contracts should be given out in the Spring, so that the masonry and plastering work can all be done before the frosts set in. Of course, the city cannot get quick work on public structures under the old method of contracting with six or eight different men for the same building. Where the mason, the carpenter, and the ironworker each have separate contracts they are not as likely to make the same progress that they would make if the whole job was in the hands of a single responsible contractor. It is impossible to push things rapidly when each particular class of work is in charge of an independent boss.

"The big Manhattan Life Building, down in Broadway, was built in about as quick time as anything that I have ever had in hand. We started twenty-four feet below the street curb on the 15th of August, and a large number of the offices were occupied by tenants in the May following. That is a twenty-story building, exclusive of the tower. The Mutual Reserve Building, at Broadway and Duane Street, was about a year and a half under construction, but then we lost at least eight months in consequence of the strike at the Carnegie Iron and Steel Works. We now have a twelve-story business building—the Graham—at Duane and Church Streets which will be completed within a year.

"There are various reasons why so few first-class builders enter into competition for public constructive work. In the first place they have to compete with a class of men who are not in the habit of doing the best kind of work. Then they are put to the trouble and annoyance of having to get bondsmen when they put in their bids, and finally first-class builders do not care to take hold of jobs where the progress of their work must depend to a certain extent upon the plans and movements of other associate contractors. I think that there has been a decided improvement in the designing of our schoolhouses within recent years, and if the city could arrange to give the work of constructing each building to one responsible man there would be no time wasted on details. Unfortunately, however, the city cannot choose its bidders the same as a private person can."

No Reason for Slowness.

John T. Williams, the owner and builder of the Lord's Court Building, at William Street and Exchange Place, and the builder of many other large business structures, said:

"I do not see why, other conditions being equal, the same rate of speed should not be carried out in the construction of a public schoolhouse as in the construction of a hotel or office building. Of course, in the case of a public structure there may be some delays in getting possession of the land, but I do not believe that there is a school building in this city that could not have been built within ten months. The Lord's Court Building is fifteen stories high and covers 12,000 square feet of ground area. We broke ground for that edifice on Aug. 10, and were able to receive tenants by the 1st of the following May. And that includes a delay of about one month caused by strikes. The big Central National Bank Building now in process of construction was begun on the 1st of last May, and it will be completed by next March. In that work, too, we were delayed six or eight weeks by the necessity of protecting adjoining property.

"Of course, in the natural order of things, it should require more time to erect a fifteen or twenty story building than one only five or six stories high. The elevation of material to the upper stories of high buildings takes time. There is the Silk Exchange Building, which occupies the block in Broome Street from Broadway to Mercer; it is twelve stories high, and was completed within eleven months. There does not seem to be any good reason why the construction of any building, whether public or private, should be slow just now. Labor is very abundant, and building materials have for some time been pressing on the market."

Otto Eidlitz of Marc Eidlitz & Son could see no reason why the erection of a public schoolhouse should occupy more time than the erection of any other building.

"I have never had anything to do with the construction of a schoolhouse," said he, "but I feel justified in saying that any schoolhouse ever designed right ought to be built within a year if the same methods are followed as characterize other building enterprises. The best known builders do not care to take hold of city work, as a rule. The competition is too indiscriminate. A man's reputation and past achievements go for nothing. Bids are advertised for, and any person who can make a respectable showing and find bondsmen, no matter how obscure he may be, can enter into competition with a builder whose name alone would be taken by private capitalists as a guarantee of first-class work.

Some Quick Work.

"The new Manhattan Hotel in Forty-second Street, just completed by our firm, was built in seventeen months, including strikes that aggregated six weeks. The work on that building, it must be remembered, was of an uncommonly elaborate character. We built the Metropolitan Opera House in twenty-eight months, but there were numerous delays in the construction of that building. The new building of the Clearing House Association, in Cedar Street, was completed within a year and a half, in spite of a three months' marble strike and the delays in putting in the steel vaults. A year and one month were consumed in the building of the twelve-story Constable Building, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. But the quickest work that I know of was the erection of the new part of B. Altman & Co.'s store. There a six-story structure of iron and masonry, 150 feet wide, running through from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street, was put up and turned over by us in perfect order within five months. And the work was done without causing any interference with business in the store with which the new part was connected."

John Weber of John Weber & Co., builders, of 10 East Twenty-third Street, said that there was no reason whatever why the building of a public schoolhouse should take longer than one year.

"I built the schoolhouse at Boulevard and Eighty-sixth Street for the city some years ago," he remarked, "in about ten months. That building is 200 feet front and nearly five stories high. A schoolhouse with all of the modern improvements ought to be completed easily within a year. Of course a builder can be five years in putting up such a building. It depends altogether on how the work is done. You might put on a dozen men or you might put on 500, but pursuing the same course with such work that a live builder ordinarily pursues, any time in excess of a year would be wasted in the construction of a schoolhouse."

A member of a building firm that has had considerable experience in erecting public schoolhouses in this city explained that part of the delay in executing such contracts was the difficulty in collecting the pay promptly.

"There is much more red tape in dealing with the city than there is in dealing with a private employe," he said. "When we complete a piece of work for an individual all we need to do is to get the architect's certificate that the work is all right, and we receive a check. In dealing with the city we have to earn two installments before we can collect one. After completing a section of the work we get the city architect's certificate and take it to the School Commissioner. He looks it over, and then it goes to the Controller, who sends an inspector to examine the work. All of this routine consumes time, because men in the city's employ do not hurry in such matters. Almost invariably we have to wait thirty days for our money, and frequently there is a wait of sixty days. Naturally under such conditions no builder is stimulated to make haste on city work, especially if he has on hand at the same time other jobs which pay him better."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Just as to who will be appointed Adjutant General on the staff of Governor-elect Black seems to be still open to question. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has a strong pull politically, while ex-Lieut. Charles W. Tillinghast of the Sixth Separate Company is a personal friend of Mr. Black. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Tillinghast say that, if appointed, he should prove a thoroughly competent Adjutant General, as he is a wide-awake young business man, as well as an energetic National Guardsman, who always took a pride in the service, in which he has served some ten years. There is general regret that the chances of Inspector General McLewee for the place are considerd practically gone, and under this consideration the second choice is Mr. Tillinghast. The hope is also generally expressed that Governor-elect Black will retain Gen. McLewee in his present position as Inspector General, in which office he has given universal satisfaction.

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The Twelfth Regiment has received the State prize, consisting of a handsome piece of bronze, for winning the State match at Creedmoor last Fall. Strange to say, the trophy is entirely devoid of any inscription as to match, winner, or the donor of the trophy. To an ordinary observer the bronze would appear as a mere ornament purchased by the regiment. It would not be amiss if General Headquarters would see to it that when trophies are presented to organizations, won after hard and honorable competition, a proper inscription be placed thereon before presentation. It is a most unheard-of and undignified action for a great State like New-York to award trophies under such circumstances, and shows that some one has blundered.

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The Seventh Regiment during the past year has qualified, all told, 1,057 members as marksmen at Creedmoor Range. The number qualified is in excess of the membership of the regiment, which averages 1,039 officers and men. The figures 1,057, however, include the changes which have taken place in the regiment during the ensuing year, such as losses by death, discharge, &c. The figures of the qualifications in detail are given below:

	Experts.	Sharp-shooters.	Marksmen.	Total.
F. S. & N. C. S.	2	6	16	24
Company A	3	9	87	99
Company B	1	14	89	104
Company C	1	19	86	108
Company D	3	13	88	104
Company E	2	10	74	86
Company F	1	8	103	112
Company G	2	24	74	100
Company H	1	11	90	105
Company I	3	13	88	104
Company K	1	19	91	111
	25	146	886	1057

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Company G, Seventh Regiment, in electing Sergt. Albert D. Todd a First Lieutenant in place of Dunn, resigned, has secured a very competent officer, who is a well-known rifleman, and has been a member of the regiment for some ten years. There was no opposition in his election, and Second Lieutenant John McGreevey, whose anniversary of joining Company G Nov. 13, 1868, was celebrated on the evening of the election, stated at a caucus that he would not allow his name to be used as a candidate. The Lieutenant, upon completion of service, has announced that he will take his honorable discharge, to which, after faithful service of close on a quarter of a century, he is fully entitled. The members of Company E have arranged to hold a dinner at the Plaza Hotel next Wednesday night. The Covell and Gazette trophy matches will be shot in the armory range next Saturday night.

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Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, who, very deservingly, has been elected Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, first entered the National Guard of the State as a private in the Sixth Separate Company of Troy, Nov. 12, 1880, from which he was transferred to Company K, Seventh Regiment, on Jan. 30, 1883. He was promoted Second Lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, Feb. 27, 1885; First Lieutenant of Company D, Oct. 28, 1885, and resigned Nov. 12, 1887. On March 24, 1888, he again enlisted as a private in Company K, Seventh Regiment, from which he was promoted Commissary of Subsistence of the Twelfth Regiment on Feb. 9, 1891, and Lieutenant Colonel on Feb. 27, 1893. Another election will soon be held for Lieutenant Colonel, which will result in the promotion of Major R. W. Leonard, who has been a member of the National Guard since May, 1860, and served in the rebellion, for which he received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious service.

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Troop C has qualified during the past season at Creedmoor, 18 sharpshooters and 75 marksmen. The troop, all told, has 44 horses quartered in its armory. Seventeen of these are owned by the troop and 26 are owned by individual members.

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Brig. Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade will review the Forty-seventh Regiment in its armory next Wednesday evening, following which there will be a reception.

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Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, is to hold an election for First Lieutenant tomorrow night, at which it is expected First Sergt. Maslin will be unanimously elected. The athletic association of the regiment has decided to hold games in the armory on the evening of Jan. 23. A feature of the events will be the innovation of a fencing contest for officers. A fencing contest between the two Majors will be a whole show in itself, to say nothing of the bouts between the Captains and some of the Lieutenants.

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Drills in the Ninth Regiment, it is now expected, can be taken up in about two weeks' time, when it is hoped the drill floor will be fully completed. Company D, Capt. Walton, is looking forward to having its opening drill on Dec. 10, and it will celebrate the event by a reception. Company K, Capt. Morris, has already awarded a contract for decorating the company parlor. The different companies are voting as to the procuring of a new distinctive uniform, and thus far, all are in favor of the same. It is likely that the old distinctive uniform of the regiment will be selected. It is still considered the handsomest dress uniform in the National Guard. The Medical Board, which was so promptly ordered by Gen. Fitzgerald to examine and report on the injuries sustained by Sergt. Major Seward, while shooting at Creedmoor, due, it is alleged, to an imperfection in the rifle, has, under Section 132 of the Military Code, awarded him $75 for expenses incidental to care and medical attendance.

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Mayor Strong will look over the Eighth Regiment next Wednesday evening, upon the invitation of Col. Chauncey, who has tendered his Honor a review. The Mayor will also have an opportunity to witness a working drill in addition to the ceremonies. The drills are to be given by Companies F and C. The assembly of the regiment is order for 8:45 o'clock.

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First Sergt. W. A. Kenny of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment has been unanimously elected as Second Lieutenant. He has long held the reputation of being one of the best posted non-coms. in the regiment. A subscription entertainment and hop will be held at the armory by Company A on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8. In the same company, Sergt. E. J. Sherridan has been promoted First Sergeant, and Corp. H. L. Vonklin, Sergeant. Lieut. R. G. Butler is engaged in writing a history of the company. The athletic games of the regiment will be held in the armory next Wednesday evening, and an interesting programme has been arranged. All the companies are looking forward particularly to the relay event, as it is strictly for novices, and all will have an equal chance. A reception will follow the games. Company H will hold a reception on Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Lenox Lyceum. A rifle contest has also been arranged by this company with Company B of the Twelfth Regiment.

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Matters in the Second Naval Battalion are progressing very favorably. The list of appointments of provisional officers to date are all exceptionally good ones. Commander George H. Church is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and served four years at sea in the navy on the European and South Atlantic squadrons. Lieut. Howard Patterson is well known as the Principal of the Nautical College, and recently Commandant of the Haitian Navy. Paymaster J. A. Mollenhauer is well known in social circles and is a member of several prominent clubs and owner of the steam yacht Telca. Surgeon John C. MacEvitt, M. D., is connected with St. Mary's Hospital, and is a member of a number of medical societies, clubs, &c. Assistant Surgeon George D. Barney was formerly Assistant Surgeon on the school ship St. Mary, and is at present on the staff of St. John's Hospital. Assistant Paymaster A. R. Pardington has served in the Connecticut and New-York National Guard, and has served over eight years as Assistant Superintendent of the Seney Hospital. Lieut. W. G. Ford, commanding the First Division, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, serving two years in the navy and three years in the Coast Survey.

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The Third Battery, which has been handicapped by the slowness with which the alterations in its armory have been prosecuted, now hopes the work will be completed by the end of next month.

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The Cavalry Institute of Squadron A will hold its first meeting in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 5, at 9 o'clock, when Col. Alexander S. Bacon, formerly of the United States Army, and more recently of the Twenty-third Regiment, will lecture upon the origin and the history of military science, with special reference to the cavalry arm of the service. Light refreshments will be served after the lecture. The object of the institute is to encourage and facilitate members of the squadron in the study of military science and military history, and promote in every way the development of those qualities which would fit the members to assume command as cavalry officers in a volunteer regiment, if the country should again have need of such an organization. The following prominent officers have consented to give lectures or talks at the meetings of the institute—viz., Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. T. H. Rodenbough, Col. Francis V. Greene, and Col. G. J. Fiebeger. Gen. Rodenbough has suggested the following plan of lectures: Cavalry, from the earliest times to middle of the eighteenth century; from Napoleon's first campaign to the close of the Crimean war; cavalry of the civil war, including the campaigns of the Peninsula, Rappahannock, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Shenandoah, and Appomattox; operations at Nashville and Selma; the Austrian, Franco-German, and Russo-Turkish campaigns; cavalry of the future.

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A review and reception will be held by the Second Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment next Wednesday night. The reviewing officer will be Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment.

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The active and veteran members of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, will hold a stag entertainment in the armory to-morrow night. Lieut. Hoag, Inspector of Rifle Practice, who was recently appointed, has passed the Brigade Board. Capt. Praegen has been awarded $188, and Corporal Craighton has been awarded $18, under Section 132 of the Military Code, for injuries sustained at camp last Summer. Capt. Praeger broke his arm while on drill, and Corporal Craighton had his feet poisoned by ivy. Privates Olsen, Mahoney, and Schaefer have been promoted Corporals. A riding class has been organized among the officers for Tuesday evenings.

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Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Blake, gave a very interesting drill at the armory last Monday night, which was finely performed. The movements executed included right oblique from fours and in line, left oblique from fours and in line, fours right-about from fours and in line, left front into line from fours on left, into line from fours, one four from right to rear, right by twos, from fours, right by file from twos, form fours left oblique, right by file from fours. The drill was concluded by bayonet exercise.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars Monday, Nov. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SSUPREME COURT—APPELLATE TERM.—Daly, P.J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.

Motions.—1—Matter of Cerney. 2—Lant vs. Rasines, 3—Frankla vs. McLean. 4—Lathers vs. Coates. 5—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. 6—Seelig vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Appeal from order of City Court.—1—Groff vs. Bliss.

Appeals from judgments of City Court.—1—Abramowitz vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 2—Bien vs. Barnes. 3—Adams vs. New-York and College Point Ferry Company. 4—Balmford vs. Grand Lodge of United Workmen. 5—Ebenreiter vs. Dahlman. 6—Briscoe vs. Litt.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Barone vs. Martino. 5—Solomon vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 6—Schwartz vs. Greenberg. 7—Miller vs. Simnowitz. 8—Koven vs. Levenson. 9—Eising vs. Dorn. 10—Hurdel vs. Horace Waters & Co. 11—American Broom and Brush Company vs. Addickes. 12—Epstein vs. Fichter. 13—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Worcester. 14—Burkhard vs. Smith. 15—Mathews vs. Moran. 16—Thornburn vs. Durra. 17—Ranous vs. Hughes. 18—Dunn vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 19—Crane vs. Robinson. 20—Broderick vs. Oakley. 21—Sullowa vs. Rosenberger. 22—Tyndall vs. Morgan. 23—Cogut vs. Hyman. 24—Gillespie vs. Platt. 25—Voullaire vs. Wise. 26—Cohen vs. Solomon. 27—Clark vs. Williams. 28—Decker vs. Sexton. 29—Raymond vs. Cowdry. 30—Stewart vs. Flint Loan Association. 31—McGee vs. Meyers. 32—Russo vs. Yuzolino. 33—Jennings vs. Godward. 34—Schneider vs. Hill. 35—Starace vs. Kahn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Lltigated Motions.—1—Honrah vs. Walsh. 2—Jencks vs. Bailey. 3—Dubley vs. Mera. 4—Pfoulkes vs. Porter Air Lighter Company. 5—Boyd vs. Lippman. 6—Megroz vs. Schwab. 7—Abegg vs. same. 8—Brown vs. same. 9—Kohn vs. same. 10—Hardt vs. same. 11—Jordan vs. Low. 12—Matter of Peekamose Fishing Club. 13—Jameson vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. 14—Komarck vs. Crimmins. 15—Bradley vs. Godfrey. 16—Friedlander vs. New-York Plate Glass Insurance Company. 17—Williams vs. Comins. 18—Cameron vs. Ketchum. 19—Matter of Keim. 20—Wilson vs. Chapin. 21—Bissell vs. The Mayor, &c. 22—Matter of East Side Bank. 23—Muller vs. Klett. 24—Thompson vs. Gartner. 25—Ransom vs. Ransom. 26—Carroll vs. Carroll. 27—Ramee vs. Ramee. 28—Lese vs. Cohen. 29—Wilchinsky vs. Loftus. 30—Frank vs. Franck. 31—Ridgway vs. Staynor. 32—Krajewski vs. Hogan. 33—Schultze vs. Sims Lumber Company. 34—Rosenthal vs. Frankel. 45—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Arras. 36—Robert C. Martin Company vs. Moore. 37—Riedel vs. White. 38—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 39—Matter of Bien. 40—Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati vs. Woolsey. 41—Wilder vs. Francioli. 42—Fairchild vs. Hendrickson. 43—Same vs. Same. 44—Harlem River Bank vs. 44—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Richardson. 45—Rees vs. Hinsdale. 46—Skinner vs. Bulk. 47—Davis vs. Churchill. 48—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 49—Harrison vs. New-York Aristotlype Company. 50—Wardrop vs. Friedhof. 51—Matter of Vanderbilt Avenue, East. 52—Same, West. 53—Matter of Potter Place. 54—Matter of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. 55—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. 56—Matter of East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street. 57—Matter of Gun Hill Road. 58—Matter of Crotona Park North. 59—Lyall vs. Schalk. 60—Matter of Brown. 61—Warden vs. Fulton. 62—McCabe vs. Curtis. 63—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company. 64—Matter of Greenblatt. 65—Flammer vs. Schellenberg. 66—Lewis vs. Baker. 67—Tatum vs. Van Horn. 68—Mack vs. Bangs. 69—Barth vs. Hemingsen. 70—Wells vs. Martin. 71—Richards vs. Richards. 72—Matter of Wheeler. 73—Matter of Osborn. 74—Vogel vs. Martin. 75—Miller vs. Gittings. 76—Perkins vs. Spaulding. 77—Schloss vs. Schloss. 78—Dobson vs. Nill Tobacco Works. 79—McElhinney vs. Brown. 80—People, &c., vs. Moffatt. 81—Powell vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 82—Govins vs. Dickey. 83—Elsner vs. Rauch. 84—Schirmer vs. Cohen. 85—Waters vs. Meek. 86—Gallagher vs. Board of Education. 87—Connor vs. Fanning. 88—Matter of Sovak. 89—Braudstarter vs. Scheidlinger. 90—Rice vs. Riehl. 91—Sullivan vs. Sullivan. 92—James vs. Horn. 93—Hentz vs. Havemeyer. 94—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Doozbaeher. 95—Matter of Rigney. 96—Turner vs. Eames. 97—Matter of Kingsland. 98—Wilson vs. Clancy. 99—People, &c., vs. Schultz. 100—Langer vs. Lyons. 101—Creed vs. De Graaf. 102—Hamilton vs. Investors' Securities Trust. 103—Dodge vs. Baldwin. 104—Matter of Muhlfeld Haynes Piano Company. 105—Matter of New-York Life Insurance Company. 106—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 107—McKinn vs. same. 108—Winthrop vs. same. 109—Chapman vs. The Mayor, &c. 110—United Growers Company vs. Eisner. 111—Lamblosi vs. Robert Reis & Co. 112—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 113—Morgan vs. Taylor. 114—Engel vs. Reynolds. 115—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Schwartzhoff. 116—Pendleton vs. Bennett. 117—Moses vs. Dolan. 118—Morrell vs. Hart. 119—Findel vs. Findel. 120—Matter of Casperfeld. 121—Heyward vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 122—Matter of Smith. 123—Eggers vs. Ranner. 124—Gilmore vs. Herbert.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—181—Bangs vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. 283—Perkins vs. Montgomery. 294—Same vs. same. 295—Haines vs. Burr.

Preferred Causes.—3822—Gaylord vs. Saltuary.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3333—Whiting Manufacturing Company vs. F. M. Whiting Company. 3190—Rabohm vs. Auerbach. 3525—Peters vs. Gemmel. 3667—Pollak vs. Pollak. 1894—Freehy vs. Durant. 3624—Gates vs. Donohue. 3341—Tucker vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 3060—Black River National Bank vs. McDonald. 3025—Kirchner vs. Mayor, &c. 3642—Wilson vs. Ellison. 3644—Bartens vs. Benedict. 3645—Ross vs. Nichols. 3669—Asten vs. Asten. 3643—Altmark vs. Bilolostosky. 3647—Henry vs. Henry. 3671—Minot vs. Minot.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3671.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—9195—Middlifies vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9298—Kirkeguard vs. Bergman. 9176—Ryan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 8734—Miller vs. Menn. 9143—Maur vs. The Mayor, &c. 8738—Tufts vs. Kilpatrick. 8887—Tripitrelli vs. Phoenix Bridge Company. 8309—Aitken vs. Henni. 9106—Sullivan vs. Trinity Church Corporation. 8944—Williams vs. Tamsen. 5473—Coghlan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9240—Thornton vs. Lennon. 5569—Dietch vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Company. 9594—Settegren vs. Dietz. 9349—Wiseman vs. Mackay.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and V., for trial.

3107—Ruhenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 3602—Kilbride vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3603—McKeon vs. same. 3134—Becker vs. same. 1398—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c 9873—Castner vs. Duryea. 9874—Herbert vs. same. 4428—Glendenning vs. Wendelburg. 3478—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 4578—Ashner vs. Abenheim. 4585—Call vs. Gall.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5003.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Giegerich, J.—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part VI. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3081—Thadden vs. same. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4074—Glennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4854—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 3020—Ash vs. Foley. 3032—McGowan vs. Phillips. 3355—Richman vs. O'Neill. 3310—Leroy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3995—Fellice vs. Norton. 8835—Van Ingen vs. Hilton. 3746—Abbott vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4554—Steiker vs. Plath. 4565—Getman vs. Kempf. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4022—Morris vs. Allen. 4044—Davis vs. W. H. Breed Dredging Company. 4657—Romano vs. Tapley. 3011—Ely vs. Lennox.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Barbara Blaikie, Louis Roder, Ernst Nadermann, Henry Kroenke, Thomas E. Burke, Thomas A. Boyle, Ellen Ryan, Charlotte Grant, James Farrelly. At 2 P. M.—Mary J. Merrill.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Chambers at the Surrogate's Court, in County Court House.—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested Wills.—1208—Caroline Houck. 1207—John Friedrich. 1210—Emilie Bartells. 1222—Emilie Bartells.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part XI. Supreme Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1225—John H. Schneider. 1189—Michael Murphy.

CITY COURT—General Term —Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be submitted or taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

200—Hoffman vs. Smith. 324—Parhanski vs. Sella. 1389—Stickney vs. Ward. 3357—Vogell vs. John E. Brown Manufacturing Company of New-York. 1386—Collins vs. Everhart. 2761—Bayon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1405—Morris vs. Laski. 2309—Post vs. Reiss. 3682—Feist vs. Warren. 1041—Teporowitch vs. Kobe. 463—Levin vs. Stirn. 464—Sumber vs. same. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 3452—Katz vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3381—Murray vs. Moore. 3171½—Halperin vs. Callender. 454—Schaf vs. Rose. 1418—Cardinello vs. Sumono. 1419—O'Neill vs. Clark. 1308—Arnold vs. Genslinger. 1422—Kernochan vs. Bell. 2940½—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New-York. 1430—Marshall vs. Bach. 489—Suter vs. Heussler. 515—Russo vs. Alvini. 1431—Foise vs. Ullmann. 1432—Meyers vs. Tamsen. 1433—Weinman vs. Tamsen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company. 1224—Steel vs. Romaine. 1226—Bendix vs. McDonald. 917—Brennen vs. Brennen. 693—McDonald vs. Roth. 614—Krauss vs. Cohen. 242—Ruers vs. Fish. 1243—Warren vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1264—Gartner vs. Baumann. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1370—Compton vs. same. 1378—Flan vs. Bach. 359—Alexander Lumber Company vs. Abrahams. 1134—Herzfeld vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 802—Ogden vs. Ogden. 1245—Avery vs. Berger. 1348—Calloway vs. Herzog. 1365—Allen vs. Drewes. 1321—Schatz vs. Schrier. 47—Peter Adams Company vs. Illustrated American Publishing Company. 2250—Heron vs. Leitz. 871—Jerak vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 889—Waehle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1217—Fisher vs. Faxon. 550—Hettinger vs. Diehl. 156—Phillips vs. Brunner. 352—Werner vs. Baer. 564—Zeitner vs. Irwin. 378—Eastlake vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

750—Hunt vs. Deveraux. 676—Wallowitz vs. Frank. 677—Wallowitz vs. Madigan. 990—Nerz vs. Niebuhr. 973—Lichtenstein vs. Scott. 415—Barbee vs. Parrott Last Works. 635—Wolf vs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. 71—Ablowich vs. Brady. 73—Preston vs. Hilton. 87—Kidney vs. McGrath. 92—Wylie vs. Traquair. 98—Housah vs. Knubel. 112—Weeks Sport Company vs. Grund. 113—Rial vs. Sheddon. 114—Hevendon vs. Hammerstein. 115—Haurahan vs. Kelly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3272—Kelly vs. Theiss. 3101—Forrest vs. Davis. 2770—Elder vs. Cutadjar. 2350—Evans vs. Heath. 3609—Manning vs. Hutchins. 3594—Herskowitz vs. Laitin. 3601—Corbett vs. Souper. 2740—Stewart vs. Kendell. 3610—Kugelmann vs. Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory. 3585—Pollatchek vs. Pisco. 3117—Guinard vs. Grisez. 3521—Corey vs. Riker. 3687—Horton vs. St. Louis Beer Company. 3698—Stevens vs. Baab. 3682—Eber vs. Cokefair. 3324—East River Gas Company vs. Eiseman. 3509—Clark vs. Edson. 3340—Ryer vs. Reinhardt. 3171—Phillips vs. Thornburgh. 3108—McCreery vs. Borkel. 3388—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company vs. Willis. 1692—Smith vs. Mock. 3598—Indiana Bicycle Company vs. the Saalfield Publishing Company. 3599—Campbell vs. Connolly. 2541—McMahon vs. Ehrich. 3529—Leszynsky vs. Ludwig. 2464—Magnolia Metal Company vs. Ross Iron Company. 3302—O'Brien vs. Weeks. 2816—Tamsen vs. Faber. 3693—Totten vs. Calder.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1454.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—S. A. Dutton. 2—George S. Crane. 3—John J. Farrell. 4—William Miller. 5—William Rafferty. 6—James E. Monaghan. 7—Henry Reiling. 8—Henry Rapp. 9—Joseph J. Reilly. 10—August Roggenbrorts. 11—Otto Rupp. 12—Carl Pfeiffer. 13—Lawrence Ryan. 14—Patrick Reddy. 15—Herman Rolf. 16—Frederick Roberts. 17—Thomas Reilly. 18—Dennis Redmond. 19—Rudolph Nole. 20—William Moore. 21—John Reilly. 22—Harry Murphy and "Ed" Thatcher.

Pleadings.—1—Howard Scott. 2—Albert Taylor. 3—William Schaffer. 4—William Morris. 5—Charles Harris. 6—Daniel Carney. 7—Rudolph Beyer. 8—Frank Dunn. 9—John McKinley and John Mitchell. 10—Ludwig Gersdorff and Fritz Brenner. 11—William O'Brien. 12—William Sinclair Crewe. 13—John Gerry. 14—Isaac Steinberg. 15—Michael Smoogler. 16—William Crawley. 17—Frank Spicer. 18—William Kyle. 19—Antonio Rota. 20—Joseph Keely. 21—Luigi Bellenda. 22—Augusta Fisher. 23—William McKinley. 24—Harry Cohen. 25—John F. Dowe. 26—Charles Corbett. 27—Anderson Randell. 28—Jonathan D. Post.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—Michael Goodman. 2—Thomas J. Williams. 3—Edward McLaughlin. 4—Isaac H. Mesick. 5—George H. Topakgan. 6—Nathan Sommermann. 7—James Mulligan. 8—Frank Myberger. 9—Edward Koehler. 10—Louis Fromiern, Christ Eckert. 11—Joseph Smith, Patrick Smith. 12—Angelo Barretta. 13—James Lewis. 14—Daniel T. Gillen. Samuel Duncan. 15—Stephen Lunewsky. 16—John C. Petersen. 17—Bernard McClosky. 18—Samuel J. Scullen. 19—Edward Ennis, Patrick O'Callahan, Thomas Daly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Christopher Maher. 2—William S. Crewe. 3—Adam Finke. 4—Henry Festa, Joseph Olivella. 5—Morris Finkel. 6—Eric W. Gross. 7—Frank Whiting. 8—Abraham Rosenblum. 9—James Reynolds. 10—

A NEW HALL OF RECORDS

REAL ESTATE LAWYERS COMBINE TO URGE ITS ERECTION.

Experts Condemn the Register's Office—Valuable Documents Constantly in Danger of Fire—Association to be Formed at a Reform Club Dinner.

Preliminary steps to organize an association to urge the immediate erection of a new Register's office will be taken to-morrow, at a dinner given for that purpose by S. Stanwood Menken of the law firm of Philbin & Beekman.

Associated with him in the project and guests at the dinner will be Eugene A. Philbin, John Webber, Frederick J. Middlebrook, and Thomas H. Baskerville of Bowers & Sands; Myer S. Isaacs, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, William Bondy, Edward S. Kaufman, George F. Butterworth of Strong & Cadwalader, John De Witt Warner of Peckham, Warner & Strong; G. Bonner, William C. Orr, Thomas Ormiston of Ormiston & Dorsett, George M. Mackellar of Lexow, Mackellar & Wells; Noah C. Rogers of Merrill & Rogers, Harold G. Villard, Charles K. Beekman, Chalmers Wood of Leavitt, Wood & Keith; Frederick A. Snow, Gibson Putzel of Rose & Putzel, William Harison of Varnum & Harison, Henry Taylor, Albert Stickney, Jr., William A. MacQuaid of Sackett & MacQuaid, William Manice, Sydney J. Ward of Alexander & Green, George E. Hyatt, and Ferdinand Schack.

Mr. Menken said yesterday that the meeting will be merely formative. No politicians or office holders will be asked to join, the promoters believing it wise to keep the movement apart from political affiliation. A general plan of action will be adopted, temporary officers will be chosen, and committees will be organized. Permanent officers will be chosen later, when a larger and fuller membership will permit of a choice. The movement is started by those actively engaged in the practice of real estate law, whose work takes them frequently to the Register's office.

"The importance," said Mr. Menken yesterday, "of forming an association with but the single object of bringing about a change of the conditions that enshroud the Register's office is apparent. For years committees of the Bar Association and the Grand Jury have advocated the necessity of a reform in that direction, and yet there has been no reform.

Former Attempts Made.

"In 1889 the Bar Association appointed a committee or five to push the matter. The project was approved by Mayor Grant, and everything was practically settled. A new building was to be erected. Now seven years have elapsed, and nothing has been done, and there is every indication of many more years of doing nothing if some movement is not made.

"The present building is old, and unfitted for the uses to which it is put. It has been condemned by the Building Department as unsafe, and the records stored in it are in constant danger of destruction by fire. The fact that the records of the community are not deposited in a fire-proof building of the most improved and modern construction is in itself sufficient reason for the existence of the proposed association. When it is remembered that the present building was erected as a jail in the middle of the last century and that no marked improvements have been made since, and that its woodon timbers, old walls, and inflammable shelving, together with the paper records, constitute about as ignitable a mass as can be gathered together, it will be seen that there is grave cause for alarm.

"The Register's office is the repository of more evidence of wealth than perhaps any other building in the world. The protection against fire is hardly that which the average merchant regards as sufficient for the safety of his ordinary stock. Very few people guard in any careful manner their deeds or mortgages, depending upon the Register's office for proof in case of dispute as to their rights."

In March last the Grand Jury, Vernon C. Brown, Foreman, made this presentment regarding the Register's office:

"The accommodations for the officials in charge of the office and for the general public are totally inadequate when it is remembered that the minuends of titles to the real estate of this city and county are stored in this building. It is appalling to contemplate the incalculable loss and irremediable confusion and uncertainty over titles which would be involved in its destruction.

"It is incredible that the authorities should have allowed such condition of affairs to remain so long a menace to such vital interests, and if the people of this city and county suffer it longer to endure, they but invite catastrophe.

"The Grand Jury desires to express most earnestly its deep conviction that the building and its surroundings constitute a disgrace to the city which should not be tolerated for a day longer than it is absolutely necessary.

"Neither can the Grand Jury express too earnestly its opinion that the matter considered in this presentment is of the most vital importance to the property interests of this city as well as to the officials of the Register's office and the general public who, in the course of their business, are forced to enter the building in which the office is situated."

Another Unfavorable Report.

As a committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen and Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel, reported in December last:

"The Register's office is located in an old building, memorable only for its age and varied history, which is wholly inadequate for the purpose for which it is used, and by no means free from danger from fire."

Mr. Menken employed Charles F. Wingate and the Dwight Survey and Protection Bureau to examine the Hall of Records and report as to its sanitary condition and its fire-resisting properties. Mr. Wingate in his report says:

"There are 150 employes in the building, [the Register's office,] and during office hours, on the average, an equal number of lawyers and other visitors, who are forced to work in an atmosphere made impure by the products of respiration from some 300 adults, by the fumes from gas fixtures, and the odors from the plumbing, which last are drawn directly into the offices.

"Some parts of the building are overheated, other portions are stifling in Summer and cold in Winter. The light in many places is deficient, and there is absolutely no ventilation; even the windows were tightly closed at the time of my visit.

"It is not surprising that absence from sickness is common among the employes and that there is universal complaint on the part of the members of the bar and others who use the records. The condition of the building is a menace to the public health and a disgrace to the community."

Fire Would Prove Disastrous.

The Protection Bureau's report says:

"In considering the fire hazard of the building and the safety of the records, it is fair to start with the statement that the Hall of Records of a great city should be a building made as secure from the danger of fire, either from without or within, as it is possible to make it, and it should be so arranged as to reduce the possible loss by an accidental fire to a minimum. It should stand even in a conflagration.

"The old Hall of Records possesses none of these features, and in some respects is about as bad and unsafe as it could well be. It is of a most heterogenous style of construction, combining prison vaults and sash and frame inclosed portico, vaulted brick ceilings, but a light wooden roof, some heavy brick dividing walls, but with open doorways and open stairways, so that inside it is practically all one.

"The roof is also liable to be burned off by fire originating in the 'cubby holes' above the portico, used for storage of old papers, and a fire originating there would be hard to get at. The roof is surrounded by a brick coping, and in case of a great fire to the north or east, burning brands might fall undiscovered behind this coping and burn off the roof. If the roof was well on fire, burning cinders would fall all through the building, as the stairs are open from the first floor up.

"The wardrobes, closets, racks, and cases are all of light pine wood, and the valuable maps and documents are exposed to fire, smoke, or water.

"There is not a fire extinguisher, pail of water, or length of hose about the place, and the watchman, as far as I could discover, has no time clock, nor is any record kept to show if he is awake or asleep. The danger of loss by fire is a very grave and serious one, and the building is not a safe or proper place for the preservation of such invaluable records as it contains."

Referring to the reports, Mr. Menken said that he considered sufficient evidence had been adduced to prove that a new building was needed, and that he had no doubt that when the proposed organization was fairly started, every man whose work took him to the Register's office would apply for membership and help the fruition of the scheme.

If Mr. Menken's ideas are carried out there will be no membership dues. Whatever expenses there are will be defrayed by voluntary contributions. The first effort of the association, when it is fully organized, will be to appoint a committee to prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature, and after its indorsement by the association to urge its passage by the legislators.

ANNAPOLIS FOOTBALL TEAM.

A Vigorous Eleven Trained Under Great Disadvantages.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 21.—The naval cadets have an impression that their football team this year is the strongest that the academy has had. The team has an endurance that tells well in playing heavier teams, and it knows neither fear nor let-up in its play until the last second of time has closed in the game. Besides, the cadets play an absolutely fair game. No mean advantage is taken; there is no "scrapping," and perfect good temper prevails even at the hardest luck.

The naval cadet contingent that backs up and "roots" for the cadets does sometimes annoy those that have some sympathy for the opposing team, by their excessive taunts and jeers. It is a subject of pride that the cadets from every section of the Union are, from the moment they enter the academy, welded into the most incomprehensibly clannish set that could possibly be imagined. This clannishness never leads players or rooters ever to take unfair advantage of their opponents.

The centre of this rattling good team is Walter B. Tardy, from Arkansas. He is a very fierce and determined player, has his whole heart in the game, and puts the ball quickly in play. He never saw a football until he came to the academy in 1893. The other members and substitutes of the team are as follows: John Halligan, Jr., Massachusetts, left guard; Hilary Williams, Indiana, substitute left half back; Robert Henderson, Ohio, full back; William H. Shea, New-York, right end; Irwin Franklin Landis, Kansas, right tackle; Luther M. Overstreet, Nebraska, substitute right guard; Albert H. McCarty, Iowa, left end; William C. Asserson, New-York, quarter back; Joseph W. Powell, Captain and left half back; Louis C. Richardson, South Carolina, right half back; A. T. Graham, Illinois, left tackle; William C. Du Bose, Georgia, manager; Charles H. Fisher, Pennsylvania, right guard; Edward Woods, Massachusetts, substitute full back, and G. R. Smith, left end substitute.

The team practices under great disadvantages. There is no practice until 5:20 in the afternoon. Then the team hurries from severe drills that have brought the steaming perspiration from them into the gymnasium, where they put on their ball suits. Daylight having gone, the cadets walk half a mile to the practice grounds, in the rear of their quarters, where the electric lamps afford them sufficient light to practice. About 5:50 it is "play ball."

In thirty-five minutes, at best, the word to stop is passed, and the cadets return to he gymnasium to shift ball clothes for their uniforms. Then back to quarters for supper, and at study call at 7:25. The only favor shown the team is a late supper and exemption from supper formation. In spite of all their hindrances, the navy has now one of the first teams of the country.

John P. Poe, Jr., of Baltimore, one of Princeton's former players, is the academy's coach this season.

PRINCIPAL EDWARDS TRIED.

Joseph Walford Said the Teacher Whipped Him Cruelly.

Many teachers, parents, and pupils yesterday showed their interest in the trial of Principal George M. Edwards of Brooklyn Public School No. 70 for cruelly whipping Joseph Walford by appearing in Judge Harriman's court. The room was uncomfortably crowded. Assistant District Attorney Caldwell prosecuted, and H. W. Schmitz of this city conducted the defense.

Young Walford testified that he had been sent in twice to the Principal by his teacher, Miss Fitzgerald, and that the second time he went in he was told to lie across a chair, and the Principal struck him several times with a rattan cane. He admitted, however, that he returned to his classroom smiling.

Dr. James S. King of 146 Montgomery Street testified that he found seven welts on the boy about four inches long. Nine days later he found five marks still visible.

Mr. Edwards said he had punished the boy for wrongdoing, and had not been unnecessarily severe.

Judge Harriman deferred his decision.

RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

Foster, Paul & Co. Sell Their Big Glove Plant.

It was authoritatively announced in the wholesale dry goods district yesterday that Foster, Paul & Co., the Broadway kid glove house, would retire from that business the first of next year. The firm has sold its complete plant to Tréfousse & Co., which corporation has branches in Chaumont and Paris, London, Canada, and New-York. Passavant & Co. are the sole selling agents for this brand in the United States, and after Jan. 1 all sales of Foster, Paul & Co.'s goods will be made through this house.

The Tréfousse concern has been engaged in the kid glove trade since 1767, and the goods have been sold in the American market for sixty years.

The business of Foster, Paul & Co. was founded about twenty years ago, in an unpretentious store at Church and Reade Streets. The firm introduced a patented hook to be applied to kid gloves, and in a comparatively short time made a fortune on this lacing invention. Foster, Paul & Co. will continue in the hooking business.

Envoy Rodriguez Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Advance from Colin was José Dodores Rodriguez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from the Greater Republic of Central America, which is the provisional title adopted by the Diet of Nicaragua, Salvador and Hinduras, under the preliminary coalition arrangement effected by those republics for the management of foreign relations. Señor Rodriguez is a Nicaraguan. He left immediately on his arrival, for Washington.

Bark Nordlyset Abandoned.

Capt. Wards of the steamship Italia, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, reported that on Nov. 14, in latitude 42 degrees 29 minutes north, longitude 40 degrees 45 minutes west, he passed the water-logged and abandoned Norwegian bark, Nordlyset. The Nordlyset, which hailed from Drammen, was built at Greenock in 1891, and registered 1,456 tons. She was commanded by a Capt. Neilsen, and sailed last from Halifax, Oct. 26, for Londonderry.

FAMINE AND THE PLAGUE

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE INHABITANTS OF INDIA.

Grain Riots Already Begun in the Afflicted Districts — Natives Praying to Their Gods for Rain.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—A vivid portrayal of the awful situation in India—famine threatened for the whole vast population, grain riots already begun, and a drought of many months in prospect—is contained in a letter which the American Board of Foreign Missions has just received from the Rev. R. A. Hume, D. D., dated at Ahmednagar, India, Oct. 16, 1896.

"I am just entering on my twenty-third year of missionary service in India," says the writer. "In these years I have been through many perplexities, but the end of the twenty-second year finds me in greater pecuniary embarrassment than ever before in my life. Many is the day that there is not a dollar in the house for personal expenses, or for the old-established fruitful work, or for our theological seminary, nor any idea where a dollar is to come from, and in this twenty-third year there appears the almost certain prospect of the keenest and most trying suffering and perplexity caused by widespread famine.

"The Indian Weather Bureau foretold an inadequate rainy season this year. The result is as foretold. From the Himalayas to Cape Comorin the rainy season has been inadequate. In this [Ahmednagar] district the early rain in June and July was good, but since July there has been no rain, and now the prospect is that for eight months more no rain will fall. In consequence, the first crops have not properly ripened, and for want of later rain the second crops cannot be even sowed in most places, unless there are wells to be depended on. Even the water supply is now low. What will it be a few months hence?

"I have been through one famine in India, and the recollection of it is most sad, but that was not a general so much as a comparatively local famine. The coming famine seems likely to be very general for nearly the whole population, with its 300,000,000 people.

"Already grain riots are common. Grain merchants will not sell grain, largely because they know the price will greatly increase, though even now prices are 300 per cent. above normal. So people break open grain shops and granaries, and threaten to kill the merchants if they interfere. They say: 'We shall have soon to die without grain. If you interfere with our getting your grain, and we kill you in the struggle, it will be all the same.' Similarly, these people say to the police and courts: 'Arrest us for stealing and support us in jail. Then we shall not die from starvation.'

"When quiet, orderly people are aroused to such acts and words, you can imagine their present condition.

"But this is only the beginning of our troubles. No more rain seems likely to fall for eight full months; no seed can be sown for eight and one-half months, and no grain can be ripened for over ten months. What fearful suffering seems to be in store!

"Already in some places parents are deserting their children. In some places cattle are being sold for the value of their hides. In many places farmers forcibly drive their cattle into forest reserves, and say to forest officers, 'You may put these cattle into pounds; then they will at least get fed, but we shall not regard forest regulations.'

"Yesterday morning, near the gate at Ahmednager, a cart, with grain, was stopped by hungry men, who held the driver till some of them had carried off the grain. For two days my servants tried in vain to buy 50 cents' worth of grain for use. If they do this thing in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry? The early part of October is theoretically a part of the rainy season. In ordinary years our water supply is most abundant now, and the crops are at their best."

To the misery that besets the depleted granary of the East, the dreadful plague is added. The Rev. Edward Hume writes from Bombay, under date of Oct. 10:

"You have doubtless heard through the papers that Bombay is suffering from the plague. Yesterday's report shows that during the past week there have been nearly 800 deaths, or 50 per cent. above the normal number for this time of the year. This excess is due to the presence of the plague, which the doctors technically call 'buconic' fever. The symptoms are swellings on the neck, in the arm pits and groins, accompanied by fever and vomiting, and the patients present a very noticeably sad and demented appearance. In one case which has been reported death took place after an illness of twenty-two hours, but in most cases the patients linger on for two or three days. At first the mortality was very high, but now the authorities assure us that not more than 60 per cent. of the cases are fatal. Even experts cannot tell us whence the disease comes nor what the cause is.

"Of course, there is great excitement through the city, and the poor, ignorant Hindus are resorting to all manner of devices for averting the calamity. They are making special offerings to their deities, are marching in procession through the city, and thronging their temples. The women are breaking off their bangles and making other sacrifices, but it does not seem to occur to them that God, by this fearful visitation, is calling on them to forsake their sins and serve Him with holy and humble lives.

"There was a largely attended service held yesterday in the hall of the Free Church College to pray for the sufferers from the plague and the impending famine throughout India."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Bombay says that the drought has been checked by a good fall of rain throughout the distsrict of Deccan, and prices of grain are rapidly declining.

DRAFT FORGER'S CONFESSION.

Cooper in a Michigan Jail Not One of the Valentine Gang.

FLINT, Mich., Nov. 21.—Benjamin F. Cooper, alias Willis Herbert Connors, who is in jail here for working forged bank drafts, has made a confession. He says the gang with which he operated had no connection whatever with the Valentine gang, recently captured in New-York.

His confederates, he says, were W. B. Peters, W. H. "Kid" Smith, and Otto Thomas. Peters, he claims, lithographed the drafts, and Smith, Thomas, and himself disposed of them. He avers that the gang cleaned up $1,795 in Indiana and Ohio, $1,455 in Michigan, and about $400 in New-York State.

QUEBEC IS DISPLEASED.

Settlement of the Manitoba Question Not Satisfactory.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 21.—Sir A. P. Caron, leader of the Conservatives in Quebec, to-day said that the terms of settlement of the Manitoba school question did not satisfy the people of Quebec. It was, he said, a complete surrender by the Dominion of the rights of the minority in Manitoba.

"I am certain," he added, with emphasis, "that we have not heard the last of the school question. The agitation will not only go on in Quebec, but a remedial bill will be introduced in the next session of the Federal Parliament. The bill will be from a private member, and the whole subject will be renewed. No one can yet tell what the result will be."

SWALLOWED BY A WHALE.

Modern Account Paralleling the Biblical Story of Jonah.

John Townshend of 302 West Seventy-third Street gives information that the story of the sailor, James Bartley, supposed to have been swallowed by a whale and rescued alive, reference to which was made in Tuesday's issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was printed in detail in The Mercury of South Yarmouth, England, in October, 1891.

Bartley sailed on the Star of the East, and is supposed to have met with his adventure in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands. Mr. Townshend says the story is a good seaman's yarn, whether one chooses to believe it or not.

According to the story, which is told in great detail, "the ship sighted a whale one morning on her starboard quarter. Two boats were manned, and in a short time one was near enough to spear the whale, which was an unusually large one. The fish made a terrific fight. Both boats got spears fastened in it, and were dragged some three miles.

"Finally, when the whale came to the surface, it managed to strike one of the boats with its nose. The boat was upset. One man was drowned, and another, named James Bartley, disappeared. It was supposed at the time that he, too, had been drowned.

"The whale gave up at last and was taken back to the side of the ship. The crew went to work with axes and spades to secure the fat. They worked all day and a part of the night, and resumed operations the next forenoon. They had now reached the stomach and were clearing it to hoist it on deck when they were startled to notice something inside of it which gave spasmodic signs of life.

"The vast pouch was hoisted to the deck and cut open, and inside was found the missing sailor doubled up and unconscious.

"He was laid out on deck and treated to a bath of sea water, which soon revived him, but his mind was not clear, and he was placed in the Captain's quarters, where he remained two weeks a raving lunatic. He was carefully treated by the Captain and officers of the ship, and he finally began to get possession of his senses. At the end of the third week he had entirely recovered from his shock and resumed his duties.

"During the brief sojourn in the whale's belly Bartley's skin, where it was exposed to the action of the gastric juices, underwent a striking change. His face and hands were bleached to a deathly whiteness, and the skin was wrinkled, giving the man the appearance of having been parboiled.

"Bartley affirmed that he could probably have lived inside of his house of flesh until he starved for he lost his senses through fright and not through lack of air. He says that he remembers the sensation of being lifted into the air by the nose of the whale and of falling into the water. Then there was a fearful rushing sound, which he believed to be the beating of the water by the whale's tail. Then he was encompassed by a fearful darkness, and he felt himself slipping along a smooth passage of some sort that seemed to move and carry him forward.

"This sensation lasted but an instant. Then he felt that he had more room. He felt about him, and his hands came in contact with a yielding, slimy substance that seemed to shrink from his touch. It finally dawned on him that he had been swallowed by the whale, and he was overcome with horror at the situation. He could breathe easily, but the heat was terrible. It was not of a scorching, stifling nature, but it seemed to open the pores of his skin and draw out his vitality.

"He became very weak, and grew sick at the stomach. He knew that there was no hope of escape from his strange prison. Death stared him in the face, and he tried to look at it bravely, but the awful quiet, the fearful darkness, the horrible knowledge of his environments, and the terrible heat finally overcame him, and he must have fainted, for the next he remembered being in the Captain's cabin."

The account further says: "The health of the man does not seem to have been affected. He is in splendid spirits and apparently enjoys all the blessings of life that come in his way. The whaling Captains say they never knew a parallel case. They say that it frequently occurs that men are swallowed by whales who become infuriated by the pain of the harpoon and attack the boats, but they have never known a man to go through the ordeal that Bartley did and come out alive."

APPLES IN PLENTY.

Great Crop Causes Prices to Fall Considerably.

The enormous crop of apples this year, and the low prices, have caused a largely increased demand for them in England and Scotland, and also in several Continental countries—Holland, Belgium, and Germany.

This is apple year, and a large crop was expected, but such a great yield of all varieties has not been known for several apple years. King apples, Northern Spies, Baldwins, and Greenings, Pippins, Snow apples, and apples with newer names, and cooking apples are here in great abundance.

Mr. Carter of the firm of A. F. Young & Co., one of the largest fruit commission firms in the city, said yesterday that at one time the supply was so great that the apples did not bring enough to pay for the freight. Good apples could be had in the country at 50 cents a barrel in bulk, and the barrel and freight cost about 60 cents more. The prices now are $1 to $1.50 per barrel for Spy and King apples, 80 cents to $1 for Baldwins and Greenings, and from 60 to 75 cents for common cooking apples. Prices have not been so low for years, and there immediately was an increased demand in England. Shipments from this city, Boston, Montreal, and Halifax have been very large, New-York alone sending 29,448 barrels, and the other cities mentioned shipped 153,886 barrels during the last week. The present rate of freight is 75 cents per barrel, and nearly all the steamers that are to sail within the next fortnight are booked to take apples. Apples do not stand an ocean voyage well, but great care is being taken to keep the shipments in good condition.

Pippins are at present in the best demand in England, and during the week they sold as high as £1 4s. there. Next in favor come Baldwins and Greenings. Up to the present, said Mr. Carter, apples were regarded more as a luxury in Europe, rather than a staple article of food, as is the case here, and only wealthier classes could indulge in them regularly, but this year the poorer classes there will be able to enjoy them.

During the present season 1,569,679 barrels of apples have been exported, and of these a large proportion came from this State, where the crop is estimated to have been 8,000,000 barrels.

The demand for apples in this city has been excellent, and large quantities have been bought by fruit peddlers. Even the Italian hand-cart men have been selling fair eating apples as low as 1 cent apiece.

Cranberries are also plentiful, and prices are lower than they have been for many years. Fancy and choice Cape Cod cranberries, said Mr. French of 116 Warren Street, usually sold at from $8 to $9 per barrel at this time of the year, and now they are offering at $5 to $5.50 per barrel, while common are as low as $2 and less in the wholesale market. For nearly twenty years efforts have been made to get the English people to eat cranberries, but with very little success.

Movements of Gold and Silver.

The Sub-Treasury's net gain in gold yesterday was $35,000. At San Francisco $2,160,000 in English sovereigns was received from Auckland, New-Zealand, by the steamer Alameda for the Anglo-California Bank. During the week ending yesterday the imports of gold at this port were $764,099 and of silver 35,248 ounces. The exports were gold $40,700, silver, 955,250 ounces.

Pasengers for Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail today in the Netherlands-American Line steamship Werkendam for Rotterdam are Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Houston, O. E. Lynds, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nagel. For the Hamburg-American Line steamship Persia, which sails to-morrow for Hamburg, are booked Richard Ewers, B. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Will, and Ernst A. Büsch.

Important Information

RUSSIAN SABLES

Hudson's Bay Sables and Other Standard Furs.

A CARD FROM C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Russian sable heads the list of valuable furs. It is the only fur that will bring its value, wherever valuable furs are worn, in any season of the year. It ranks with the most precious stones, and will last a century. Russian sable has been for generations the favorite fur of the crowned heads of Europe, and is at present in greater demand than ever.

Imperial Crown Russian Sable.

The darkest and best Imperial Crown Russian sables cost $250 each. From this maximum figure, the cost ranges to $200, $150, $125, $100, $75, $60, $50, $40, and down to $15. These prices embrace all the different grades of genuine Russian sable.

Hudson's Bay Sables.

Hudson's Bay sables are next in value. Prices range from $5 to $35, for the very best. Twenty-five dollars will buy a handsome dark Hudson's Bay sable, natural color.

In France, England, and Russia the low-priced Russian and Hudson's Bay sables, which are light in color, are blended to imitate the genuine dark, natural-colored Russian sables. The work is so skillfully done that it takes a good judge to detect the difference between the natural and the blended. Like other dyed furs, however, the blended sables will not hold their color as well as the natural. The best blended sable skins can be purchased for $20. From this maximum figure they range down to $15, $10, and $5.

Our firm makes a specialty of Russian sable. During Mr. Shayne's many trips abroad he personally selected the best Russian sables to be found, and purchased them at prices ruling before there was such demand for this fur by the fashionable world. This enables our firm to sell Russian sables as low as any other reliable house in the world. The firm has several thousand Russian and Hudson's Bay sables to select from.

Russian Sable Garments.

An article so valuable as a Russian sable garment should be purchased with care. The best plan is to select the skins before they are made up. Prices of articles ordered depend upon the number of skins used and their quality. We have in stock blended sables; but we do not recommend them for service, although they will look fairly well for two or three seasons; but we do recommend the genuine Russian and Hudson's Bay sables, natural color.

While Mr. Shayne was in Europe last Summer, he published a card in the Paris edition of The Herald, announcing that he would sell European furs at as low prices as any reliable European house, and furs of American product at lower prices. Our firm is now prepared to fulfill that promise. American ladies ought to patronize an American house, where everything in valuable furs can be found, and at as low prices as the same quality can be purchased in any part of the world.

No Duty on Undressed Furs.

There is no duty on undressed Russian sable, or on any other undressed furs that are imported. There is, however, a duty on dressed and dyed furs.

America surpasses all other countries in dressing natural furs. This was clearly demonstrated at the World's Fair, where the Russian sable, mink, otter, and other natural furs exhibited by our firm were awarded the highest prize, against the world's competition. The only advantage England has is in the character of the dye of the sealskin, and the only advantage Germany has is in the character of the dye of Persian lamb. With the exception of these two articles, America leads the world in dressing furs.

America and Russia Supply the World.

America and Russia supply the entire world with furs. America supplies Hudson's Bay sables, mink, otter, beaver, bear, fox, chinchilla, and many other furs worn by the fashionable world. Russia supplies ermine, silver fox, and Russian sable. Neither England, France, Switzerland, nor Germany produce any of the fur-bearing animals, and now that the natural furs are in the ascendency, America will take the lead, as the best furs in the world are manufactured in the City of New-York.

Americans Should Buy at Home.

C. C. Shayne & Co. intend to sell reliable and elegant furs at such low prices that American ladies in the future will patronize American fur merchants instead of European. There is really no need for ladies to buy their furs in Europe when they can buy them as well at home and run no risk as to style, fit, quality, and price.

In addition to the enormous stock of sables that our firm carries, we have a large stock of mink, otter, chinchilla, sealskin, Persian lamb, (German dyed,) marten, and all genuine furs. We also have a large assortment of the genuine grebe, which has blue stripes, and we sell no other.

All the New Styles.

We have in stock all the newest shapes in coats, capes, collarettes, muffs, and boas, in all the fashionable standard furs, including, also, gentlemen's fur-lined overcoats, sleigh robes, &c. Whenever customers prefer garments made to measure, this will be done without extra charge. We have secured the best cutters, designers, and fitters to be found, and no other house at home or abroad can produce or furnish better furs for the money.

Our firm has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and its reputation for strict integrity and honest dealing should be an inducement to all who read this article to consider well before they purchase an article about which the general public knows so little. We will use every effort to please Americans who desire to patronize American merchants rather than European. With all the facilities for doing a large business, we confidently claim that we can furnish reliable furs as cheap as any other house in the world.

Respectfully,
C. C. SHAYNE & CO.,
124 and 126 West Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue 'L" Station.

Trained Nurses Directory.

The Trained Nurses' Directory has just been issued by M. Louise Longeway of 222 Lexington Avenue, a graduate of the New-York Training School, Bellevue Hospital. It is composed of a list of nurses who are graduates of training schools that give a two or more years' training in hospitals and a year's additional training in private duty, and, moreover, who have been recommended by prominent physicians and surgeons of this city and vicinity. The names are arranged in school lists, giving year of graduation, address, and telephone number. A number of well-known physicians, including Dr. E. G. Janeway, Dr. W. T. Lusk, Dr. R. J. Carlisle, Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, Dr. A. M. Thomas, Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. G. M. Tuttle, Dr. U. P. Gibney, and Dr. L. L. Danforth, indorse the plan of the directory. The book is of vest-pocket size, 5 by 2½ inches, in flexible cover. It will be published semi-annually, in May and October. The cost will be $1.

Raines Makes a Denial.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 21.—In an interview Senator Raines said that he had not authorized any of the statements published in the New-York newspapers concerning proposed amendments to the liquor tax law. He said he had said nothing upon the subject, because he did not desire to do or say anything which might be looked upon as an attempt to influence or forestall the action of the investigating committee.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

3d Floor.

Will offer on Monday, attractive values in

LACE CURTAINS,

Including Renaissance, Brussels, Marie Antoinette, Tambour and Irish Point, in all 500 pair, in lots of from 2 to 5 pair, at

⅓ less than regular prices.

Designs and estimates submitted for Interior Draperies, Furniture and Wall Coverings, Window Shades, &c.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

WOMEN HEAR MR. WHEELER

HE POINTS OUT BENEFITS FROM SOUND MONEY.

Acts on Postmaster General Wilson's Suggestion—Says a Fool Makes Mistakes Twice, a Wise Man Only Once.

The weekly meeting of the Women's League for Political Education, held yesterday forenoon at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, was addressed by Mr. Everett P. Wheeler on "Sound Money." The ladies attended in large numbers. Mrs. H. M. Sanders, President of the league, presided.

Mr. Wheeler said that in selecting his subject he acted on the suggestion of Postmaster General Wilson at the Chamber of Commerce dinner that in a country whose institutions were based on popular suffrage a campaign of education was a continual duty.

"We have been discussing during the election the unit of value," said the speaker. "It is important in the sense that any other unit is important. When you go to buy a yard of silk you want to know that you are going to get in your yard thirty-six inches. You cannot have any honest purchase or sale except on that assumption.

"If you went into a shop in Paris and bought a meter in length of silk or anything else, you would undoubtedly have in your mind the relation between that particular measure and the measure with which you were familiar at home. All the world over, although weights and measures are known by different names, they have a relation to each other which is perfectly fixed and understood.

"The same is true of the grain of gold in our currency. The dollar means a certain number of grains of gold. In England the unit is the pound sterling; that means a different number of grains of gold. In France it is the franc, and in Germany the mark. But whatever the country may be, the unit of value in the ultimate analysis is a grain of gold. And in the countries such as China and Mexico, where the grain of silver is the unit, when they come to deal with us they turn it into the gold standard, just as the French merchant in dealing with the New-York merchant finds out the number of meters.

"That is an essential of all honest business—to know by what standard you are dealing. In a country which deals so much as we do with foreign countries, in travel and business, it is important that our standard should be the same as theirs. It should be on a uniform or fixed basis.

"That is exactly the question we decided in the late election. It is that the grain of gold, which has been the unit since 1834, shall continue to be the unit."

Mr. Wheeler then referred to the influence of intelligent women upon men, and the importance of their being in a position to use that influence for the welfare of the country.

"I know a United States Senator," he said, "who is of the honest opinion that to change from a gold to a silver standard would be dishonest. Yet he has voted for it under the influence of his personal interest and the interests of his constituents. The influence of an intelligent woman in such a case as that would be incalculable. Our country must for its future depend on education, properly applied. It is a matter of seriousness that we should consider what ought to be the policy of the country on this subject in the future."

Mr. Wheeler spoke of the history of the financial question, and contended that a departure from sound money principles had caused suffering and that to yield now to these demands would again cause suffering.

"The difference between a wise man and a fool," he continued, "is that while they both make mistakes, the wise man does not make the mistake twice, and the fool does."

He told how the grain of gold had been adopted as the standard in 1834. At the beginning of the war in 1861, when confidence in the Government was shaken, the Government stopped redeeming its debts in gold, and issued paper money, not redeemable in gold. Immediately gold and silver disappeared from circulation.

Inferior money, he said, always drives superior money out of a country. Unless a Government can redeem its paper money in something that is universally recognized as a standard of value the paper money becomes worth less than its face value. When bills not redeemable in gold were made legal tender at their face value, people made contracts payable in gold. People who have capital always guard against depreciation. But the common people found that their wages would buy less than before.

The speaker regarded the Bland bill of 1878 as the "fountain of all our woes." Repeal of the silver purchasing acts did not end the agitation. Extraordinary as it seemed, it was since proposed to double the dose of vicious legislation. He regarded as wicked any temporizing or compromising. He said that banks were like labor-saving machinery, and he advocated that the Government, which had not the means of the banks to provide ready money, should go out of the banking business altogether.

"One thing that this country ought to do is to stop the issue of Government bank notes and retire and pay off those that have been issued," he said. "Let it make a suitable regulation to issue notes sufficient for the current needs of the people."

At the conclusion of Mr. Wheeler's address a lady asked him how, if panics were caused by lack of confidence, the people could have any greater confidence in private banks than in the Government.

"I think," he replied, "they would have more if the banking system, so far as the issue of currency is concerned, were under Government supervision. When the Government orders a ship from Cramp's yard it merely supervises the building of the ship, because the Cramps have better facilities for doing the work. In the financial plan proposed we get the authenticity from the Government, but the operation of the machinery from the banks."

B. Altman & Co.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPT.

Third Floor.

TURKISH EMBROIDERIES.

Cushion Tops,	3.90, 4.90, 5.90
Table Scarfs,	9.75, 16.50
Lambrequins,	12.50

JAPANESE EMBROIDERIES.

Lambrequins,	3.75, 4.90
Table Covers,	4.50, 5.50
Scarfs,	60c., 1.90
Sofa Cushions, covered with Silk Tapestries,	3.90, 5.25

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

BICYCLE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

A Great Business Done by the Birmingham Factories.

According to United States Consul Parker at Birmingham, England, there is a "boom on" there in the line of bicycle manufacturing. He says:

"Since my report in May last upon the progress of the cycle industries in this district, development has continued on the same lines. The old established factories have been engaged to the full extent of their capacities, greatly enlarged though they have been from time to time. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 8,000 operatives have been drawn into this branch of manufacturing from other trades during the past year. Some branches of business have thus been turned into paying properties for the time, and much idle labor has found employment at good wages.

"The trade returns for the first nine months show the export of cycles to the value of £1,326,077. This increase is small compared with the growth of the export trade from the United States, but it proves that even with increased facilities the home trade has almost monopolized the machines made here, showing that about 750,000, worth between £11,000,000 and £12,000,000, have been made in England during the present year. The manufacturers claim to be well prepared for any extension of trade in the colonies, and insist that they can retain it, whatever its proportions.

"The trade with the United States in cycle materials continues to decline. My last report on this subject showed the growth of the tube trade, which reached its highest development during the December quarter of 1895, when tubes to the value of $252,651.58 were sent. The following quarter showed a reduction to $231,200.36. This decline continued with accelerated activity during the second quarter of the year ended June 30, when tubes to the value of $130,253.84 were declared, but this was eclipsed during the quarter ended Sept. 30, when the shipments amounted only to $62,787.92. Many of the contracts made by our people have expired, and others are running out. My prediction that trade in these products would practically cease by the end of the season of 1897 bids fair to be more than verified.

"No complete bicycles have been sent to the United States from this district since my last report. On the other hand, a good many machines of American manufacture have been sold even in this district. It is not safe to predict how long this demand will continue, but as trade conditions in general have improved during the past year, it is likely that a considerable number of machines of good quality may be sold if offered at prices slightly lower than those ruling here for the same kind. Nominally, retail prices have not advanced; in reality, they have, owing to the reduction of trade discounts.

"If the demand for cycles continues over the world, the factories will probably turn out a million machines during the next year."

FAMINE IN TOBACCO.

The Cuban War Has Practically Exhausted the Supply.

The tobacco famine which the United States manufacturers of Havana cigars have been anticipating since the issuance of Gen. Weyler's edict of May, prohibiting the exportation of Cuban leaf, is now imminent. New-York manufacturers, who, like the manufacturers in Key West and Tampa, Fla., have been holding considerable stocks of leaf tobacco in the Provinces of Hav

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LONDON EYES ON GERMANY

Her Explanation of Secret Treaties Wins a Nominal Acceptance.

RUSSIA IS PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Doubt Cast on Rumors that Italy Is to be Europe's Agent in Forcing the Sultan to His Knees.

AFRICA'S CATTLE ARE ALL DOOMED

Strange Advice to Young Officers—The Fetes at Blenheim — Raising Funds for Henly's Followers.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Germany's allies make a decent pretense that they are satisfied, and even gratified, at the Ministerial explanations offered in the Reichstag concerning past German treachery and present German fidelity, but both at Vienna and at Rome these professions of content ring rather hollow. Of definite information next to none is vouchsafed by either Chancellor von Hohenlohe or Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and it is still left to conjecture whether the current rumor that Germany, even now, has the same secret backdoor treaty with Russia is true or not. Perhaps Marschall's hint of the probability that the shifting Eastern Question would furnish Germany with a chance again to co-operate with the powers she worked with last year—referring to her combination with Russia and France on the Pacific—contains something substantial, but the diplomatic situation is still in such a fluid state that anything else seems quite as likely to happen. A new batch of disclosures from Friedrichsruh is expected next week, and to judge from hints dropped by one of the Bismarckian journals, they will deal with the question whether Italy did not also have a secret treaty with Russia as against her German-Austrian allies. Apparently it was impossible for any nation to be honest during Bismarck's long rule.

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Bismarck's Power Explained.

The gingerly manner in which both of the Ministers mentioned skirted around direct mention of Bismarck, and avoided all semblance of an attack upon him, was seen at once in Germany as a token that he has the Kaiser thoroughly frightened. It seems more likely that this deference was due to the pressing exigencies of internal German politics. In the three years during which this Reichstag has existed, the Social Democrats have gained six seats, raising their total to forty-nine, and in every single bye election, even when they have not captured a constituency, they have shown a heavily increased poll. It is believed that if a general election were now held the party would elect not less than seventy members, and probably more. This renders even the thought of voluntary dissolution a moment sooner than is constitutionally necessary—that is, before the Spring of 1898—quite out of the question; but as parties now stand in the Reichstag, a dissolution is just what the Government fears may be forced upon it.

The Clericals, with their one hundred votes, are by far the strongest party in the House, and when they get the help of the Socialists, the Radicals, and the Poles, they command a clear majority of the whole. In effect, this means that the Clericals are running the Reichstag and compelling the Government to submit to all their demands. Against this the Protestant population of Germany, which greatly preponderates, is protesting bitterly. Although Chancellor von Hohenlohe is a Catholic, he is not in love with the Clerical Party, and he would gladly govern by means of another combination if he could. To do this, however, would be possible only if every Conservative could be brought into it, and here Bismarck comes in, for he has a tight grip on the affections of a score or more of Tories who will oppose any Government which quarrels with him. In this dilemma one finds the most probable explanation of the Government's meek submission to Bismarck's cuffs and kicks.

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Abuse of German Civilians.

Interest in all this would be running much higher in Germany had not the Reichstag made a diversion in the direction which most appeals to the German public, namely, toward the standing feud between civilians and the younger military officers. This feud has always existed, but in the past few years military pretensions have grown to be intolerable, and the abuse is now by far the most pressing of popular grievances. The fact that the Kaiser seems to side with the young swaggerers of the army only embitters public opinion, and the Socialists' attack on him in the name of outraged civilian dignity is probably the most popular thing they ever did. The debate finally ended with no better parliamentary result than a vague official promise of reform, but the effect produced outside by discussion of the incidents of military insolence and incivism with which the Opposition orators packed their speeches cannot but be powerful and widespread.

Immense excitement is reported to-day as existing in Berlin over The Tageblatt's report of the Kaiser's speech, made privately to the officers at the recent swearing-in of recruits. After William had made his public address to the new soldiers, he is said to have referred to the Brusewitz case, and to have warned the young officers to do their drinking in their messrooms instead of in public cafés, and to keep in their own quarters when full of wine. At the same time, according to this report, he exhorted them, if occasion did arise, that is, if insulted by a civilian, then to use their swords in the most effective manner. The tale sounds like an exaggeration, at least, but The Tageblatt is hardly a sensational paper and certainly is not one of the kind to risk such crushing penalties as its offense will involve if the Kaiser said nothing of the character stated.

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Italy's Peace with Abyssinia.

Italy's peace with that curious person, Menelik, could have been arranged some months ago except for the fact that the Pope had sent out from the Vatican to Abyssinia an envoy of his own to try to hasten matters, and it was deemed imprudent by the Italian Government to allow this effort to succeed, since a peace so reached would put the Kingdom in the position of being under obligations to the Papacy. Much is said about Russia's help in the affair. I understand, however, that what the Russians really did was simply to warn Menelik that he must not deal with the Pope's emissary, but must send him away empty-handed. As soon as the representative of the Vatican left Abyssinia peace was concluded readily enough on lines which England last Summer convinced King Humbert it would be wise for him to accept. The most interesting development in this whole matter has been the amiable, and even cordial, comments of the whole Parisian press, which now seems to be obeying a hint to lose no opportunity for tendering olive branches to Italy.

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A Great Opportunity for Rudini.

Although ex-Premier Crispi's journalistic friends denounce the peace with Menelik as a craven surrender, it is apparent that this view has no popular support. Italians of all classes are delighted that the African madness has passed, and if Premier Rudini now goes on to undo Crispi's work in Europe as well, he will have the entire country behind him. Rome is full of rumors that the powers have practically agreed upon the coercion of Turkey, and that Italy, as the smallest and most innocent of them, is to be put forward to do the work of Europe, and presumably is to get a territorial reward. In London, however, it is believed that the pressure on the Sultan, for which preparations are making, is financial in its nature, and of course Italy has nothing to do with matters of that sort.

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Sudden Activity Shown by Russia.

Reports have been accumulating from various sources in the past few days which are calculated to create the impression that Russia herself is going to act against Turkey, and not Italy at all. At first it was officially announced from Odessa that the Black Sea fleet is to be immediately quadrupled in strength; now it is said that the commander in chief of that fleet has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for active service. Now the Black Sea fleet could only be raised, as indicated, to a strength of thirty-two vessels instead of eight, by commissioning all of Russia's volunteer ships as armed cruisers and by bringing some of her Mediterranean squadron through the Dardanelles at the same time. Circumstantial accounts are coming of the mobilization of troops in the Caucasus, and it is declared that large forces are being hurried across the sea to Batoum, and marched to Tiflis, and that big consignments of grain and other stores are already arriving at Kars. There seems to be no doubt that some truth is contained in all this, but whether Russia's sudden activity is intended for histrionic effect on the other powers or for an actual movement remains uncertain.

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Fears Excited by the Rinderpest.

England is just awaking to a realization that her South African troubles have only begun. It is not so much that the Matabele revolt threatens to break forth again on a larger scale than ever, or that the materials for a fresh deadlock on the Transvaal business are believed to be accumulating at both Pretoria and Berlin; the really serious feature is that detailed information about the rinderpest, which is now coming in, reveals an unexpectedly terrible state of affairs. The plague is now leaping sixty miles a day. It cannot, so far as now known, be checked by any human device, and must inevitably kill every head of cattle in South Africa. The attempts made last Summer to stop its ravages by a wholesale slaughter of native cattle provoked the rising of the blacks, and if they are repeated among the more powerful Basutos, Zulus, and Griquas, who live nearer the coast, they will produce a mutiny against which the combined forces of the Dutch Republics and the English Colonies will be powerless to stand.

The advice now pressed on the Government is to stop killing cattle or otherwise fighting the pest, and instead to use money in taking a census of all the cattle in South Africa and compensating owners, native and white alike, after the epidemic has passed. Unless Dr. Koch, who has been sent out from Germany, and is now nearing Cape Town, can find a way of arresting the progress of the plague, this is probably what will be done. In any event, the rinderpest will alter the whole character of life in South Africa, for to put an end to dairy-farming and most other present forms of agriculture in that country will drive the rural colonists by thousands to the towns, where there is nothing for them to do. Cecil Rhodes, it has been announced, intended to sail next week for England to testify before the Parliamentary Committee in January, but the threatened revival of the Matabele troubles may change his plans.

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Tory Attacks on a Municipal Reform.

Distant students of London's municipal experiments are likely to get an erroneous notion of the so-called Works Department scandal. The idea of dispensing with contractors and of having a County Council Department do all municipal work has been vehemently opposed by most of the Tories in the Council ever since it was first adopted. They fight with all sorts of weapons here, do these "fine old English gentlemen," led by Harry Marks, and this Works Department has been the special target of their abuse and misrepresentation. Whenever it showed a loss on a piece of work, they shouted that the Londoners were being robbed; if it showed a gain, they insisted that the estimates next time for similar work should be reduced by that much.

The result of this unfair treatment was to inspire some genius in the Department with the idea of avoiding both losses and gains by so juggling the accounts as to make the one offset the other. There is not a hint that a penny has been stolen by anybody. Indeed, the honesty of everybody connected with the Department is admitted, even by the Tories themselves; but it cannot be denied that the accounts were, in a sense, falsified, and purists like Lord Dunraven are filling the air with clamor about municipal rottenness. The Tory papers, even more frank, exult over the prospect that the ancient contract system will be restored, but I do not think London will ever do that. She is much more likely to turn out, at the election which comes a year from next March, a good many of these titled "guinea pigs" and jobbers who are openly working to make the Council a failure.

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A New Move in Irish Politics.

The most significant event in Irish politics that has been noted for a long time is the starting of a People's Rights Defense Fund in Dublin. This fund, within a little over a week, has come to amount to more than the contents of Mr. Dillon's war chest. The remarkable feature of this movement, the purpose of which is to enable Mr. Healy's poorer followers in Parliament to live in the face of the financial boycott enforced against them by Mr. Dillon, is the extraordinary number of priestly subscribers. These seem to form about half the whole number. The result will be, not only to insure a full attendance of the Healyites at the January session of Parliament, but to give them money for registration and other organizing expenses, which is all that has ever been wanting to make their leadership in Ireland effective. Since the Dillonite purpose of using the party funds to drive the Healy men out of political life was paraded at the recent sham convention, they can scarcely be blamed for taking measures against annihilation. The subscriptions are received by the editor of The Nation, at present, but those who subscribe in the next fortnight will be asked to nominate a Committee of Control, to which, it is stipulated, no member of Parliament is eligible.

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Royalty's Visit to Blenheim.

Exceptional social interest attaches to the coming visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Blenheim. It will begin on Monday, and during the five days of their stay a large number of the most distinguished nobles in England will also be entertained there. The young Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have taken the most extraordinary pains to make the week one of the most memorable in the long and shining history of their palace. Many of its most characteristic treasures disappeared in the years preceding the Hammersley marriage, but all that the lavish and active employment of unlimited money could do to repair these gaps has been accomplished, and on Monday Blenheim will formally re-enter the list of the great houses of Europe.

***

A Grave Problem Settled.

Since the Liberal crisis and split of eleven years ago, no question has so sharply exercised and divided the members of the staid old Reform Club as that of putting in an elevator, or "lift," as it is called here. The question was finally settled in the affirmative only yesterday. One of the most popular of the elderly members of the club, Mr. George Smith, a former Chicagoan, offered to build the elevator at his own expense, and as a final result of long discussion his offer has been accepted with a cordial vote of thanks, but the opposition of the old fogies was so determined that a special meeting had to be called and threats of resignation are said to have been freely used. The stately, spacious Georgian staircase, which is the pride of the club, will be in nowise affected by the innovation.

***

Clear Directions for Reaching Samoa.

Conan Doyle may have related during his American tour an anecdote of Robert Louis Stevenson which he told at the Omar Khayyam Club last night, but it was new here. In response to an invitation from Stevenson to visit him in Samoa, Mr. Doyle asked the great romancer how one got there. "Oh," said Stevenson, "you go to America, cross the continent to San Francisco, and then it's the second turning to the left."

***

Kindly and Hopeful Criticism.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who was Mr. Barrie's companion in his recent American tour, tells the interviewers here much kindlier and more hopeful things about America than Britons invariably report. The doctor thinks that American newspapers, though sensational, are really much purer, morally, than the English divorce-reporting journals, and that the talk, so familiar here, of impending class and sectional conflicts in the United States, is all moonshine.

***

Light on Gladstone's Plans.

The sale of the late Sir John Pender's great collections of pictures and books is to be a feature of the coming Spring. Among the books is a full set of the Hansard "Reports of Parliamentary Debates, which not only came from Mr. Gladstone's library, but is much annotated by Mr. Gladstone's own hand. This announcement causes public surprise, because no one imagined that the Grand Old Man had carried his retirement from politics to the point of actually giving away his chief mine of references.

***

A Military Precedent Broken.

The close of the Egyptian campaign has brought rather of a surprise to military circles in the promotion to the rank of Major-General of two officers who have never had the supreme command of any forces in battle. This, heretofore, has been deemed an essential qualification for such promotion. Both Gen. Hunter and Gen. Rundle are very popular men, and there is no question about their deserving the honors that have been given to them, but the breaking of the precedent is none the less interesting. The new Major-Generals are only forty years of age, and the attainment of a rank so high by men so young is, also, almost without parallel. It is true that Wolseley was only forty when he became a Major-General, but then he had commanded in both the Red River and the Ashantee expeditions, and this at the time justified the making of an exception in his case.

***

Donna Elvira's Elopement.

Since Don Carlos married his second wife, two years ago, and, according to Bourbon standards, married beneath him, even though the bride was a Princess de Rohan, his family has been much out of hand. Therefore the news of his eldest unmarried daughter's escapade surprised no one who had taken the trouble to be acquainted with his affairs. Donna Elvira, with her two younger sisters, has been living about on visits to princely families in Italy and Austria most of the time since a stepmother was imposed on them, and, being without fortunes, they were practically shut out of the matrimonial market so far as their equals by birth were concerned. The Roman papers speak of Donna Elvira's taking her jewels, worth an immense sum, with her when she eloped, but it is not so clear how or where the children of Don Carlos could have become possessed of valuable gems, and it is still less clear how they could have managed to keep hold of such property during the years when they were living with him.

***

Myths About Monkey Talk Exploded.

Mr. R. L. Garner, whose professorship in simian tongues used to be talked about a good deal, is having a rough time here with his new book. Mr. Labouchere, the editor of Truth, has paid considerable attention to this gentleman in the past two years, with the result that the critics were primed with facts which they use mercilessly in ridiculing his work. When Garner passed through London on his way to Africa I saw something of him and tried to help him, but while he was absent officials just home from the Gold Coast told me that he was a fraud.

When Garner returned his yarns quite confirmed this view. Finally he said that he had a lot of photographic negatives which had been taken of gorillas and other apes by an ingenious invention of his own, consisting of wires which caused the advance of the animal itself to make the exposure. The only trouble with these negatives was that the London photographers were not able to make good prints from them. I offered to make the prints myself, and we fixed an appointment for the next day, when Garner should bring the plates to me, but he did not turn up, and I have never heard a word from him since.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

M. Hanotaux Declines to Discuss Their Friendly Relations.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Millerand, Socialist, asked the Government to explain the nature of the understanding between France and Russia.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, amid great applause, which was renewed as he concluded, read a declaration setting forth that the Cabinets of France for several years past had each followed the same line toward Russia, the effect of which had been observed upon the occasion of the recent visit of the Czar, which visit had resulted in cordiality which the whole world felt. A solemn act, he said, had been accomplished through the affectionate meeting of a great sovereign and a great people. After enlarging upon the enthusiasm of the Czar over the fêtes given in his honor, M. Hanotaux said:

"I can only reply to M. Millerand by recalling the precise concerted terms expressed by the Czar and the President of the Republic at Cherbourg before the naval officers; in Paris, before the representatives of the Government, and at Chalons before the military chiefs. The Chamber will appreciate the fact that duty imposes upon me the obligation to say nothing more concerning the entente upon which nobody now dreams of casting any doubt."

AN ENVOY FROM VENEZUELA.

Diplomatic Relations with Great Britain to be Resumed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Through communications that have been received from Caracas, the Foreign Office here has been given to understand that a Venezuelan envoy is coming to London.

It will be remembered that the trouble over the boundary caused a rupture of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, but, according to a Foreign Office official, these relations will shortly be resumed. The coming envoy will be accredited as a regular Minister on the settlement of the dispute between the two countries as has been aranged through the intervention of the United States. He will also be accredited as Minister to France, where Venezuela has long been represented by a Consul General.

A PRINCESS ELOPES.

The Wife of Prince Joseph Runs Away with a Musician.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Princess of Chimay and Caraman, wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman, Belgium, has eloped with a Hungarian named Tzigane, a musician, who was accustomed to play in the Paris restaurants.

Prince Joseph will bring suit against his wife for divorce in the Brussels courts.

The Princess was formerly Miss Clara Ward, and was born in Detroit, Mich. She was married to Prince Joseph in Paris in 1890, and is the mother of two children.

Gold Currency and Prices.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The United States Consuls in Germany have reported to the Washington Government upon the effect of the gold currency upon prices and wages in Germany, and the consensus of their views and observations is that the price of goods has fallen, wages have risen, and the deposits in savings banks have increased.

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GERMAN MILITARY REFORM

IT WILL GAIN LITTLE BY THE REICHSTAG DEBATES.

No Signs that the Kaiser Will Lead Such a Movement—Prejudices Toward Civilians Increasing.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—It is now conceded on all sides that the debate which took place in the Reichstag this week, involving discussion of the subjects of dueling in the army and the killing of Siebemann by Lieut. Baron von Brusewitz at Carlsruhe, instead of modifying the attitude of military officers toward civilians or tending to alter the military code duello, has, on the contrary, had a tendency to intensify the existing prejudices on the part of both officers and civilians.

From the very first it has been felt that only the personal intervention of the Emperor himself among the officers would render any legislative enactment on the subject efficacious. When Gen. von Gossler was appointed Minister of War upon the retirement of Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, it was surmised that the Emperor had a very slight intention indeed of interventing to prevent dueling, and the attitude assumed by Gen. von Gossler in the Reichstag has confirmed the very worst forebodings. In his stiff and even haughty demeanor in speaking and in his abrupt and broken sentences, as though his words were addressed to his inferiors, the new War Minister showed himself throughout the discussion as possessed of the very narrowest ideas of military caste, and plainly showed that he was fretting under the necessity of responding to the assertions of the members of the Reichstag.

The result is that the Government's promised measure of reform in the military judicial procedure is already thoroughly distrusted. Nobody believes that the Kaiser is willing to initiate a system of genuine reform in the army, or that his Majesty is in the slightest degree willing to lead a movement to persuade military officers that they are not superior beings, but mere citizens.

A CELEBRATED DOCTOR DEAD.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson Dies of Apoplexy.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M. D., the celebrated English physician and author of hygienic works, died this morning from apoplexy, with which he was stricken on Wednesday, and from which he never rallied. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Benjamin Ward Richardson was born Oct. 31, 1828, at Somerby, in Leicestershire, England. He was educated at Burrow-on-the-Hill and Glasgow. In 1854 he was graduated at St. Andrew's University, where a number of prizes were awarded to him for special papers on medical subjects. In 1856 he was elected a member and in 1861 a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and soon afterward became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1873 he was Croonian lecturer, and thereafter at different times was elected to membership in the various learned and medical societies throughout Europe.

In 1865 he began a series of experiments on the nature of poisons and the spread of contagious diseases, which led to his discovery of a special poisonous product, which he called septine. In the next year he discovered the use of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations. He also introduced methylene bichloride as a general anaesthetic, and found the controlling influence of nitrate of amyl over tetanus and other spasmodic affections.

He edited The Journal of Public Health and The Social Science Review for some years. His contributions to these publications related chiefly to the advancement of the practice of medicine by the experimental method, the study of disease by synthesis, the restoration of life after various forms of apparent death, the maintenance of life in various atmospheric conditions, the effects of electricity on animal life, and various methods of killing animals without pain, which led to his invention of the lethal chamber now in general use. He was the author of many papers on new medicines and new methods of treating disease, and on the effects of alcohol on the human body.

For many years Dr. Richardson was President of the Medical Society of London and of the St. Andrew's Medical Granduates' Association. In 1868 he received a microscope by Ross and 1,000 guineas as a testimonial from his medical associates in recognition of his many valuable contributions to science and medicine. At the Social Science Congress held in Brighton in 1875 he read a paper in relation to a model city of health, which caused much public discussion. During late years he devoted himself to the study of the diseases common to modern civilization. His last work was on "National Health."

An Appeal Allowed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed an appeal, with costs, to the Edison Electric Company against the Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Companies, the Bank of British Columbia, and others. The Edison Company appealed against the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia granting a judgment in favor of the Bank of British Columbia against the tramway companies to the prejudice of the Edison Company, who are creditors of the tramways. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declares the judgment of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to be null.

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IMPURE BEER FROM GERMANY.

The Government Will Act on Ambassador Uhl's Complaint.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Last June, United States Ambassador Uhl lodged a complaint in the Berlin Foreign Office, setting forth that, according to German statistics, a considerable percentage of the wines, beers, and spirits exported from Germany to the United States were found to have been adulterated, and asking what measures would be adopted by the German Government to prevent a continuance of the practice. The Foreign Office did not reply to this communication until a few weeks ago, and then evaded a direct and explicit statement as to what means of prevention the Government proposed to take.

This response not being satisfactory, Ambassador Uhl repeated his complaint, and now it is given out that the Government will order an exhaustive inquiry into the matter the Foreign Office promising to communicate the result to Mr. Uhl, together with a draft of the measures whereby the Government proposes to put a stop to the export of adulterated products. Instructions have already been sent to the provincial authorities to collect all the information necessary to a thorough investigation of the abuses complained of.

The Frankfort Zeitung, commenting upon Mr. Uhl's protest, suggests that the United States Government is searching for pretexts to limit the volume of German imports, and for this reason is decrying German products. "The charge levied against the exports of bad beer, wines, and spirits," The Zeitung says, "may be disproved, but utterances without proof are dangerous weapons."

"Similar charges," The Zeitung adds, "were made in the recent National Liberal Congress, to the effect that there was produced in Germany by artificial means six times as much wine as was produced by natural processes, and these assertions assist to create abroad a suspicion of German products tending to make it appear that there is a just basis for retaliation. The whole question is one of high importance to Germany, as the exports of beer to the United States in 1895 reached a total of 1,000,000 marks, and the exports of wines 5,000,000 marks.

THE TURKISH REFORM SCHEME.

Ridiculed by the British and Continental Papers.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The statement that the powers were considering a scheme for the financial control of Turkey under European Ministers, mention of which was made in the dispatches of The United Associated Presses on Tuesday last, meets with sarcasm and incredulity on the part of the best-informed British and Continental newspapers. According to the report, Sir Edgar Vincent, Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, was to be Minister of Finance, a Russian officer was probably to be Minister of War, while a Frenchman was to be Minister of the Interior. The Grand Vizier was to remain President of the Council of State. It was stated that the scheme provided for the raising of a loan of £5,000,000, the placing of the police under European control, and a reduction of the Army. It further provided that each vilayet should have a European receiver, answerable to the Minister of Finance, for collecting taxes and paying salaries; that there should be a complete revision of the civil and military lists, and that any officers who had been convicted of crime or who were otherwise unfit to hold office should be removed; that the gendarmerie should be entirely reorganized; that religious belief should not debar any man from office, and that all communities should have equal rights.

Though disbelief is expressed as to the truth of any part of the statement, there is no doubt that Sir Edgar Vincent is making a tour of the European capitals, trying to rearrange the Turkish finances. He has, however, no authority from the Sultan beyond the right to extend European control of the revenues of Turkey on condition that a loan be raised. The Sultan is willing to take all the money he can get, but he will not abandon a shred of his despotic rule.

The supposition is that the powers will do nothing regarding Turkey until the several Ambassadors at Constantinople who are now away on leave of absence return to their posts.

EARL COWLEY'S DIVORCE SUIT.

He Was Once Sued by an Actress for Breach of Promise.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The divorce suit instituted against Earl Cowley revives some recollections of his career. The general public first heard of him when, as Viscount Danagan, he was defendant in a breach of promise action brought by the actress, Miss Phyllis Broughton. Miss Phyllis, under arrangement, got £10,000 from Viscount Danagan. Soon afterward he married Lady Violet Neville, daughter of the Marquis of Abergavenny. Now comes his divorce suit.

There is, beyond society talk, nothing specially to be recorded about this person. He has a repute as a clever sportsman, a first-rate rider, winning events at county meetings everywhere. He owes his rank to his direct descent from the first Lord Cowley, the historically famous diplomat, who was brother of the first Duke of Wellington and came in for a part of the triumphs and spoils of the Duke. The first Lord Cowley was made Baron in 1828, the second, a well-known and notably clever English Ambassador at Paris, was created an Earl, and the third is the gentleman who now makes his appearance in the Divorce Court.

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FOR OVERTAXED IRELAND

A BOARD OF AGRICULTURE TO BE FORMED FOR HER.

The Cabinet Councils Have Decided on This Action—Provisions of the Bill Being Prepared.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Cabinet Councils, which have been proceeding since the 4th of November, have resulted, so far as Irish legislation is concerned, in agreeing upon the immediate formation of a Board of Agriculture for Ireland. The opinion of the majority in Parliament has already approved the creation of the board. The measure had a place in the programme of the last session.

Mr. Plunkett's Recess Committee has given impetus to its formation by completing a scheme for the assistance of Irish agriculture, and finally the failure of the potato crop has made some active Government demonstration inevitable. The board, therefore, is to be constituted. The Government bill now under preparation deals with the reclamation of marsh lands, the afforesting of districts either long since denuded of trees or under knowledge capable of being afforested. The sums required under the bill will be considerable. Whether they will have any relation to the claims of Ireland arising from the report of the Financial Commission that she is overtaxed to the extent of £2,500,000 yearly is as yet only known to the chiefs of the Treasury.

There is a strong and wide diversity of opinion on the conclusions of the commission. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, does not agree with the commission, his opinion being based presumably upon the data before that body. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt is understood to coincide with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and The United Associated Presses have direct authority for stating that, while leading permanent heads of the Treasury concur in estimating that Ireland has long been overtaxed, the amount yearly is not nearly equal to the sum stated by the commission. Mr. Dillon's demand for a balance of accounts, with an enormous restitution of the overplus to Ireland, will be a good political cry, but it very obviously is not "business."

Bids on Forty-seventh's Drill Hall.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Bids were opened today for constructing a new drill hall in connection with the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn. B. J. Bussman of Hancock, N. Y., appeared to be the lowest bidder under the main specifications for the construction of the drill hall. His bid is $148,900. The State Armory Commission will meet at noon on Monday at the Arsenal, corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New-York City, when it is expected the contract will be awarded. The appropriation for the work is $150,000.

Gave an Immoral Show.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Judge Brown, in the Municipal Court to-day, fined Charles Banks and Maude Harvey $50 each for participating in an immoral show at the Lyceum Theatre. George H. Batchelder, the manager of the theatre, had his case continued until Monday in $200 bail. The case was that of the Sam T. Jack's Bull Fighter company, which was brought under the notice of the Watch and Ward Society, which yesterday caused the arrest of the parties.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 21.—The steamer Spaarndam, from New-York, which ran aground in the river near here on Thursday, has been towed off.

ANTWERP, Nov. 21.—A market building called La Cite, together with a number of shops and dwellings in the Rue Oudaen, in this city, was burned last night. The loss is $70,000.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The leading members of the American Colony attended a private view today of Mrs. Cecelia Wentworth's portrait of Cardial Vaughan, which artists regards as Mrs. Wentworth's greatest work.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Twenty-five bicycle champions, including Linton of England, Dubois of France, and Hale of Ireland, sailed for New-York from Southampton on board the steamer St. Paul to-day, to compete in the bicycle events in New-York in December.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—"Tom" Mann, the English labor agitator, who was recently expelled from Germany for attempting to deliver an address to the discontented dock laborers in Hamburg, asserts that 20,000 men went out in the strike of dockmen which began in Hamburg this morning.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 21.—The American brig Eugene Hale, Capt. Harding, in ballast, is stranded on the Island of Exuma, Bahamas. Her crew and materials were saved and brought here. The Eugene Hale is a wooden vessel of 443 tons. She was built in Calais, Me., in 1878, and was owned by G. W. Lord of that place.

GLASGOW, Nov. 21.—The new steel twin-screw schooner yacht Varuna, owned by Eugene Higgins of New-York, sailed out of the Clyde, en route for New-York, this morning. The Varuna is a yacht of 1,500 tons, 264 feet long, 35 feet 7 inches wide, and 18 feet 3 inches deep. She was built in the Glasgow yards of A. & J. Inglis from designs by G. L. Watson.

MOSCOW, Nov. 21.—Lasker and Steinitz drew a game of the championship chess match after forty-five moves early this morning. It was a Queen's gambit declined. Present score: Lasker, 4; Steinitz, 0; drawn, 1. An error, owing to the misspelling of a code word, gave Steinitz a victory in the fourth game, which was won by Lasker. Steinitz, therefore, has not won a game at all.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 21.—"Solly" Smith, the California boxer who recently defeated "Willie" Smith, the English featherweight champion at the National Sporting Club in London, sailed for New-York to-day on board the steamer St. Paul. He was accompanied by his trainer, Dealing. Smith announced his intention to challenge George Dixon immediately upon his arrival in America.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A week of aggressive bear activity has wrought some security-market changes—changes in quotations, not in conditions.

On the basis of recessions during the week, much bear boasting is heard. According to oracles of powers assailing the market these changes are significant of many depressing things. They show that current market prices are altogether dangerously unstable, that the public is selling, not buying; that instead of business improvement we have business deterioration; that not courage and confidence, but apprehension, is warranted by our financial situation—such is the bear recitation heard continually.

***

It has been many a day since Wall Street was so jammed as now with depressing suggestions, with bear advices, with demoralizing tittle-tattle. Never in past Wall Street history has there been any situation resembling it or approaching it unless back of it were the urgent necessities of speculators short of stocks, of traders dependent upon a public scare to reap a profit. And the present situation corresponds in this particular to every similar past situation. There is nothing unique about it. The stock market is oversold; the short interest is extended; it is unwieldy; speculators identified with it are in straits; they have aimed at great results, and have accomplished little; they have lied, and they have been detected; they have schemed, and they have been defeated; they have had enormous ambitions, and they have failed miserably—utterly.

The owners of stocks have not been scared out. They have not liquidated; they have held on. Scarecrows made to order have proved wholly ineffective. Concessions are not made by long stocks sold, but by short stocks put out on contracts sure to carry penalties before final deliveries are completed.

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Consequential agencies are at work to depress the stock market; it would be foolish to underestimate them. Bear traders hammer away continually; they have not so far accomplished much, but they are persistent in their hopes; the yielding of a fraction incites them to enthusiasm. "Where," they ask with explosive emphasis, "where is the bull market predicted as a sequel to a sound-money election victory?" And they cry, "What has followed election day is that when stocks are sold nobody cares to buy; quotations go down for the lack of support; they who have been most relied upon to advocate and maintain the bull cause look on askance, quite content to see quotations recede, and as prices go down stock orders are reached, liquidation is forced. All bull reliances are swept away."

This ejaculatory enthusiasm, measured by the facts, is hardly the mark of cool judgment. It is true that the bear contingent has been aggressive; it is true that interests, normally identified with the long side of the security market, have held aloof, apparently willing, if not anxious, to see quotation declines; it is true that some liquidation has been induced; it is true that factors helpful to values have been discredited, and that intervening obstacles have been much magnified; it is true that we have had, ever since election day, a vigorous campaign without organized opposition; it is true that all the arts of manipulation, all the petty devices, all the cheap tricks, have been on the side of attempted demoralization. But equally true is the fact that demoralization attempted has not been accomplished.

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In all likelihood, we shall have, for some time to come, for a fortnight at least, much the same feverish market we have had since election day. Wall Street fable makers rarely wear themselves out quickly. Their fables, one after another, may be disposed of, but Wall Street sensationalists long ago solved the problem of perpetual motion. New bugaboos will probably now be strutted. We have lately had Spanish wars succeeding one another every hour or two. Prospective distresses are likely to turn upon the approaching session of Congress. Already there are depressing outlines of Congressional programmes. President Cleveland is to write a discouraging message; Congress is to declare that Cuba shall be free, and to enact long lines of anti-corporation legislation—such are suggestions already evolved out of the inner consciousness of speculators who, having hammered the market, are now desperately excited in their anticipations. They are gloomy because they count on gloom to give them a profit. But to the man who is not already entangled on the bear side, is there really any reasonable ground for sharing their dreary forecasts?

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The stock market is narrow. This is one of the quoted reasons for discouragement upon the part of people who hope for improvement. But is it really thus significant? Doesn't this narrowness really show that the liquidation of which so much is heard does not really exist? If there were wholesale sacrifices by people who own securities, would the volume of Stock Exchange transactions be so small?

Answers to questions like these do not encourage bear activity. Every trader on the Stock Exchange who wishes to be classed among the dashing financiers of Wall Street is now on the bear side. Most of them are short of substantial lines of stocks. They sell every day. They vaunt their insight into the financial situation, and they insist on explaining that they are so assured of approaching demoralization that they have sold largely. If their assurances can be relied upon, their own activity more than accounts for everything that is happening in the market. They leave no room whatever for liquidation by the real owners of stocks—that liquidation of which we hear so much.

The truth is—and it is well to recognize what is the truth—many of the most conspicuous men in the financial world went over the election bare of securities. They talked bravely; their action was not brave. They sold out their holdings; they prepared for an honest-money defeat—for repudiation government. They professed much confidence; their conduct and their professions were awry. Since the election they have been unable to get back the stocks they let go except at advances. This largely explains why the bear contingent in the stock market has lately had such free sweep. The men who ordinarily are bulls—many of them, at least—count on profiting by declines that bear campaigning may force. They hang nervously over Stock Exchange tickers, doing nothing, waiting for opportunities to get into their normal position. Judged by superficial market indications, this feature of Wall Street conditions has discouragement in it; judged with proper appreciation, it indicates beyond everything else the danger which bear traders, short sellers, are taking; from the moment these waiting, watching bulls begin to be active the bear campaign is done. Just now they count, just as hurrahing bears are counting, upon some Congressional bugaboo to further their plans.

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Meanwhile, wholly independent of stock market ups and downs, business betterment goes on throughout the length and the breadth of the land. From every quarter comes this record. No exception appears anywhere. Labor has new employment, capital gains in confidence, the farmer and the merchant meet new demands; the whole world has become America's customer. Our dependence upon foreign markets diminishes; the dependence of all the rest of the world upon us grows daily, tremendously. While last year at this date we had over $30,000,000 in international trade balances against us, we now have in our favor $200,000,000 and more. Figures like these are better than rhetoric.

SATURDAY.

The event of yesterday in Wall Street was, as usual on every Saturday, the weekly statement of New-York's Associated Clearing House Banks. Money was nominal at 3 per cent. Transactions in the stock market were on a limited scale. Throughout the day bear attacks were continuous; generally quotations were marked down. In two or three quarters they fell over a full point, chiefly in industrial shares.

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The bank statement when it appeared was encouraging to the utmost degree. It showed a gain in surplus reserve approximating $6,000,000, with over $4,000,000 specie and $7,000,000 legal tenders gained. Deposits had poured in to the extent of about $22,000,000. These were figures bigger far than Wall Street had anticipated.

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What was of further importance in the showing was that the banks had been able to increase during the week their loans over $9,500,000. The significance of this is, of course, amply appreciated by every business man. The bears of Wall Street, however, pooh-poohed the consequence of it, and rushed forward to hammer the stock market more recklessly. They sold stocks a fortnight ago because money was hoarded and business men could not be accommodated; they sell stocks now because millions are available—and are being used.

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Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $15,000 5s, coupon, at 113@113½ and $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Consol. Gas	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	1
Standard Gas	2		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	2¾	Nor. Pac. pf., all in.	
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	pd.	⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	Nor. Pac. pf., when iss.	⅜
Chicago Gas	1	P. & R., all in. pd.	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Pac.	⅞
Chi. & Northwest	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Penn. C. & I.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Union Pac.	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	2½	U. S. Cordage pf	1
Iowa Central pf	½	U. S. Cord. gtd.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	¾	U. S. Leather pf	½
Met. Traction	1½	West. Union Beef	½
Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝	Wabash pf	⅜
Mo. Pacific	⅝	West. Union	½
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Pacific Mail	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	1	Mobile & Ohio, n. 6s	1
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	2	Or. R. & N. con. 5s, t. r.	1
L. E. & West. 1st	1½		
Mo. Pacific 3d	3		

BONDS DECLINED.

Erie gen. lien	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
N. & W. 1st Mt. Hy. Div.	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. col. tr. notes, t. r.	2	U. P., D. & G. 5s	1⅞
Pitts., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1½	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
		Wabash 2d	2
		Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	1⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4½@5 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 4¾@5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $114,492,932; balances, $5,443,412; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $589,093.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.82½, for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.86 for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c premium.

JAY GOULD'S BAROMETER.

This was a favorite saying of Jay Gould: "The iron trade is the best of all business barometers. When iron is in demand, general trade cannot fail to be prosperous. When pig iron goes up, security markets will not go down."

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Iron trade improvement is now reported on all sides. It is substantial, it promises to be lasting. Business demands are larger than they have been in half a dozen years. Prices are advancing. Orders on an increased scale are filed with every important iron company in the country. For the first time in United States history foreign markets are depending largely on the output of American furnaces.

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Advances so far made in pig iron and in finished product will soon be followed by other advances and larger ones. This assurance comes from high and conservative authorities. Not only Great Britain and the German States are taking American iron, but Japan has taken consignments and orders are now here for shiploads wanted at Calcutta.

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For the first time this year pig iron "in yards"—output in sight—shows reduction. Advices quoting a canvass yesterday showed that this reduction was 46,000 tons for the last month.

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Among iron men of consequence there is confidence that we are on the verge of great business improvement. They all carefully interpose objections to the use of the word "boom," but none the less their anticipations are precisely what ordinary people understand a boom to be.

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Representatives of the Carnegie interests are averse to being quoted. They have a rule prohibiting official statements, they say. None the less, one of their important officers says: "Business is good. It is going to be better—very, very much better. Better prices will be made, better outputs will be required, better times for the whole iron trade will follow."

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An officer of the Bethlehem Company says: "We are at the beginning of a new era for the iron and steel trade. Nobody has a right to expect any overwhelming rush to start with, but in every substantial and lasting way improvement is preparing to assert itself. If iron be, as Mr. Gould used to say, the barometer of the business world, it can be counted upon confidently that the business world is destined soon to enjoy vast prosperity."

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An officer of the Standard Oil Company, representing millions invested in the Messaba range and other Northwestern iron properties, says: "The iron trade outlook has never hitherto been so bright. We are refusing to quote future prices. We count upon activity beyond anything hitherto known."

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In the Southern iron field improvement is especially marked. President Baxter of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, now in this city, is quoted by business associates as taking a particularly cheerful view of the outlook. To a representative of THE TIMES yesterday, Mr. Baxter said:

"In every particular we have better conditions. Our production increases materially, and the demand for our output is ahead of what we produce. Prices have advanced, and will advance more. We are now running nine furnaces; by the 1st of December we will add two more. From every quarter we have information that the improvement in business conditions warrants expectation of far greater demands than hitherto we have known.

"We have been shipping largely to Europe. This practically is unprecedented. Our foreign orders are distributed all over Europe. They come from Mediterranean ports, from Germany, Austria, and largely from Great Britain. Chiefly we send abroad our No. 3 product. This almost ranks with No. 1 Scotch pig. For a long time past our No. 2 has been recognized as being even better than their No. 1. What is of consequence and significance is the fact that foreign customers who have already bought are booking new orders with us. More than this, buyers abroad are willing even to pay an advance over American prices in order to get prompt accommodation.

"I have received to-day," continued Mr. Baxter, "a dispatch from Treasurer Bowron of our company saying that for the first time this year pig iron in yards in this country shows a decrease. This is of much consequence. It indicates to what extent demand is outrunning supply. The decrease quoted by Treasurer Bowron is 46,000 tons. I anticipate that these figures will soon look insignificant compared with coming decreases. The strides in business improvement are far beyond any superficial reckoning.

"It should be borne in mind, too, that current business is on a basis which represents substantial increases in price above the figures of last Summer—say, from $1 to $1.50 per ton. In the nine stacks we are now running, the output is up to 49,000 tons. When we increase these stacks at the beginning of next month, our manufacture will be considerably extended. Even then, however, we are likely to be behind demands made upon us. Every indication from every quarter is significant of great improvement. Generally we have reason to believe there is as yet a lack of appreciation of what the betterment in business conditions really means for the iron trade. Men who are best informed of business influences now in operation are ready to count upon a sweeping betterment, which will make past business seem trivial. In all probability current prices in the iron market will soon change to higher figures.

"So far as our company—Tennessee Coal and Iron—is concerned, the situation is particularly encouraging. We are making more money than hitherto, and there is every prospect that we will soon make more. There is no weakness in our condition. In the improvement now sure to come, we are bound to participate largely and with great profit.

"Election results are tonic to the utmost degree," concluded Mr. Baxter. "In the South there is appreciation of the victory over repudiation—and every man with business interests is agreed that we will reap rich rewards on this account. The South is destined to benefit especially and vastly by the triumph of honest-money principles. You may hear in some quarters of apprehensions that the South will accept the victory of a fortnight ago with bad grace. Do not trust such representations. You may hear that anti-corporation influences will affect Southern legislation, that confiscation schemes may be promoted in our section. No such prediction is worthy of consideration. No basis exists for any apprehension of the sort. The Southern people are a sensible people, Southern business interests are above the arts of petty politics. We have gained largely by the defeat of repudiation, and patriotic Southern citizens, men with the real interests of the South at heart, stand as a unit to help along the realization of the good times which the recent election provides. The South is all right. The South is at the threshold of a prosperity beyond everything in its past history—equal to everything that its most enthusiastic citizens hope for."

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Mr. Stephen W. Baldwin, the representative of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, says:

"The outlook for better business in the iron and steel line is excellent. The improvement is already being felt. In the two weeks since the election, we have had more inquiry than for months past.

"But don't understand me as saying that we are having a 'boom.' We are not, and we do not want one. No one in the iron and steel business has any desire to see a 'boom.' The trade had all it wanted of that a year and a half ago. We had overproduction by the mills and overloading by the consumers, and the consequences were disastrous. What we want now, and what we expect is a natural and steady increase in demand and fmprovement throughout the business. People are still using caution in their ordering, and I have no fear that we will have any abnormal increase in business.

"Everything points to a gradual improvement that will come to stay for some time. We may not see the capacity of the mills taxed to their utmost, but there is every prospect of sufficient demand to keep things active.

"In the rail department particularly there will be no enormous demand. There are in this country enough plants for the manufacture of rails to supply the demand in a period of great activity in road building. Of course, there is no prospect of any such period. There are many new spurs and branches to be built, and there is considerable to be done in the way of renewals, for the railroads have been economizing for years past, and their roads are now in such a condition as to necessitate repairs. But there are no big roads to be built, and consequently there will be no great demand for rails.

"Unless something unforeseen happens from now on we will see a steady improvement, not only in the iron and steel trade, but in all lines of business. The election has settled all doubts and has given new confidence to every business man in the country. The outlook is bright and improvement is practically assured."

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Mr. W. A. Washburne of the Cambria Iron Works says:

"Prospects for the trade are of the brightest kind. Only a short time has elapsed since the election, but it has been sufficient to show us that we are at the beginning of a prosperous era. Already we have had more inquiries from railroad companies for rails than for a long time past.

"For several years the railroads of this country have been working on what you might call their uppers. What improvements they have made have been those absolutely necessary, and in many cases they have bought second-hand rails for their renewals. And every one knows that there have been no new roads built worth mentioning.

"This long period of economy has put the roads in real need. With a revival in business and a consequential increase in earnings, they will take up the work long deferred because of the hard times.

"It must be remembered that this season of the year is always a dull one in the iron and steel business. Possibly, were it not for this, we should be able to report even more substantial progress in the short time that has elapsed since the election. For this reason, I do not think we will see any advance in the prices for rails or billets until the Spring. The real demand will not come until then, although there is every prospect of getting in a number of orders before.

"But we do not want to see that species of activity known as a 'boom.' We all deprecate that. The improvement should come slowly and steadily. It should be natural, and not forced. A boom means overproduction, and a general prostration to follow. The activity that is to come is to be the consequence of improved conditions, and until those conditions warrant it, we do not want to see any great amount of activity. You will find that feeling general taroughout the trade.

"I feel most confident for the future. The election has given or will give that impetus that the general business of the country has needed for so long. We will see progress and improvement from now on."

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Mr. C. C. Cluff of the Illinois Steel Company says:

"The election has changed the whole situation. Before there was only stagnation. Now there is every prospect of improvement and advancement in all lines of business. The iron and steel trade will come in for its share.

"In our business the outlook is very good. There is every indication of an increasing demand and better prices. Since the election the inquiry has increased remarkably. All of the projected schemes and plans, which for some time past have been put off and held back are taking on new life and preparing to go ahead. From what we can see at present, we are going to have a steady increase in activity for some time to come.

"That is the way in which it should come—slowly and steadily. There is entirely too much newspaper talk about a boom in business and a sudden activity in all lines of trade. That is not so, and business men do not want to see it. A boom does no one any good, and all this talk about a mushroom growth of mercantile business is calculated to do more harm than good. A gradual improvement is what is wanted—an improvement that will come from natural conditions.

"So far as I can see, everything points to a widespread improvement in all lines of business. In the iron and steel trade, as well as in all others, this improvement is yet small. It has not had time to assert itself yet, nor general business had time to adjust itself to the new conditions. But that the betterment comes slowly should annoy no one. On the contrary, it should be taken as a sign of healthy growth and improvement well founded."

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In its issue of Nov. 7, The London Economist prints a review of the general position of the iron and steel trade in England, remarking, by way of introduction, that improvement in the trade has been going forward for nearly two years, and that by giving its attention to mining and other more attractive markets, the public has missed the opportunity of getting in at bottom prices.

The review points out that since 1892 the output of iron and steel in Great Britain has shown continuous expansion. For 1893 the production is put at 6,829,841 tons; for 1894, at 7,364,745 tons; for 1895, at 7,895,675 tons, and for 1896 it is estimated at 8,650,000 tons. From this it will be seen that in the present year the production will show quite a large expansion. Yet there has been no material change in prices, owing to the low rates for coal, which have allowed the output of pig iron to steadily increase, and with profit to its producers when sold at current prices. The only influence at work in the English market at present to send prices up is the advance in ore freights, which is increasing the cost of importing foreign ores.

Regarding what has been going on in other countries during the last year or two, The Economist says:

"The United States made a false start about the middle of 1895, and the production of that year was the largest on record, being about 9,500,000 tons, but during the interval there was a serious contraction in the make of pig-iron, the weekly output having decreased from 217,306 tons in November, 1895, to 112,782 tons in October of this year, and the total output for 1896 will probably not exceed 8,000,000 tons, as against 8,750,000 tons in the United Kingdom. The production of Germany, which in 1895 was 5,431,000 tons, promises to be larger this year, as the returns for the nine months ending Sept. 30 were 4,709,194 tons, which is equal to over 6,000,000 tons for the year. In consequence of the greatly enlarged demand, the Continental competition has not been so keenly felt of late, but so soon as there is any slackness it will manifest itself again.

"At present the German and Belgian makers are well off for business, and orders are overflowing to this country for earlier delivery. Large shipments of pig-iron are being made from this country to the Continent, in consequence of the active state of the trade there, and 405,224 tons were shipped in the nine months ending Sept. 30, against 275,272 tons in 1895.

"Owing to the exceptional depression in the United States, we have experienced their competition to a considerable extent, several orders for rails for Japan and Canada having been taken in competition with English makers. In addition, it is estimated that about 250,000 tons of iron and steel in different forms (including pig iron) have been shipped from America to Europe during the late depression. This, of course, is exceptional, and may pass off if business improves on the other side of the Atlantic, but it must be remembered that their enormous power of production is compelling American makers to look out for fresh fields and pastures new.

"The present condition of the trade is undoubtedly very satisfactory, and any further expansion would not fail to raise prices still higher. Within the last few weeks there has been a decided change in the condition and prospects of the shipping trade, and this has led to orders being given out very freely for new tonnage, which will likely keep the yards fully employed for some months to come. Another department which was depressed for a very long period has experienced a decided change for the better. The export of railway material has increased from 341,629 to 567,775 tons in the nine months ended Sept. 30, and any further development in this department would have an important influence on the trade as a whole. The general export trade has grown all around during the last two years, and is likely to develop still further unless prices are advanced too rapidly."

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
AND
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.
23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 26, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 26, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, to any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds,
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.
New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896, no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896, the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, will, upon presentation to it of the certificates of deposit above mentioned, deliver to the holders thereof in exchange therefor the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and the Stock Trust Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, representing, respectively, Preferred and Common Stock of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company to which such holders may be, respectively, entitled under the provisions of the Plan of Reorganization, dated September 6, 1895, and amended February 5, 1896.

Holders of certificates of deposit who may be entitled to receive bonds in amounts less than $1,000, or to receive certificates representing preferred or common stock in amounts less than one share, may at their election either receive scrip representing such fractional amounts of bonds or certificates, or buy or sell fractional amounts of bonds or certificates sufficient to entitle them to a $1,000 bond or to a certificate representing a full share of stock at prices which will be fixed from time to time by the General Reorganization Committee, the New-York Security and Trust Company acting as the agent of the Committee for the purpose of making such sales or purchases.

Arrangements have been made with The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, whereby the New-York Security and Trust Company will, at the time of delivery of the new consolidated mortgage bonds, also, on presentation, pay the coupon due thereon on December 1, 1896.

For the purpose of determination of the securities to which the holders of certificates of deposit may be entitled and of preparation of such securities, it will be necessary that a few days elapse between the deposit of the certificates of deposit with the New-York Security and Trust Company and the delivery of the new securities, and said Trust Company will therefore issue temporary receipts for the certificates of deposit to be ultimately exchanged for the new securities.

Dated New-York, November 9, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman.

W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
15 Wall St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Russell Sage,	George J. Gould,
H. B. Hyde,	A. J. Cassatt,
Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Charles F. Mayer,	James McCreery,
Henry G. Marquand,	Henry M. Alexander,
C. C. Cuyler,	John E. Searles,
George L. Rives,	James H. Hyde,
Charles Coudert,	John W. Hunter,
J. Hampden Robb,	James Stokes,
James W. Alexander,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
John J. McCook,	Oliver Ames,
Henry C. Deming.	

A.—LIFE ENDOWMENT and Tontine Policies bought; loans on same. Louis Bauer, 120 B'way.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
NEW-YORK, November 18, 1896.
TO HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
PREFERRED STOCK, AND
COMMON STOCK
of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee for the purpose, have perfected a plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company. This plan provides for the issue of the following new securities, viz.:

1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds $5,000,000
2. Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, interest for first eighteen months payable only if earned 1,000,000
3. Four Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock, no additional mortgage to be created without the previous consent of three-fourths of such Preferred Stock 5,000,000
4. Common Stock 5,500,000

By the terms of the plan **First Mortgage Bondholders** receive **cash for all coupons which mature up to and including June 1st, 1897,** and **one hundred and ten per cent.** of the principal of such bonds **in new Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds,** bearing interest from June 1, 1897.

The new First Mortgage Bonds not used for the present Firsts are to be issued at no greater rate than at the rate of $100,000, par value of bonds, per annum, and only for the purchase of new steamships and other needed property, which is to be added to the security for such bonds.

Holders of **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** who pay ten per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit: $100 on each $1,000 bond, in four equal installments, the first payable as soon as this Committee shall declare the plan operative, and subsequent installments at intervals of not less than ninety days upon the call of the Committee, **receive for each $1,000 bond $100 in new Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds, seventy per cent. in new Preferred Stock, and thirty per cent. in new Common Stock.**

Holders of **Preferred Stock** who pay ten per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit: $10 per share, in like installments, **receive for each ten shares of Preferred Stock $100 in new Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds, seventy per cent. in new Preferred Stock, and thirty per cent. in new Common Stock.**

Holders of **Common Stock** who pay five per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit: $5 per share in like installments, **receive for each ten shares of Common Stock** $50 in new Five Per Cent. Second Mortgage Gold Bonds and fifty per cent. of par in new Common Stock.

Holders of said bonds and stock are requested to immediately deposit the same with the **Farmers' Loan & Trust Company,** No. 22 William Street, New-York City, and receipts will be issued by said company therefor, which may be exchanged for negotiable reorganization certificates as soon as they are prepared.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will also receive on deposit certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York and of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston for bonds and stock heretofore deposited with them.

All surplus cash and securities are to be owned by the new company.

The compensation of the Committee is to be determined by the Presidents of two Trust Companies carrying on business in the City of New-York.

R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
Chairman.
HENRY AMY,
Banker, 44 Wall St.
HENRY K. McHARG,
Banker, 40 Wall St.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO,
DAVID McCLURE,
Counsel.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have modified the plan and agreement of October 10, 1896, and filed such modification with the Central Trust Company of New-York, reference to which is hereby made.

Under the modified plan, holders of the certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. bonds will not receive 25 per cent. of their holdings in Preferred Stock of the new company, but the new Refunding Bonds to be issued to them will bear six per cent. interest instead of five per cent., and they will receive $50 per bond in new Preferred Stock in addition to $37.50 in cash, paid on deposit of bonds as mentioned below.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid co

FINANCIAL.

Bank Statement

MEANS

BUY STOCKS.

The upward rush of prices has been followed by a natural and very gradual reaction from the extreme top. The stocks sold last week are being digested and the market will gradually harden preliminary to a renewed rise, which will carry prices much higher and will result in a bigger and broader speculation.

The ability of our own people to absorb Securities is apparently unlimited.

The advent of Congress has been the cause of some selling, but we know from experience that financial markets can stand mistakes in tariff and other legislation, sensational talk about war, &c., as long as the quality of our money is unquestioned.

The point we wish to make is that after years of doubt our credit is universally re-established and steady improvement in all lines of business is necessarily assured.

THE APPLICATION OF THESE FACTS IS "MAKE USE OF THE PRESENT REACTION TO BUY ON."

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

Copy of Letter Sent to Syndicate Members Last Saturday.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1896.

To the Members of the Syndicate:

You will remember that our letter of AUG. 29 gave this advice:

"There is a time for all things, and the time has come to take the long side of the market. It will not do to wait until the clouds are all clear away before making your investment. By that time the move will be over, and the insiders will be ready to unload on the public at a much higher price. 'A BULL TIDE BEGINS WHEN THINGS LOOK THE WORST AND ENDS WHEN THEY LOOK THE BEST.' If you propose to do anything this Fall in the market, we earnestly advise you not to wait until after election, and not to wait at all."

Now see the importance of that advise. When the letter was written, ST. PAUL was 65, ROCK ISLAND, 54; BURLINGTON, 59, and SUGAR 103. Of course the "lambs" waited until "after election," and then paid 79 for ST. PAUL, 83 for BURLINGTON, 74 for ROCK ISLAND, and 123 for SUGAR. (Even before election stocks were up 10 to 15 points.)

Of course the pools sold their stocks on the good news. It is the "old story" over again. Now the public have the stocks, and the pools have worked up a nice little war scare again. Because Spain is getting whipped in little Cuba she proposes to salve her pride by commencing war on the great United States.

You need have no uneasiness about the market; prices will not go far in either direction. In fact, there is not enough movement to suit us. Prices are two or three points lower than they were the day after election, and that is all.

We have been able to catch a few "fluctuations" this week in the four stocks—BURLINGTON, ROCK ISLAND, CHICAGO GAS and ST. PAUL—and have cleared a net profit of 2 per cent to subscribers. The capital of the syndicate this week is $36,861.21. Respectfully submitted,

W. E. FOREST.

We manage both private and syndicate accounts. Private accounts with a capital of $1,000 show an average profit of $100 per week.

We have paid cash dividends to syndicate subscribers of 115 PER CENT. since July 1. We solicit the accounts of investors rather than of speculators. We are not "Bankers and Brokers"; just plain investment agents. Your money must be sent to reputable brokerage firms.

SEND FOR NEW PAMPHLET FREE.

W. E. FOREST,

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, } Vice Presidents.
W. A. NASH, }
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, J. D. Probst, Henry H. Cook, Henry Steers, Charles R. Flint, George W. Quintard, W. L. Trenholm, Forrest H. Parker, William B. Kendall, Charles Scribner, Walter S. Johnston, Charles L. Tiffany, Joseph N. Hallock, George W. White, Edwin A. McAlpin, Percival Knauth, Andrew Mills, Francis S. Bangs, William A. Nash, Francis Lynde Stetson, George Foster Peabody, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor.

MORE BOOTY FOUND.

Stolen Property Is Identified and Recovered.

More of the stolen property found in the possession of the gang of thieves arrested on Thursday was identified at Police Headquarters yesterday. Dr. G. H. Sexsmith of 719 Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J., claimed a quantity of silverware, some linen goods, and a bicycle as his property. Two bicycles were identified as having been stolen from the Singer mansion, at Larchmont, N. Y.

Detectives also recovered additional stolen property at 20 Cherry Street, where it was hidden in the cellar. It consisted of a Wheeler and Wilson machine No. 8, a lot of linen napkins, a bunch of cloths, damask tablecloths, and silk handkerchiefs with the initial "C."

At Simpson's pawnshop they got a quantity of silverware, a dozen coffee spoons with the monogram "M. A. S.," a butter knife, one spoon with the name "Daisy" engraved on it, six large spoons, and several fancy silver spoons. An opal ring was also recovered. They also found a four-stone diamond ring and a bicycle.

Some Contemplated Police Changes.

Since Deputy Chief of Police Cortright's promotion he has continued to remain in charge of the Second Inspection District, which he commanded as Inspector, but tomorrow he will begin his duties as Deputy Chief of the department. It is said that Capt. Allaire of the City Hall squad will most likely be selected as Acting Inspector. The district at present known as the Thirty-third Precinct has been cut in two and a new precinct laid out. The new station house is at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The precinct will comprise the territory south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the Harlem River. It probably will be called the Thirty-seventh Precinct.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 21, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	154	10	Adams Express	148	148	148	148	.....
54½	55½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55	55	55	55	−2⅝
12⅜	13	1,508	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	104	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
116¾	116⅞	8,510	American Sugar Refs.	116¾	117¼	116¼	116⅞	+ ⅛
101½	102½	120	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
76⅛	77	704	American Tobacco	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	.....
23	25	100	Ann Arbor pf	24	24	24	24	.....
14⅞	15	1,320	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	.....
24¼	24½	1,650	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
¾	1	200	Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
17½	18	100	Baltimore & Ohio	17½	17½	17½	17½	− ⅜
10½	11	1,450	Bay State Gas	10	10¾	10	10¾	+ ¼
21	22	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
95	96	25	Brooklyn Union Gas	96	96	96	96	.....
16⅞	17	120	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
78⅜	78½	17,105	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	78⅝	79½	78¼	78⅜	−1
76	76¼	7,780	Chicago Gas	76⅞	76⅞	75⅝	75¾	−1
5	6	100	Chicago Great West	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ¼
75⅞	76	11,901	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	76½	76⅝	75⅝	75⅞	− ⅜
104½	104¾	300	Chi. & Northwestern	104¾	104¾	104¼	104½	− ½
69½	69¾	4,747	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	70	70⅜	69¼	69½	−1½
30	30¼	610	C., C., C. & St. Louis	31	31¼	30	30	−1½
18½	18⅝	405	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	− ¼
166	166½	820	Consolidated Gas Co.	165	167	165	166¼	+ ¾
127⅜	128¼	263	Delaware & Hudson	127⅜	127⅞	127⅜	127¾	+ ¼
36⅞	37¼	400	Erie 1st pf	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
32¾	33	410	General Electric	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
120	123	100	Great Northern pf	120	120	120	120	.....
51	54	200	Illinois Steel Co.	52½	52½	52	52	−2½
20	30	100	Iowa Central pf	23½	23½	20½	23½	− ½
27¼	27¾	50	Laclede Gas	27	27	27	27	.....
71	73	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
58	62	10	Long Island	60½	60½	60½	60½	.....
48⅞	50	4,935	Louis. & Nash	50⅜	50⅝	49⅝	50	− ⅜
96¾	97	2,005	Manhattan Con	97¼	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	− ⅛
108	109	548	Metropolitan Traction	109	109	109	109	−1½
19	20	100	Minn. & St. Louis	20	20	20	20	.....
60½	63	100	Minnesota Iron	61	61	61	61	.....
13⅜	13½	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	− ⅛
28¾	29	505	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	29	29¼	29	29	− ⅛
22⅞	22⅞	2,385	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23¼	22½	22¾	− ⅝
90	91	12	National Lead Co. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	− ⅛
106	107	100	New-Jersey Central	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	− ¼
181	186	33	N. Y., N. H. & H.	181	181	181	181	.....
10⅝	10⅞	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
27⅜	28	240	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
5	5½	310	North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
15	15½	300	N. P., all in. pd	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	− ⅛
25¼	25½	100	N. P. pf., all in. pd	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	− ⅛
34	34½	825	N. P. pf., wh. iss	34½	34½	34	34	− ⅝
15¾	16	400	Ontario & Western	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
20	25	50	O. R. & N., all in. pd	19	19	19	19	.....
27	27¼	870	Pacific Mail	27	27	27⅜	27	− ⅛
30¾	30⅝	11,500	P. & R., all in. pd	31	31½	30¾	30¾	− ⅜
10¼	10⅜	110	St. Louis Southw. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ½
83½	86	100	*Standard Gas	85	85	85	85	+2
15	16	300	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅜
10¼	10½	660	Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
29¼	29⅜	1,105	Southern Railway pf	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	− ½
28	28½	2,610	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28⅞	28⅞	28	28	−1
10	10⅜	500	Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10	10	− ¼
9⅞	10	3,625	Union Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	9¾	10	− ⅝
6	6⅜	300	United States Cordage	6¼	6⅜	6	6	−1
11¼	12	450	U. S. Cordage pf	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ¾
23¼	24	400	U. S. Cordage gtd	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	− ⅝
10½	10⅞	400	United States Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅝
66½	66¾	1,630	U. S. Leather pf	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
25	25¼	2,200	United States Rubber	25	25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
81	81¾	200	U. S. Rubber pf	81½	82	81	81	+1
7¼	7½	240	Wabash	7	7	7	7	− ⅜
16¾	17	785	Wabash pf	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	− ¾
5⅝	6¼	400	Western Union Beef	6	6	6	6	− ½
86⅜	87	3,556	Western Union Tel	87¼	87⅜	86¾	86¾	− ½
8¼	8⅜	4,475	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
32½	34	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅜
Sales		110,951		*Unlisted.				

Silver.

65⅛	65½	5,000	Bullion certificates	65⅜	65½	65⅜	65½	+ ⅜

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 ..... 75⅝
4,000 ..... 75½
2,000 75
At., T. & S F gen 4s
3,000 79
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 42⅜
1,000 ..... 42¼
28,000 42
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 77
Bkln W. & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 73½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000 ..... 117½
Chi, B & Q, Denver Div 4s
5,000 92
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 101¼
15,000 ..... 101½
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 110
Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000 94
5,000 ..... 94¼
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
5,000 96
Chi & N W coupon gold 7s
500 ..... 116½
S F deb 5s, 1933
5,000 109
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ..... 104¼
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
2,000 108
C, C, C & Ind 1st
4,000 ..... 105½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
3,000 ..... 92½
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
15,000 72
Den & Rio Grande 1st
500 ..... 112½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
7,000 ..... 106¾
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
5,000s20F 88⅞
Erie gen lien 3-4s
15,000 ..... 64½
Flint & P M 6s
10,000 110
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
8,000 91
6,000 ..... 91⅜
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 66⅞
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 116½
Louis & Nash cons
4,000 ..... 103½
4,000 ..... 103¾
6,000 ..... 103⅞
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
4,000 ..... 79¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72¼
Mil & St. Paul, H & D Div 7s
13,000 ..... 126½
Mo, K & T 2d
20,000 59
Missouri Pac 3d
3,000 103
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
10,000 118
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ..... 68¾
N Y Cent 1st reg
40,000 ..... 118½
N Y, C & St L 4s
6,000 ..... 103⅜
N Y, O & W con 5s
5,000s20F 110
Norfolk & West, Maryland & Wash Div, Trust Co certfs
2,000 67
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
20,000 78
Nor Pac con trust notes, J P M & Co certfs
33,000 ..... 93½
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
13,000 ..... 54⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
66,000 ..... 52½
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued
10,000 ..... 84⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000 ..... 106¾
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 ..... 94⅞
1,000 95
Oregon Imp Co con 5s
5,000 ..... 18½
10,000 ..... 18½
10,000 ..... 18⅜
5,000 ..... 18½
Oregon R & N 5s, Trust Co certfs
6,000 ..... 97½
4,000 98
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
1,000 ..... 110¼
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ..... 49¼
35,000 ..... 49½
15,000 ..... 49¾
25,000 ..... 49¼
5,000 49
25,000 ..... 49⅛
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 38
22,000 ..... 38¼
15,000 38
5,000 ..... 37⅞
5,000 ..... 37½
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
30,000 ..... 36⅜
15,000 36
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
10,000 ..... 80⅞
18,000 ..... 80¾
Phil & Read defd inc
10,000 ..... 1¼
J P M & C certfs, all installments paid
14,000 ..... 5⅝
10,000 ..... 5¾
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000 90
Rio Grande West 1st
4,000 75
So Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000s20F 51
St L & Iron Mount 2d
2,000 ..... 99¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000 ..... 56½
1,000 56
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000 83
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000 ..... 86¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 89⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 88½
2,000 88
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000 22
Union Pac 1st, 1897
13,000 ..... 101½
2,000 102
Union Pac 1st, 1896
2,000 102
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 36
U S Cord Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 28
Virginia Mid G M
1,000 ..... 99½
3,000 99
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 105¼
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 72
West Shore gtd 4s
6,000 106
W N Y & P 1st
1,000 106
Wheel & L E 1st
5,000 97
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000 40

Total sales $874,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	..	C., H. V. & T. pf.	54	60	Nat. St. 1st pf	52½	60
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104¼	Col. & H. Coal,			Nat. St. 2d pf	17½	25
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104¼	3d inc. paid	4¼	..	New Cent. Coal	6½	8½
4s, r., 1925	119½	119¾	Com. Cable	150	152	N. Y. Central	95	95¾
4s, c., 1925	119½	119¾	Consol. Coal	34	40	New-England		45¼
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼	Del., L. & W.	157	160	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113⅛	D. & R. G. pf.	44¼	45	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	80
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	30
Currency 6s, 1898	103¾	..	D. M. & Ft D. pf.	40	..	Norfolk So	65½	70
Currency 6s, 1899	106¾	..	D., S. S. & A.	5¼	5¾	Nor. & West., all in. paid		12
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	20	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	18	19
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100½	102	Ohio Southern	..	9
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Erie	16	16½	Ontario Mining	9	10
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Erie 2d pf	21	23	Oregon Imp., t. r.	1	2
			Ev. & T. H.	30	33	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15	17
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	50	Penn. Coal	320	..
			Erie T. & T.	63	..	Philadelphia	8½	9
			Flint & P. M.	13⅜	14	Peo. & East	6	9
			F. & P. M. pf.	34	40	Peo., D. & E.	2½	3
Albany & Sus.	175	..	Homestake	34½	..	P., C. C. & St. L.	14¾	15½
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	58	62	Ill. Central	94	95½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	56
Am. C. Oil	15	15¼	Iowa Central	8½	8⅝	P., P. W. & C.	160	..
Am. Coal	111	125	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	Pull. P. C. Co.	157	159
Am. Express	111	113	Kan. & Mich.	6½	8	Quicksilver	2½	2½
Am. T. & C.	90	91	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Am. Tob. pf.	100¾	101½	K. & D. M. pf.	14	17	Rens. & Sar.	181	186
Ann Arbor	9	12½	Keokuk & W.	30	45	R., W. & O.	114	3
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Laclede G. pf.	75	78	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	L. E. & W.	19	20	St. J. & G. I.	1	2
Brunswick Co	1¼	1½	Lake Shore	150½	153	St. P. & Omaha	42½	44
Buff., R. & P.	11	22	L., N. A. & C.	1	1¼	St. P. & O. pf.	125	127½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	62½	L., N. A. & C. pf.	2¾	3	St. P., M. & M.	111	114
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	..	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Canada Southern	49	49½	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Canadian Pacific	57	58½	Man. Beach	5	8	Tol. St. L. & K. C.	2	3
Central Pacific	16	17	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	U. P., D. & G.	2½	3
Chicago & Alton	160	..	Mexican Central	8	9½	U. S. Express	43	46
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	Wells-F. Express	96	100
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Mich. Central	90	95			
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	77			
C. & N. W. pf.	148	151	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	48			
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	86	Mobile & Ohio	22	23			
C., M. & St. P. pf.	128½	129½	Morris & Essex	162	167			
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..	National Lead	25⅜	27			
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1¾	2	Nat. Lin. Oil	16½	19			
Col. Fuel & Iron	25½	26	National Starch	6⅜	7¼			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65½. Sales of 5,000 ounces at 65⅜@65½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅝.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 556,111.67 ounces of silver bullion, against which 556 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 546 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,839,043
Imports for same period	78,943,075
Net imports	$28,104,032
Net exports to date, 1895	55,580,485
Net exports to date, 1894	66,379,847
Net exports to date, 1893	19,207,107

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Belcher sold at .40, 300 Croesus at .02, 500 Creede and Creek consols at .08@.07, 1,500 Pharmacist at .17, 100 Portland at 1.25, and 100 Potosi at .74.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $9,115,836, of which amount $1,464,344 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $799,347 and the exports of specie were $1,014,550.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Holders of certificates of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company issued on deposit of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul first consolidated mortgage bonds are notified by Mark T. Cox, Chairman, that they may receive the securities of the new company upon surrender of their receipts at the office of the Green Bay and Winona Railroad Company, 40 Wall Street.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Banks shows an increase in reserve of $5,801,650. The banks now hold $29,305,575 in excess of the legal requirement.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.	Differences.
Loans	$445,408,600	$454,962,000	Inc. $9,553,400
Specie	71,968,900	76,176,400	Inc. 4,206,500
L'g'l t'n's.	65,124,400	72,204,000	Inc. 7,079,600
Net d'p's.	454,357,500	476,295,300	Inc. 21,937,800
Circul'n	20,499,100	20,331,900	Dec. 167,200

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New-York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1895 and 1894:

1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,779,675	$35,862,030	$83,789,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,762,200	92,983,675
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,465,075	102,103,400
Jan. 25	37,678,525	45,880,450	109,048,050
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	111,923,600
Feb. 8	40,182,425	35,496,225	80,683,700
Feb. 15	36,818,875	33,513,425	74,360,825
Feb. 21	28,627,050	29,822,725	74,767,500
Feb. 29	23,422,150	28,054,522	75,788,000
March 7	23,234,500	22,728,025	75,033,375
March 14	21,148,825	17,598,175	72,102,800
March 21	19,042,675	14,146,000	70,077,650
March 28	18,147,425	13,413,450	80,600,150
April 4	17,005,975	13,929,925	80,797,975
April 11	20,931,250	14,922,150	80,341,000

The following table gives the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the proportion of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

Capital.	N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,853,600	N.Y. Nat. Bkg. Assn.	$11,860,000	$2,160,000	$1,630,000	$11,940,000	31.4
2,050,000	2,033,400	Manhattan Company	13,298,000	2,508,000	1,131,000	13,937,000	28.1
2,000,000	908,700	Merchants' National	9,101,900	2,432,100	811,600	10,595,700	30.6
2,100,000	2,167,200	Mechanics' National	8,164,000	1,077,600	1,128,000	6,886,000	32.1
1,500,000	2,404,600	Bank of America	14,233,800	2,660,300	1,256,700	15,471,900	25.3
1,000,000	347,600	Phenix National	3,805,000	150,000	915,000	3,601,090	29.5
1,000,000	3,557,600	National City	21,000,500	9,889,400	3,347,200	29,397,100	44.9
750,000	89,700	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,097,800	181,400	241,300	1,583,900	26.7
300,000	7,434,900	Chemical National	22,690,000	3,424,500	3,140,000	21,598,500	34.3
600,000	175,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	3,711,800	646,800	706,100	4,321,100	31.3
1,000,000	1,624,600	Gallatin National	6,199,500	522,700	1,008,900	4,840,700	31.5
300,000	249,600	Nat. But. & Drov.	1,359,900	175,200	168,700	1,196,700	28.7
400,000	315,000	Mech's & Traders'	2,070,000	190,000	355,000	2,140,000	25.4
250,000	176,600	Greenwich Bank	1,460,500	138,600	330,300	1,382,600	28.9
600,000	492,400	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	2,621,000	208,800	319,800	1,982,600	26.6
300,000	97,500	Seventh National	1,468,400	235,100	309,200	1,796,500	30.2
1,200,000	525,200	State of New-York	3,242,000	109,600	457,600	2,418,600	23.4
5,000,000	2,527,600	Amer. Exc. Nat.	22,358,000	4,211,000	4,046,000	17,289,000	30.4
5,000,000	5,589,700	Nat. Bank of Com.	21,297,000	1,476,500	3,371,600	14,998,400	32.3
1,000,000	1,598,800	National Broadway	5,536,200	875,800	595,300	4,715,100	31.1
1,000,000	978,600	Mercantile National	7,129,500	555,100	1,579,300	7,015,300	30.4
422,700	483,800	Pacific Bank	2,232,600	377,200	572,800	2,863,700	33.1
1,500,000	868,900	Nat. B'k of Rep.	10,080,000	2,174,100	895,100	10,487,400	32.2
450,000	907,300	Chatham National	5,561,200	558,800	1,133,600	5,323,100	30.6
200,000	202,300	People's Bank	1,715,700	231,400	444,600	2,607,600	25.8
700,000	588,000	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	5,692,900	852,800	731,700	5,896,700	26.8
1,000,000	2,053,700	Hanover National	13,994,400	4,519,100	1,372,000	17,145,900	34.3
500,000	346,100	Irving National	2,791,000	187,900	525,700	2,945,000	26.8
600,000	381,800	National Citizens'	2,385,100	182,100	350,000	2,897,200	28.7
500,000	282,900	Nassau Bank	2,095,200	186,900	505,900	2,732,000	27.5
900,000	1,011,500	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,417,500	523,700	1,291,400	5,621,700	34.0
1,000,000	100,300	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,306,300	376,500	578,800	3,531,700	27.0
1,100,000	1,199,500	Corn Exchange

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Nov.	$21,817	$21,035	$20,055
From July 1	430,437	359,325	414,050
From Jan. 1	988,584	903,117	926,602
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
2d week Nov.	$14,090	$12,758	$13,733
From July 1	266,272	234,084	201,533
From Jan. 1	474,148	479,979	437,950
BURLINGTON, C. R. & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
1st week Nov.	$75,603	$130,330	$76,641
From July 1	1,696,786	2,029,779	1,394,960
From Jan. 1	3,808,472	3,688,815	3,157,271
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	335	335	335
1st week Nov.	$58,024	$54,972	$54,997
From Jan. 1	2,667,920	2,350,817	2,284,888
CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	922
1st week Nov.	$72,038	$96,680	$73,461
2d week Nov.	78,626	90,317	71,235
From July 1	1,827,174	1,806,450	1,482,304
From Jan. 1	4,090,718	3,504,576	3,196,503
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	576	576	576
2d week Nov.	$30,484	$29,774	$29,982
From July 1	664,658	697,384	686,133
From Jan. 1	1,420,666	1,502,327	1,388,281
CIN., SAGINAW & MACKINAC—			
Mileage	53	53	53
1st week Nov.	$2,280	$2,967	.....
CLEVE., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
2d week Nov.	$235,728	$288,631	$273,830
From July 1	4,916,901	5,597,701	5,178,245
From Jan. 1	11,238,943	12,191,911	11,095,563
CLEVE., LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	195	195	195
2d week Nov.	$21,000	$37,340	$27,656
From July 1	461,363	694,357	628,751
From Jan. 1	1,151,926	1,272,560	1,089,126
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL.—			
Mileage	189	189	189
1st week Nov.	$16,927	$19,420	$20,117
From Jan. 1	814,846	894,077	851,966
DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week Nov.	$22,252	$22,001	$22,021
From July 1	464,096	461,294	416,617
From Jan. 1	999,898	1,006,314	945,805
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	579	579	572
1st week Nov.	$24,176	$33,670	$31,063
From July 1	693,317	644,694	724,251
From Jan. 1	1,713,200	1,543,838	1,471,233
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week Nov.	$1,406	$2,082	$2,231
From July 1	49,401	47,041	39,097
From Jan. 1	102,317	92,650	90,127
FLA. CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
1st week Nov.	$38,570	$38,503	.....
From July 1	619,277	687,874	.....
From Jan. 1	1,706,170	1,630,138	.....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
1st week Nov.	$32,143	$35,202	$40,416
From Jan. 1	1,279,359	1,074,979	1,097,123
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	362	265	265
2d week Nov.	$20,069	$11,846	.....
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
2d week Nov.	$32,534	$38,656	$37,237
From July 1	723,176	847,763	768,353
From Jan. 1	1,691,819	1,819,159	1,662,144
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
2d week Nov.	$405,488	$395,429	$403,325
From July 1	7,934,898	7,587,042	6,860,599
From Jan. 1	16,163,293	15,535,656	15,958,774
IND., DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
1st week Nov.	$6,119	$11,214	$10,634
From Jan. 1	385,177	394,281	345,297
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Nov. 7	$44,411	$41,519	$37,650
From Jan. 1	1,976,189	1,967,500	2,018,154
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
2d week Nov.	$7,391	$10,741	$8,194
From July 1	157,594	171,211	145,836
From Jan. 1	391,621	385,061	332,006
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
1st week Nov.	$6,559	$11,027	.....
From Jan. 1	394,169	368,917	.....
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Nov. 7	$75,514	$57,041	$51,794
From Jan. 1	2,793,780	2,777,608	2,699,695
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Oct.	$18,850	$12,021	$14,265
From Jan. 1	455,931	403,023	405,250
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,108	1,168	1,168
1st week Nov.	$69,616	$118,550	.....
From July 1	1,458,319	1,418,891	.....
From Jan. 1	3,162,973	2,539,185	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Nov.	$41,240	$40,590	$44,066
From July 1	645,675	970,891	870,230
From Jan. 1	1,525,834	1,581,198	1,580,064
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week Nov.	$15,320	$20,822	$16,865
From July 1	338,182	878,752	355,898
From Jan. 1	817,514	885,570	756,843
TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON—			
1st week Nov.	1,534	1,736	.....
ADIRONDACK for September—			
Gross earnings	20,894	18,423	15,935
Op. expenses	14,505	10,298	10,266
Net earnings	6,389	8,125	5,669
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	149,640	149,637	129,088
Op. expenses	103,143	98,664	97,949
Net earnings	46,497	50,973	31,139
ALABAMA MIDLAND for September—			
Gross earnings	62,625	51,068	46,767
Op. expenses	44,854	40,854	39,030
Net earnings	17,771	10,214	7,731
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	154,397	148,393	127,449
Op. expenses	136,274	129,722	126,274
Net earnings	18,123	18,671	1,175
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	458,533	386,113	397,913
Op. expenses	402,956	291,633	390,380
Net earnings	55,577	9,480	7,533
ARKANSAS MIDLAND for September—			
Gross earnings	8,726	11,081	5,919
Op. expenses	4,753	6,939	4,408
Net earnings	3,943	7,042	1,421
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	65,020	68,473	55,884
Op. expenses	62,206	43,763	32,962
Net earnings	2,814	24,710	22,922
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for September—			
Gross earnings	51,504	45,057	41,386
Op. expenses	26,112	26,602	26,189
Net earnings	25,392	18,455	15,197
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	130,916	113,347	107,202
Op. expenses	85,475	76,825	72,837
Net earnings	45,441	36,522	34,425
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	371,933	327,778	334,037
Op. expenses	237,752	208,987	225,313
Net earnings	134,181	118,791	108,724
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE for September—			
Gross earnings	49,087	45,938	38,842
Op. expenses	34,475	34,796	31,345
Net earnings	14,612	11,142	7,497
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	130,461	138,899	122,802
Op. expenses	96,044	108,610	113,543
Net earnings	34,417	30,289	9,259
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	398,715	402,165	350,872
Op. expenses	307,211	317,186	344,614
Net earnings	91,504	84,979	15,258
AUGUSTA SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	9,913	7,104	.....
Op. expenses	4,231	3,125	.....
Net earnings	.....	3,979	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	54,407	37,128	.....
Op. expenses	35,703	30,343	.....
Net earnings	18,704	6,785	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO, all lines of Ohio River—			
October	1,857,615	1,708,620	1,635,595
From July 1	7,152,461	6,515,001	6,476,301
All lines west of Ohio River—			
October	515,642	561,726	519,815
From July 1	2,000,382	2,073,146	1,788,238
East and west of Ohio River, entire system—			
October	2,373,257	2,270,346	2,150,410
From July 1	9,152,843	8,588,147	8,264,539
BATH & HAMMONDS for September—			
Gross earnings	4,388	4,963	4,883
Op. expenses	1,788	1,251	1,623
Net earnings	2,600	2,812	3,360
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	19,092	19,586	19,030
Op. expenses	14,469	14,675	12,113
Net earnings	4,623	7,911	6,917
BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC for September—			
Gross earnings	2,583	2,427	1,786
Op. expenses	1,490	2,100	1,336
Net earnings	1,093	327	450
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,131	6,587	5,042
Op. expenses	4,091	5,880	4,203
Net earnings	2,040	707	839
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	16,534	14,690	15,944
Op. expenses	16,111	16,457	14,578
Net earnings	423	*1,767	1,366
*Deficit.			
BRUNSWICK & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	53,469	49,007	43,961
Op. expenses	30,843	31,205	27,498
Net earnings	22,626	17,802	16,463
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	149,791	136,756	126,477
Op. expenses	93,072	108,225	87,085
Net earnings	56,119	28,531	39,392
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	449,507	380,285	379,058
Op. expenses	298,371	314,729	286,687
Net earnings	151,136	65,556	92,371
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	418,652	401,834	364,505
Op. expenses	333,924	334,068	279,100
Net earnings	84,728	157,766	89,399
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,195,268	2,919,271	2,670,634
Op. expenses	2,365,246	2,061,535	2,022,047
Net earnings	830,022	857,736	648,587
CAROLINA MIDLAND for September—			
Gross earnings	7,996	6,341	6,585
Op. expenses	2,861	2,982	4,026
Net earnings	5,135	3,449	2,559
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	20,511	18,842	19,783
Op. expenses	8,506	9,349	10,162
Net earnings	12,005	9,493	9,621
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	42,865	34,784	41,405
Op. expenses	26,702	25,704	32,057
Net earnings	16,163	9,080	9,348
CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH for September—			
Gross earnings	36,774	30,524	.....
Op. expenses	30,521	28,406	.....
Net earnings	6,253	2,118	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	99,950	99,561	.....
Op. expenses	96,710	100,304	.....
Net earnings	6,240	*743	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	423,903	402,918	.....
Op. expenses	324,863	325,685	.....
Net earnings	99,040	77,233	.....
*Deficit.			

	1896.	1895.	1894.
CHARLESTON, C. & SUTTON for September—			
Gross earnings	3,917	5,139	.....
Op. expenses	2,288	2,174	.....
Net earnings	1,629	2,962	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	41,415	34,801	.....
Op. expenses	21,611	14,755	.....
Net earnings	19,804	20,046	.....
CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. L. for September—			
Gross earnings	68,141	84,805	.....
Op. expenses	53,381	68,750	.....
Net earnings	14,760	16,055	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	213,952	241,740	.....
Op. expenses	152,911	204,279	.....
Net earnings	61,041	37,461	.....
CIN., PORTSMOUTH & VA. for September—			
Gross earnings	26,021	28,527	23,564
Op. expenses	19,208	21,119	18,640
Net earnings	6,813	7,408	4,924
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	70,590	79,554	68,323
Op. expenses	57,920	59,527	52,951
Net earnings	12,670	20,027	15,372
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	201,441	199,861	185,639
Op. expenses	175,174	161,304	149,467
Net earnings	26,267	38,557	36,172
COLORADO MIDLAND for September—			
Gross earnings	144,655	164,462	.....
Op. expenses	124,068	119,485	.....
Net earnings	20,587	44,977	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,368,758	1,254,505	.....
Op. expenses	1,003,389	866,204	.....
Net earnings	315,369	388,301	.....
COL., SANDUSKY & HOCKING for September—			
Gross earnings	82,640	93,937	.....
Op. expenses	54,817	66,965	.....
Net earnings	27,823	26,972	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	233,705	292,056	.....
Op. expenses	168,716	192,834	.....
Net earnings	65,049	99,222	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	603,838	630,316	.....
Op. expenses	487,629	.....	.....
Net earnings	116,309	.....	.....
CRYSTAL for September—			
Gross earnings	505	1,231	.....
Op. expenses	626	936	.....
Deficit	121	*295	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	9,213	6,322	.....
Op. expenses	8,627	4,909	.....
Net earnings	586	1,413	.....
*Surplus.			
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for September—			
Gross earnings	76,315	84,679	80,247
Op. expenses	46,413	45,970	45,743
Net earnings	29,902	38,709	34,504
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	620,034	622,886	583,986
Op. expenses	430,849	421,751	396,434
Net earnings	189,185	201,135	187,552
DES MOINES, NOR. & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	44,187	44,612	.....
Op. expenses	30,185	22,790	.....
Net earnings	14,002	21,822	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	$26,694	$62,600	.....
Op. expenses	226,117	176,319	.....
Net earnings	100,577	86,290	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for September—			
Gross earnings	154,642	151,704	.....
Op. expenses	92,514	90,301	.....
Net earnings	62,128	61,403	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	524,132	428,257	534,069
Op. expenses	319,475	281,231	339,870
Net earnings	204,657	147,026	194,199
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,544,015	1,327,400	1,276,064
Op. expenses	961,841	842,254	891,309
Net earnings	582,174	485,146	384,755
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	109,869	91,200	98,283
Op. expenses	69,818	63,925	64,630
Net earnings	31,051	27,275	33,653
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	311,003	261,959	257,618
Op. expenses	211,632	181,183	189,302
Net earnings	99,461	80,776	68,316
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	970,072	801,173	751,482
Op. expenses	643,826	532,975	544,243
Net earnings	326,246	268,198	207,239
EUREKA SPRINGS for August—			
Gross earnings	5,062	6,120	5,731
Op. expenses	2,887	2,832	2,608
Net earnings	2,195	3,788	3,123
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	40,945	44,523	44,791
Op. expenses	20,580	22,434	20,165
Net earnings	20,365	22,089	24,626
FT. WORTH & DENVER CITY for September—			
Gross earnings	85,939	72,174	.....
Op. expenses	54,380	68,381	.....
Net earnings	31,559	3,793	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	652,557	725,577	.....
Op. expenses	563,142	583,092	.....
Net earnings	89,415	142,485	.....
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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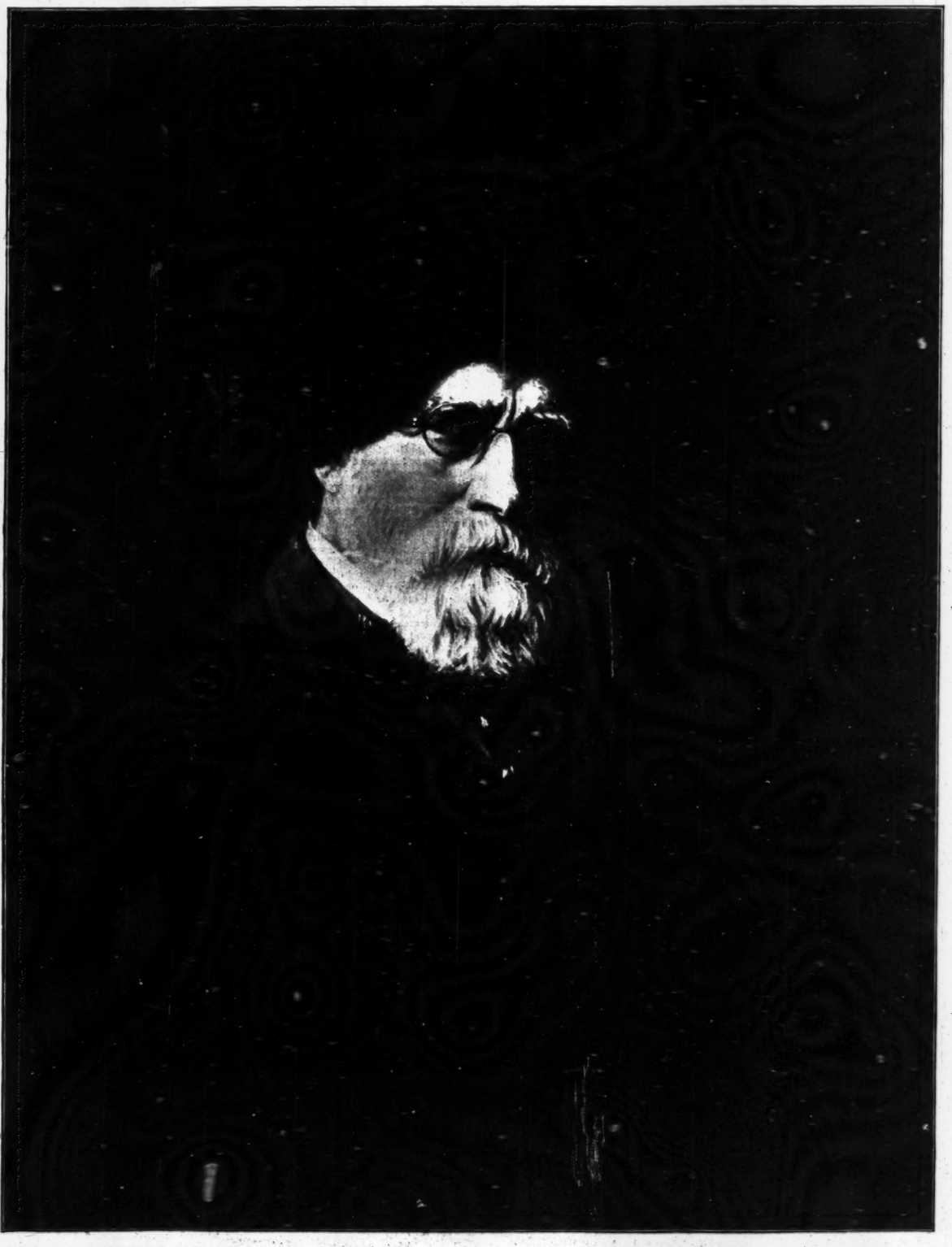

[Photograph by Berte & Pullis, Tremont, New-York.]

THOMAS WATERMAN WOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

[FROM A PAINTING BY HIMSELF.]

AUTUMN ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"IN THE HAY LOFT," BY CHARLES CURRAN.

TO one familiar with the art currents of the town a tour of the Academy walls, where the fifteenth Autumn Exhibition is now hung, is like an open book, where one may read between (or let us say along) the lines the curious conflict that is being carried on between inelastic academicism and the freedom of individualism. The walls tell the story of the rivalries and jealousies of individuals as well as the struggle of factions for supremacy. Since the conflict is being carried on within academic halls it can hardly be called a fair fight, for a glance at the dozen names composing the jury of selection shows two-thirds of them to belong to the conservative side and strongly opposed to the newer movements in art. The purple banner of impressionism stirs their ire as a red cloak does that of the monarch of the herd, and many of our artists have learned from experience to discern the fate of their pictures before sending to the Academy exhibitions by studying the composition of the jury.

A glance backward for a period of ten years shows that the average number of pictures hung at the Academy has been nearly 600, but this season the total number of entries reached only 650, of which but 340 pictures were accepted and hung; hence a walk through the galleries gives an impression of thinness that is a loss to the collection as a whole. A number of curious works hang on the line, by men not entitled to that privilege, from the fact of their being members of the Academy, and which cause one to wonder why they were admitted at all, while, on the other hand, some of our ablest men are not represented at all. As an instance of these wonder-inciting works may be mentioned the ludicrous performance whose enormous proportions greet one on the landing of the staircase, setting forth the thrilling adventures of the man who went forth to slay wild bears, or, again, the unconsciously humorous landscape, with its moire-antique blue shadows, which hangs next to the doorway on the opposite wall. The explanation of the admission of such work is probably found in a repetition of the experience of last year's hanging committee, which, finding itself short of pictures, went among the rejected canvases and pulled out a hundred of suitable size in order to fill out the spaces on the walls. It is hinted that not all the men whose work is missed from the collection failed to send canvases, for while the jury was generous in admitting pictures of mediocre quality, it deliberately rejected some of the men well entitled to admission, but whose work failed to meet its sympathies or understanding.

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The fact of this being an election year, with the general depression felt preceding that event, and the bad business from which the artists suffered last Spring, are offered as reasons for the poor showing of the exhibition, but the internal causes mentioned above have quite as much to do with the matter, and the sooner a movement is set on foot within the Academy to correct the abuses existing and to inspire confidence, and thus induce painters to send their work to the show, the sooner will prosperity return to the institution; for it will be confessed by impartial judges that the standard, both in quality and numbers, is far below that which an institution claiming to be National should show.

Formerly the jury of selection was chosen in a way to represent both the academic and the progressive factions of the members, or what is generally termed the older and the younger set of painters, but latterly the method of choosing them in alphabetical order from the lists of Academicians and Associates has been followed, and it must be seen, with rather one-sided results, when nine of the former are chosen to three of the latter.

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Turning first to the pictures which force themselves upon one's attention by reason of their conspicuous size, the corridor contains several works by newcomers that deserve more than mere mention. There is Mr. Charles H. Springer's "Wandering Jew," a seriously studied canvas, not altogether pleasing in its hot color scheme; Mr. Sol Kann's French shepherdess watching her grazing sheep in an idyllic landscape, and Mr. George B. Torrey's decorative panel showing a standing nude female figure of life size blowing soap bubbles. These men, wholly unknown to our exhibitions, are to be welcomed more for what they promise for the future than for their present achievements; while their present showing is excellent, indicating that they have been trained in good schools, there is too marked a foreign influence as yet to entitle them to claim a place in the ranks of American artists. This will be better understood when the visitor turns to Edward Gay's large, broadly handled landscape in the West Room, which is a distinctly American work. It is native to the soil and could not have been painted in France. If we are to have any future for American art, it must be developed on American soil and express the spirit of American life, with its variety and inventiveness. Diluted French art will never be quite as acceptable to us as our own. Turning to some of the other landscape work in the exhibition, application of this thought to some extent may be made to Mr. J. N. Barlow's fine landscape in violet tones in the North Gallery, or to Mr. John J. Redmond's Holland canal in the same room. Both of these are notable achievements, showing the serious nature of the painters and their aims at a just rendering of the subtlety of conflicting lights when the afternoon begins to wane.

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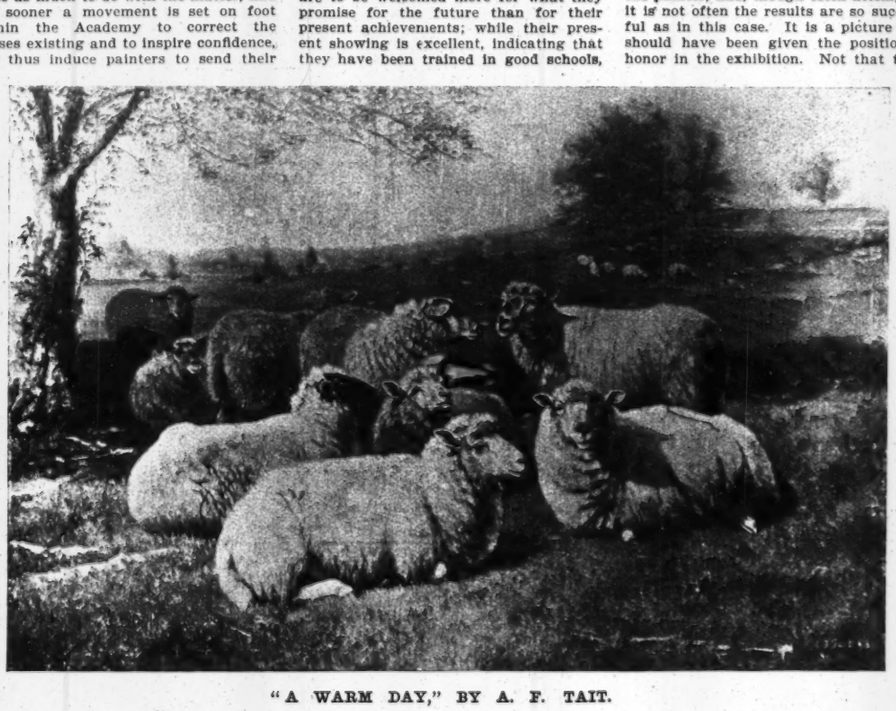
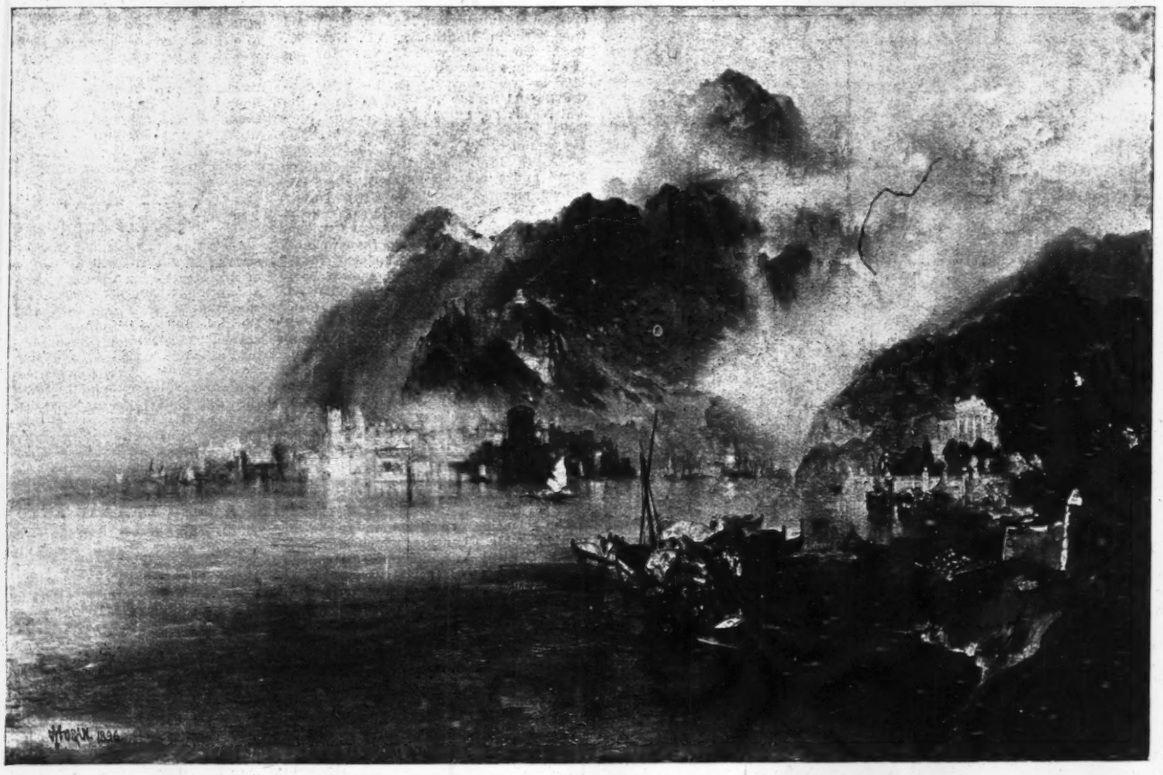
Mr. Redmond has chosen the hour just before sunset, with the moon rising above the horizon. Cool, pearly shadows are creeping over the surface of the polders, as is often seen in the long Summer twilights, and the declining sun touches the red tiles of the roofs. These conflicting lights make an interesting problem for the painter, and, though often attempted, it is not often the results are so successful as in this case. It is a picture that should have been given the position of honor in the exhibition. Not that there is a desire to quarrel with the placing of James M. Hart's "Landscape in the Austrian Tyrol," in that position, but the recognition of the younger artist would have been both generous and just. Had Mr. Redmond treated an American landscape with the same insight and care, he would have proved his right to a place in the foremost rank of our painters. A moonrise by Bruce Crane on the same wall, while from a totally different point of view, is treated poetically and with much force, as is also his landscape showing a rainbow in the sky after a shower on a field of grain.

It is pleasant to welcome, after a long absence, the work of Mr. Birge Harrison, who sends a gray landscape with sheep feeding. Mr. John J. Hammer also returns with a landscape such as nature provides in the environment of Munich, but nature's greens are a little less raw in their vividness, nor are they quite so thin as seen by L. E. Whitman even in the earliest of Spring days. Mr. C. D. Weldon is another wanderer welcome in his return. His Japanese landscape, with Fuji lifting her queenly cone against the sky, is delightful in color and painted with much force. Theodore Wores, on the other hand, in his field of iris, with its Japanese figures wandering through, is as dry as this artist's color usually is, and devoid of atmosphere. The want of atmosphere is also characteristic of Mr. Richard Newton's landscape showing the hay gatherers in the marshes. A modest picture in the East Gallery, but one painted with force and precision, is Mr. Arthur Parton's "Woods in Autumn," in which he has given us color without garishness, to express the richness of nature in Autumn dress. Mr. Frank Bicknell's view of the fields in Autumn, while painted with less force, is a work of close observation. Charles Warren Eaton, by his work here, emphasizes the change in style noted in his water colors at the up-town exhibition, but is scarcely as successful in the venture. Mr. J. C. Nicoll departs from the marines with which we are accustomed to associate his name and reputation and sends a Winter landscape, with a fringe of purple trees, which deserves a better fate than was given it by the hanging committee. In fact, throughout the rooms the hanging is not as fairly done as it might be. Messrs. Shurtleff and Moeller failed to put in an appearance at the appointed time, leaving Mr. Clinedinst alone, when Messrs. Tait and Britcher were added, which will explain the admirable positions of some pictures.

There are excellent landscapes by Bolton Jones and Kruseman Van Elten, while the work of W. Merritt Post shows an advance on its poetic side; there is much beauty in his rendering of the evening shadows. While near this picture of Mr. Post's it is worth while to note the exquisite quality shown in the little landscape by Roswell S. Hill at the end of the room, a work so fine in its just rendering as to awaken a feeling of high respect for the painter's powers of observation. The same insight is shown by his larger landscape in the West Gallery, with its quiet light playing across the water, and its gradations of pearly tones, so well managed. Before



"A WARM DAY," BY A. F. TAIT.



"THE QUEEN CITY OF MAJOWRA," FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
By Thomas Moran.

leaving the landscapes a word of commendation should be said for the work of James M. Hart, who holds the position of honor with a view in the Austrian Tyrol. Forty-three years ago Mr. Hart made his studies in that part of the world, painting out of doors, but as time passed and he gained success in other lines of subjects, mountain studies were abandoned. Coming across these studies recently, they held new interest and revived pleasant associations for him, when he set himself to painting a picture for his own pleasure. Those who have long known him by his cattle landscapes will find interest in this mountain scene, and will look again at the signature in the corner of the frame to be sure they have read their catalogues aright.

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The marines of the exhibition are few indeed. Mr. Frank De Haven has turned his attention to the sea coast, and gives us an imposing canvas, with a striking effect of sky and sea and rocks. He shows, however, some uncertainty about his wave forms, which uncertainty is emphasized by contrast with F. K. M. Rehn's sterling work in the same line which hangs near by on the same wall. Mr. Rehn displays a certainty of knowledge and drawing that is altogether convincing, together with a refinement of color that is a delight. Again, in the same room hangs J. G. Tyler's large marine, showing a storm-tossed ship in mid-ocean. The work is forcible in drawing, but the water loses its liquid quality from being too labored in handling and too confused in color. Mr. Tyler should return to his simpler manner. A. T. Britchier shows a good coast scene in his accustomed vein, and Carleton T. Chapman a spirited view of rocks and rapids, in which color and action are striking characteristics.

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Among the figure pieces, one of the first to strike the attention is a group of nude boys, after bathing, standing in the sunlight on the sand. It is the work of a new-comer by the name of Alexander Grimager, and recalls the same subject painted by Robert V. V. Sewall, which was awarded the Hallgarten Prize several years ago. It has not by any means the fine qualities of Mr. Sewall's work, being greatly lacking in refinement of color. Mr. J. G. Brown has one of his bootblacks, and finds a follower in J. F. Kaufman, who portrays a street urchin with something less than Mr. Brown's skill. Mr. Benjamin Eggleston's dreaming girl has charming color and sentiment, while a large decorative panel showing a figure of Autumn, with grapes and grain, is rather conventional and uninspired.

F. A. Bridgman, after an absence, returns to our exhibitions with two examples of his art in the line of many this Paris-American has given us in the past. They show his well-drawn figures reclining luxuriously on divans at the sunset hour, according to the customs of Tangier. A pale violet light envelops the figures and the roof tops seen beyond, while the sunset light tips tower and turrets with gold, adding to the beauty of the scene and the poetry of the hour.

From our own Southern lands Mr. Harry Roseland draws his inspiration, showing several forcible character studies of negro life that are a notable advance over his previous work. "The New Stitch," reproduced in this issue of THE TIMES, is the best of these, in which he ably realizes his intention. With such admirable material for genre studies as negro life offers it seems strange that it is not more generally used by our artists. Aside from the work of the late Alfred Kappes, and of Richard Brooke of Washington, few of our painters have taken to negro life, although many of our illustrators have found inspiration in it. From indications in this exhibition Mr. Roseland has taken up the field for himself, and if pursued with the earnestness shown, he will become as firmly identified with it as is J. G. Brown with the street boys or E. L. Henry with village characters. Another excellent piece of character painting is that of Mr. George Taggert, showing three men in village garb throwing dice for a goose that hangs upon the wall at one side. The characters are well realized, but the color is a trifle dry and uninteresting.

Miss M. L. Macomber sends one of her religio-historical conceptions, a little less labored in technique, but still hard and unsuggestive in color, and Mr. F. C. Jones two figure pieces, neither of which can be accepted as being up to his former standard. Mr. C. E. Procter exhibits two character studies, good in color, but in which the costumed model is too evident. They, however, show good drawing, even though somewhat hard in the faces. Mr. W. D. Streetor's dignified figure in white is admirable in quality, and the several textures are well differentiated.

Gilbert Gaul's army picture recalls a man too long missed from our exhibitions, and Frederic Remington holds true to the troopers of the plains. Mr. Charles C. Curran shows a delightful little sunlight study in the Park, at the fountain basin, and a smaller work, "In the Hayloft," reproduced on Page 2, showing a boy reading some prohibited volume, perhaps, which must be pursued in quiet. Mr. E. L. Henry shows two genres in his usual vein, and Mr. J. C. Artes a Venetian scene, in which his figures at the base of a stone bridge lack force to hold their own against the background.

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The portraits are not numerous, but include several of marked ability. One by Carroll Beckwith of a child in a blue dress with white trimmings is one of the best pieces of work seen for some time in our exhibitions. The girl holds a tennis racket in her hands and stands well away from the background. It is agreeable in color and forcible in brush work, and does Mr. Beckwith great credit.

Mr. Naegele shows two of his original portraits on mahogany panels, which are skillfully handled, both possessing much charm of color. A small portrait by Mr. Hughes is an admirable work in every way. It shows a woman of brunette type, dressed in white and yellow, seated against a white background. It is a difficult thing to do, yet the painter has handled his problem with superb skill. His drawing is sure and his textures perfectly rendered. His work will be awaited with interest in other exhibitions.

Mr. Irving Wiles shows his splendid dexterity in the portrait head of a young woman in the East Gallery. The brush work is broad and skillful, but the flesh is somewhat heavy in color. Mr. R. M. Walsh shows two pastel portraits of young women, the one in white being the more subtle in its rendering of color values than the other. The portraits by Mr. Torrey fall short of the work shown in his decorative panel mentioned above, being deficient in color charm and showing a hardness in rendering, while it is a kindness to maintain silence as to the workmanship in the portrait by J. E. Maxfield in the East Room.

W. H. McEntee, whose picture of a pretty woman with a black fan occupies a conspicuous position in the South Gallery, has evidently been trained in a careful school, but one in which the serious side of life is not greatly considered. The portrait shows admirable drawing and clean execution, but its brilliancy is wholly superficial and suggests a kind of work by French painters which had a vogue some years ago with Western money kings. It is to be hoped that this artist's ability or cleverness may take a more serious turn and our exhibitions gain thereby.

Mr. Leslie G. Cauldwell's work begins to show cleaner color than characterized it in the past, but in the half-length portrait in the South Gallery he shows a chalkiness that is equally to be avoided. Like Mr. Hughes, he is fortunate in his sitter, but has not made as much of his opportunity as could be expected. In their aim for breadth many painters fall into slovenliness and lose the evanescent charm of beauty, which is essential to a work that is to live. It is above technique, for it is the essence that gives life to art. Mr. Cauldwell has missed it; Mr. Wiles has missed it when it seemed within his grasp. Then what shall be said of Mr. Henry Mosler's portrait of a man evidently resurrected after mortification had set in? Being a small head, it is of necessity only seen at close range; but at close range it loses all semblance of a healthy being and only awakens a feeling of repulsion. It is evidence of ability misdirected.

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On the borderland of each, yet not strictly landscape nor figure paintings, comes a group of pictures which should not be overlooked in a survey of the ex-

"AN OCTOBER AFTERNOON," BY J. FRANCIS MURPHY.
[Not Exhibited.]

"THE NEW STITCH," BY HARRY ROSELAND.

hibition. There are a couple of canvases by Mr. William H. Howe, who long ago won admiration for his sterling work in painting cattle. In the pictures shown in the present exhibition he has departed further from his Paris method than was apparent in his last season's work. In seeking atmospheric effects he loses something of strength, but his color has gained and is less dry than formerly. Mr. Frank Russell Green is also showing an advance in color qualities. His horses at a watering trough are forcibly realized in the front plane of his picture, but leave something to the imagination in the middle plane. His cattle picture in the East Gallery shows a tendency to chalkiness. Mr. J. H. Dolph is devoting his attention to puppies and kittens that seem to have become inextricably mixed, and Mr. W. H. Poore has deserted the dogs, which he does better than any of our painters, and turned his attention to the horses loose in the fields, in which he has not achieved undue success; his conspicuously posed black horse, evidently a portrait, shows a hard, bronze-like appearance that is not attractive.

Mr. A. F. Tait cannot be said to have done an altogether new thing in his group of sheep, reproduced on Page 2, but in our zeal for new things it must be remembered that those painters who have been trained in the old ways, and looked at nature according to the conventions of a past generation, cannot easily break with them and adopt new methods contrary to their training. They laid the foundations of our art and have earnestly striven according to their ability, and are not to be judged by the changed standards of to-day. When we ask of them generosity toward the younger painters, who see with different eyes and render by other methods, we should be ready to extend the same generosity in return. One who moves among the painters will find that the older men are more tolerant of the work of the young men than is meted out to them in return. In training they are widely different, but in the purpose of their art and in temperament they are one—that is to say, they are all artists. This came with force to the writer as he stood in company with a young painter of realistic tendencies before Mr. Thomas Moran's Turnerian dreams of cities, rising like white wraiths from azure seas. To be sure, they are without reality, nor does Mr. Moran claim as much for them, but they are dreams of beauty nevertheless. Long ago he demonstrated his ability to cope with realistic landscapes, and can now afford to indulge in dreaming moods. In this collection he demonstrates his versatility in both directions; but the world loves a dreamer who has the power to win it away from the affairs of the street, and evidently prefers Mr. Moran the dreamer to Mr. Moran the realist, since it readily exchanges his dreams for its bank notes. The young realist just mentioned, like realists generally, forgot or was unaware that his view was but one-half of the story of art, and found no pleasure in these color dreams because he could not comprehend the masonry of the structures or the geography of the area of land and water. Alas! poor realist! Some day his pictures will become documentary scraps of history and be forgotten, while the pictures of our dreamers that dream beautiful dreams will still be cherished. That hay-mow dream of Mr. Curran's will appeal to every one who has sentiment in his heart, for it brings back his own childhood and all that went out with it.

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A sum of the impressions gained from the exhibition is that, while it cannot be called a brilliant one, either from a generally high standard or from any special achievements of remarkable nature that it contains, it still can show many good pictures that deserve the respect of the public. If it fails to receive such attention, it should spur the artists to a stronger effort to bring out a better showing for the Autumn exhibition than the recent years have put forth, rather than to hold back so much of the best work for the Spring displays.

THOMAS WATERMAN WOOD.

As early as 1802 New-York had its aspirations, and it was proposed to found an institution for the promotion of art. The title then presented was "The New-York Academy of Fine Arts," and officers were elected. In 1808 a charter was obtained, and a change of name was made. For New-York "America" was substituted and "Fine" was dropped. A number of officers were appointed, among whom there was no artist. In 1803, when Robert R. Livingston was Ambassador to France, he had sent to New-York for the use of the Academy a number of casts. The institution lay dormant until 1818, when Trumbull was elected President, and among the officers were five artists. Interest in art was, however, but slight. It was in 1826 that the true art impulse had its beginning in New-York. Perhaps the differences between the artists who were of the Council of the institution and those who were not artists brought about the needed change. Conditions can be somewhat understood to-day by repeating what Samuel F. B. Morse said nearly seventy years ago, that "every profession in a society knows best what measures are necessary for its own improvement." What was a new society was then formed—the National Academy of Design, such as it exists to-day. The cornerstone of the building now occupied by the National Academy of Design was put in place in 1863, and the structure was completed in 1865.

Mr. Thomas Waterman Wood is to-day the President of the National Academy of Design. Among former Presidents were Samuel F. B. Morse, 1827-45; A. B. Durand, 1845-61; Samuel F. B. Morse, 1861-62; Daniel Huntington, 1862-65. Mr. Wood was born in Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 12, 1823. He studied with Chester Harding of Boston. Between the years 1858 and 1860 he went abroad. On his return to the United States he went to Louisville and Nashville, but finally came to New-York, where he opened a studio in 1867. He was elected an A. N. A. in 1869 and N. A. in 1871. Mr. Wood is both a genré and a portrait painter. His best-known pictures are "The Contraband," "The Veteran," "Village Post Office," "Every Man His Own Doctor," "The Quack Doctor," "A Joint Investment," "Strictly Confidential," "Uncle Ned," "The Difficult Text," "The Jack o' Lantern," "Putting on Airs," "The Secret," "Dull Times," "Sunday Morning," "Poor White," "Thinking It Over," "Local Reporter," "First Business Venture," and "Good Night." The portraits are Charles Stewart Smith, H. B. Hurlbut, G. N. Moore, and Prof. Torrey. The portrait of the President of the National Academy of Design given in this number was the one painted by himself in 1895, after his last visit to Europe.

EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA

The scientific expedition under the direction of Mr. Clementz, which is traveling in Central Asia under the patronage of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society, left the town of Urga, in Chinese territory, on May 24, 1895, to explore Mongolia. Not being able to carry out their intended ascent of the Otkhon-Tengre, the highest peak of the Hangai Range, the explorers had to confine themselves to the secondary peaks, among which they discovered a small glacier. In June, 1896, however, Mr. Clementz and his companions succeeded in ascending the Otkhon-Tengre up to a point which they estimated as being from 13,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level. They found no native willing to accompany them, and they were even told that the ascent of the mountain was quite impossible. Mr. Clementz discovered in the Hangai Range two small volcanoes, which had evidently been extinct for a long time, while numerous indications led them to suppose that there are many others in this range.

The Russian Imperial Geographical Society has received from the town of Khotan some news of Dr. Sven Heding's scientific expedition. The Swedish explorer left Kashgar on Dec. 14, and made his way by Yarkand and Karghalik to Khotan. Starting from the latter town he spent nearly five months in exploring the surrounding country, and discovered the ruins of two ancient towns. One of these towns, which is of vast size, contains some remains of monuments, the architectural style of which seems to indicate that they are of Indian origin. Then, crossing the desert as far as the banks of the Kiria-Daria, the expedition fell in with a small nomadic tribe to the north of this river, so isolated from the rest of mankind that its members did not know whether Yakub Beg still existed, or whether they belonged to China. Whole herds of wild camels were also met with, two or three of these animals falling victims to the rifles of the party. On reaching the extreme confines of the desert, Dr. Sven Heding found a series of lakes and marshes, which, in all probability, cover the former bed of Lake Lob-Nor, though the formation of these lakes, as it would seem, only dates from nine years back.

MICROBE-LADEN AIR.

According to recent experiments described in The Medical Record, each pint of air breathed in by an adult contains about 15,000 microbes. In some places the number is as high as a million, but the average city number is about as stated. This microbe-laden air is taken into the air passages, and when it is thrown out it is quite sterile. The air has further been found to be sterile in the naso-pharyngeal cavity. The inference is that the nose is a most powerful microbe destroyer, and this fact shows also how important it is to draw the air through the nasal passages.

A SONG IN LATE AUTUMN.

The blackbirds call from laurel cover,
Their sweet Spring songs forgotten now,
And those old days are all passed over,
The lover's kiss, the lover's vow.
But, oh, sweetheart, though storms may shatter
And blow the barren branches bare,
Though all the sweet flowers fall and scatter,
'Tis not as though they never were:

For every flower that Summer cherished,
By wood or meadow, vale or hill,
Though long ago it drooped and perished,
In memory's garden blossoms still:
Buds of all seasons blow together,
Blooms gathered in from every part,
There comes no frost nor wintry weather
Within the garden of the heart.

And one fair figure ever lingers,
A goddess in that garden green,
With roses in her slender fingers,
And crowned with roses, like a queen.
A limpid pool no frost can harden
Reflects her face, so fair to see,
She is the queen of all the garden,
And oh! true-hearted, thou art she!

—S. CORNISH WATKINS.

NO COLOR LINE THERE.

The black cook of a merchant brig, George Henry Washington, is making a name for himself by his verses. Here are a pair of them:

"A-toiling in the cane one day,
An angel came to me:
Like jet he was from head to foot,
As black as black could be.

He said, 'In Heaven, whence I do come,
And where I'm going back,
All angels are not pink and white,
But millions there are black.'"

"DAY DREAMING," BY VERPLANCK BURNEY.
[Not Exhibited.]

White and Green Vases, Pastoral.
Dynasty of Khanghsi, (1662—1772.)

RARE CHINESE PORCELAINS.

Numbers of cultured people in all parts of the United States have taken as a hobby the collecting of Chinese porcelains. As far back as the middle of the seventeenth century the royalty of Great Britain and France were so attracted by the wares which came from the far East that they set about collecting the more valuable specimens which reached those countries, thus setting the fashion in the capitals of Europe—a fashion which has been followed until the present day, when in most of the drawing rooms of the polite are to be found more or less valuable specimens of Chinese ware, some of which date back nearly a thousand years. A more than noteworthy collection of these porcelains is that which has been set up in the main entrance hall of the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, which includes porcelains of all varieties and shapes, and is accompanied by a most clear and concise catalogue, which was prepared by Mr. Alfred E. Hippisley, at one time an officer in the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China. This collection is now known to a few of the connoisseurs in the art in this country, and from time to time the museum is visited by these persons, who come to compare pieces in their own collections with those placed in the museum.

The great antiquity of porcelain is well known, but the precise date of its first manufacture has only been conjectured, for the reason that the legends of the early Chinese are enveloped in such obscurity that it is difficult to separate the fact from the fiction. According to the legendary records of the prehistoric period of Chinese chronology, porcelain was already manufactured under Huang-Ti, an Emperor who is stated to have entered upon a reign of 100 years, B. C. 2697. There is also record of the Emperor Yu-Ti-Shun, another monarch of the legendary period, who is believed to have himself made porcelain before mounting the throne in B. C. 2255. Under the succeeding dynasty of Chou, mention is made of an official Director of Pottery. The Chinese writers have admitted that the productions of that early age could only have been of earthenware—possibly glazed—and that no greater antiquity can be claimed for the manufacture of real porcelain than the reign of the Han dynasty, which held the throne of China from 202 B. C. to 220 A. D., and that after this date progress in the system of manufacture was but slow for a long period of time. But this information has been bequeathed by the native authors in compilations of such vast extent that the authors could not be expected to have the intimate knowledge of an expert upon all of the very many subjects treated. Mr. Hippisley considers it safe, however, to believe that the Han dynasty shows the first authentic record of the manufacture, for it was then that mention is first made of Tz'u, the Chinese designation of porcelain. It was then made in Hsinp'ing, a district in the State of Ch'en, and corresponding with the Huaining district in Honan Province.

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In the period from 202 B. C. until the Sung dynasty, which lasted from 960 to 1259 A. D., the manufacture of Chinese porcelains was desultory. Under the Mongol dynasty which followed from 1260 to 1349 the manufacture of porcelain appeared to have retrograded, and the specimens in the museum of this and the subsequent dynasty show a different class of work. Under the succeeding, or Ming, dynasty the ceramic art made great progress, both in the fineness of the ware and the excellence of the decorative workmanship. Previous to this time imperial orders were not invariably executed at the Government factories, but were frequently intrusted to private enterprise. None of the articles tendered, however, were accepted unless considered perfect, and the test was so severe that as much as 90 per cent. was at times rejected. Under the Ming dynasty, (1368-1649,) however, the manufacture was restricted to the Government factories, which from this time forward practically monopolized the production of artistic porcelain. The administration was reformed, and officers were dispatched from the capital of the country to the factories with the orders, the execution of which they had to superintend, and on completion to deliver to the palace, duties of considerable emolument and dignity. Here for the first time appeared in the paintings a knowledge of the necessary technique, the proper method consisting in a boldness of stroke which showed a complete mastery over the mediums. This style of painting is termed pi-i, "following the will of the brush." An artist who first sketched out his design and then carefully and elaborately filled in the details, was considered to be kung-i, or mechanical, and occupied in their estimation a very subordinate position.

⁂

During the Yunglo period, from 1423 to 1424, much white porcelain, with ornamentation in blue under the glaze, commonly known in Europe as "blue and white china," had been manufactured, and this porcelain was held in fair estimation during the Ming dynasty. From the Ch'enghua period, from 1465 to 1487, are supposed to date many of the large vases which form so prominent a feature in European collections, decorated with historical scenes, in the coloring of which green plays an important part. The period from 1487 to 1644, when the present dynasty begins, does not appear to have been distinguished by especially fine work or originality in methods, the only kind of ware at all remarkable mentioned by Chinese writers being cups intended for use upon the palace altars.

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The Government factories, which had been closed during the last years of the Ming dynasty, were not reopened till the Manchu Emperors had firmly seated themselves upon the throne. The kilns then increased rapidly in number, until they aggregated over 300 in full activity, the fires of which at night so illuminated the hills surrounding the plain in which the town of Chingte-chen stands that it seemed as some vast city abandoned to the flames, and over a million of people found a means of livelihood in its busy streets. The production was not characterized by activity alone, however, for the ablest of the Chinese artists began to be employed to paint and to design ornamentation, to enhance the beauty of which they at times availed themselves of foreign ideas. Progress was sure and rapid, and during the seventy-five years beginning 1698, Mr. Hippisley says, the manufacture and decoration of porcelain in China attained a degree of excellence which he thinks has never been reached either before or since. Shortly after the accession of Yung Cheng, the second of the Emperors who devoted some attention to the development of the porcelain kilns, in 1727 Nien Hsi-yao was intrusted with the direction of the imperial manufactories. He personally selected the material and superintended the execution of the Emperor's orders. All of the articles made by him, which are known as Nien porcelain, were graceful in form and of fine workmanship. They were chiefly monochrome in color, blue, bright, and carmen, but some were ornamented with painted flowers, either incised or plain. Some of the monochrome vases dating from this or a slightly later period have lately obtained an extraordinary vogue among the foreign collectors, and have brought prices ridiculously above any value to which they could justly lay claim on the score of either rarity, color, or workmanship. The small vase, only eight inches high, of a dull white-pink shade, upon an underground of pale sea green, which has been dignified by the name of "peachblow," was offered to Mr. Hippisley in Pekin for less than $200 in gold. It was purchased by a foreign dealer, and was eventually sold in New-York for $15,000. Chiach'ing, 1796 to 1820, was idle and dissolute, and, although good work continued to be performed, it fell far short of what the court had grown accustomed to, and no initiative was taken to attempt originality either in design or decoration. His son, Taokuang, had a good many difficulties during his reign, but notwithstanding these troubles, he found the time to devote some attention to the ceramic art. The production from 1850 to 1862 is marked by rapid decadence, and the rebels in the Taiping rebellion having entirely destroyed Chingte-chen and its factories, the manufacture of porcelain ceased entirely. It has not been until recent years that the manufacture has been renewed and attention paid to its improvement, and it still falls far short of the classic ware of Yung Cheng.

White and Green Vase.
Dynasty of Yung Chien, (1733—1795.)

VERTICAL HANDWRITING.

An attempt is being made to introduce into the schools of New-York and other cities the vertical style of handwriting to replace the old slope in the copy books of scholars. In several schools the vertical style is being taught, and the radical change has caused some opposition from advocates of the sloping style, who, while admitting that the vertical handwriting is prettier than the slope, claim that it is not conducive to the speed so essential to success in modern business houses.

The promoters of the vertical style, on the other hand, assert that where loss of speed follows the change from slope to vertical writing, the fault lies entirely with the writer, who strives to retain the oblique movement for the vertical letters, finds the hand cramped, and declares that this style of writing necessitates a cramped finger movement. When this is the case, it is asserted by the vertical experts, the writer has been improperly taught and should acquire the right movement so that speed and picturesqueness of style shall be combined in proper proportions.

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There are three kinds of writing, the ordinary style with a slope, the vertical, and the backhand, the latter being a slope in the opposite direction to the usual one. Midway between these slopes comes the vertical. This midway position is another reason why vertical writers claim that theirs is the correct calligraphy, the sloping and backhand writers being extremists.

The slope most in use at the present time is one of about 52 degrees, which slope, say the experts, necessitates a pull-back movement of the pen that is fatal to fast writing when in competition with the easy up-and-down motion of the vertical writer.

This motion is a peculiarity of vertical handwriting. It matters not if the writer of this hand joins the sloper family and writes a vertical hand with a slight incline, he will do so with the vertical movement, and will derive all the benefits to be obtained from this style of writing. As a matter of fact there are a large number of vertical writers who use either a right or left slope. An expert can see at once, in spite of the slope, that these characters are made with the vertical action.

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The specimens of vertical handwriting shown in the accompanying illustration are made by an expert penman, A. F. Newlands, Supervisor of Writing, Kingston, Ontario. They show the right oblique vertical and left oblique letters written at nearly the same rate of speed, about twenty-eight seconds for each couplet. The right oblique specimen took a little longer than the others. These lines are, of course, not given as specimens of rapid writing, but merely to show the three styles of writing with the vertical movement.

Besides the greater freedom of movement and the consequent acquisition of speed claimed for the vertical writing, the superiority of the latter in point of attractiveness over the slope as at present practiced, is held up as a sufficient reason why it should be generally taught in the American schools. It has long been a favorite subject for foreigners' sneers that the handwriting of our boys and girls is so much alike that there is no distinctive difference, while both are equally ugly. The English have distinctive forms of handwriting that enable any one of average education to detect the difference between the male and female hand, the lawyer's calligraphy, the doctor's written characters, and the clerkly copperplate. In this country, it has been claimed, the great family of slopers holds the field, and variety is looked for in vain. By the introduction of vertical handwriting, it is pointed out, the monotony will be varied by one of the prettiest styles of writing, with increased advantages of speed and ease of movement.

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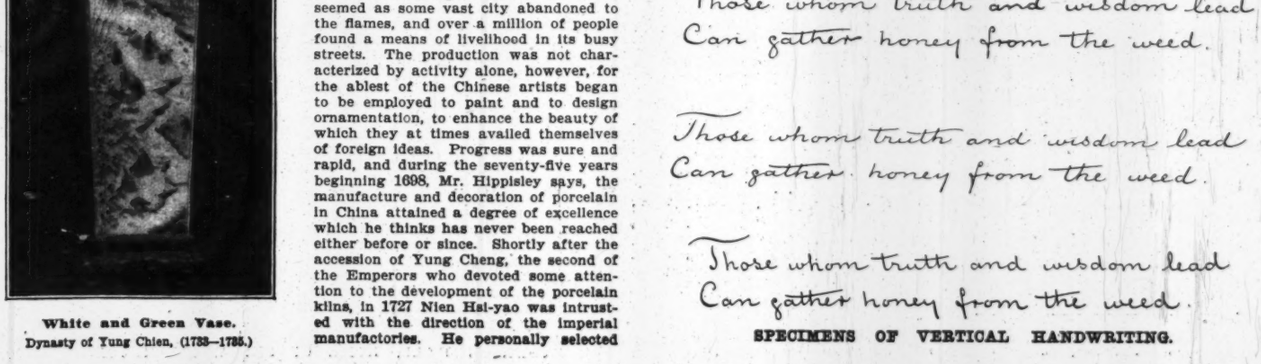
Wherever the new style of writing has been introduced the pupils have taken kindly to it and have readily acquired the vertical movement. It requires a good deal of practice for some to forsake the slope and even after the vertical movement has been acquired there is a tendency with these to combine the two forms in an awkward and cramped movement that hampers the writer from acquiring speed. As a general thing, however, the introduction of the vertical system may be said to have been an unqualified success.

MIGRATION.

Through the Autumn woods the shadows grow,
And wider and deeper the streamlets flow.
No sound but the rippling waters heard,
Or the faint low twitter of some lone bird,
Belated, forgotten, and wondering why
His mate had deserted him—he must fly,
For rude winds are tossing the trees o'er head
And scattering the leaves of golden red,
That cling as they fall to ferns pale grown,
Cream-tinted, like old lace some Queen had worn.
So away from this scene to a cheerier one
The lone bird flies with the setting sun,
And rests midst the boughs of old oak trees,
Where Spanish moss swings in the soft, warm breeze;
There in dreams he forgets his snow-bound nest,
Till Spring comes again—then home is best;
And with wings outspread he wanders hence
Till he finds the maple tree, close by the fence,
Where year after year his mate and he
Have reared their brood in the same old tree.

—E. P. M. in The Boston Commercial.


Those whom truth and wisdom lead
Can gather honey from the weed.
Those whom truth and wisdom lead
Can gather honey from the weed.
Those whom truth and wisdom lead
Can gather honey from the weed.

SPECIMENS OF VERTICAL HANDWRITING.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

John Fiske.

NEW-YORK IN THE REVOLUTION.*

THE appearance of this edition of John Fiske's admired work is in more than one way noteworthy. The short period that has elapsed since the book was first issued has sufficed to raise it to a very high place in the esteem of all its readers—the critical as well as the uncritical. John Fiske writes of American history in Revolutionary times as no other person has written. With a mind richly stored with knowledge, he combines particular charm of style, skill in narrative, a just sense of the relations of things, and an exquisite appreciation of literary perspective. Who else, save Parkman, has done so much to make American history understood through the simple method of making it interesting?

The form in which his work now appears offers the highest evidence of the eminence it has acquired within five years. Its illustrations are in an eminent degree rich and illuminative. Not one of them is here for the sake of being here; none is fanciful; none has been dragged in by the heels. They all actually illustrate the text, and are all authentic. Whether or not they were the author's own selections, they were certainly chosen by one who knew his subject—knew it exhaustively and discriminatingly. The research involved in finding them was laborious to an extent known best, and, indeed, perhaps known only to those who have themselves engaged in historical research. Handsomely reproduced, now as woodcuts, now as half-tone, now on steel or copper, they form a collection as varied and valuable as it is unique.

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But Mr. Fiske's success in writing history comes not alone from his charm of style, his skill in arrangement, and his knowledge of values; a large contributing factor is his selection of striking events for special description, his purpose being so far as possible thus to present the great Anglo-Saxon drama in a series of pictures, each of which bears a vital relation to the whole. Readers will never cease to admire his account of the Boston tea party, nor will they forget his narrative of the treason for which Arnold lost his reputation and through which André lost his life. The treason of Arnold and all the incidents of it form a story that is singularly crowded with dramatic action. An extraordinary series of accidents and narrow escapes controlled its course. Indeed, there is so much in the story that full understanding of all its details and of their relations to each other can scarcely be said to have become in any way common, even among those who are believed to be well-read persons. The story, as Mr. Fiske tells it, has the attraction of a thrilling narrative, and yet is written with sobriety. His skillful use of facts is such that the clear and simple language in which they are presented so shines in its simplicity as to make mere rhetoric ashamed.

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One incident of the conflict Mr. Fiske has raised to its true place in the greater story, and he is about the first writer of eminence of whom this can be said—the war on the frontier, and especially the border wars that desolated that part of New-York State which was known formerly as Tryon County, and is now embraced, among other counties, in Otsego, Montgomery, and Schoharie. To that warfare further contributions were made elsewhere in America, as in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, but its main theatre and its most widespread and desolating consequences were found in Tryon County.

Of Arnold's treason and the border wars it seems worth while making some special note in this article. They must forever stand as part of the evidence sustaining the claim, long made by Horatio Seymour and others, that it is not to New-England that America owes most in the successful issue of the war with the unnatural mother. Mr. Haswell, in his recent reminiscences, has reminded us how on the soil of New-York City was fought the battle of Golden Hill, in which was shed the first blood of the Revolution; how in New-York City the Sons of Liberty came into being, and how New-York as well as Boston had a tea party. More recently, at the dedication on Nov. 12 of the long-delayed monument to Gen. Herkimer, these pregnant facts were again called to public mind by Gen. Butterfield.

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The origin of the border wars has long been a neglected subject of study. The men who chronicled these events—Campbell, Simms, Stone, and Jay Gould—were not writers who diligently sought for causes; they aimed rather to record what had occurred, and went no further. It, in fact, might not have been possible for them to learn what those causes were, inasmuch as important historical papers since published by the State were beyond their reach. Mr. Fiske himself has little to say of causes, and in his remark that the Indians "would have tortured and scalped our backwoodsmen even if we had had no quarrel with George III.," clearly overlooks the true ones, at least in this State.

The battle of Oriskany, big as it was with the fate of this continent, (more than one good authority has ranked it as the decisive battle of the Revolution,) had for the frontiersmen of Tryon County a grim significance such as it had nowhere else. In that battle was really begun the border fighting which for five long years desolated the valleys of the Mohawk, Schoharie, and the Upper Susquehanna. From Oriskany, as effects from their cause, came the massacre of Cherry Valley, the burning of German Flats, Canajoharie, Oghwaga, Unadilla, and Springfield, the battles in Sharon, Cobleskill, Newtown, and Minisink, the expeditions of Col. William Butler, Gen. Sullivan, and Sir John Johnson.

Before Oriskany the intentions of the Indians, if not strictly peaceable, had mainly been far removed from aggressive and initiatory warfare. During the two years and more that the war had been in progress, they had committed no hostilities. Conference after conference had been held with them—now by the Americans, now by the English; now in Albany, now at Fort Johnson, now at German Flats—and they had repeatedly declared their good-will toward the Americans. But the war was a subject they could not understand. Even the Oneidas, who remained friendly throughout the conflict, were unable to understand this issue between "two brothers of one blood." In all the history they had known, nothing like it had occurred.

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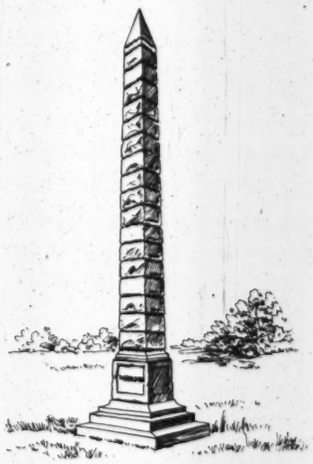
That the bulk of the Iroquois should finally have followed Col. Guy Johnson to Canada in 1775-6 was not unnatural. Several nations, and especially the Mohawks, had been in alliance with the English for about a century. They could have no comprehension of the merits of an act like the throwing of tea into Boston Harbor. Americans who defied the soldiers of Gen. Gage seemed to them to resemble the French of Canada who had stormed frontier forts fifteen years before; they were at war with the King of England, the red man's "friend who lived over the great lake." Here in New-York they saw eminent and honored citizens who were steadfast adherents of the royal cause, and why should they ignore such an example? Too much was not to be expected of unlettered men. Neutrality would have been their wisest course, unquestionably; but this was not an easy course for a race which more than all things else loved war, regarding it as the fountain of all honorable eminence in the world. In finally adhering to the British, the Indians simply kept the ancient "covenant chain," but when the close of the war found them a race in ruins—their villages destroyed, their lands forever gone—they might have declared with a pride more just than the pride of Francis I. after Pavia, "All is lost save honor."

Taught, as most readers have been, to hold the deeds of the Iroquois in horror, they have seldom remembered the remarks of Stone and Campbell that no son of the forest has ever written a history of the border wars. In Stone's stately octavos is found no more impressive passage than the one in which he cites Aesop's fable of the lion and the forester standing before a piece of sculpture showing a man triumphant before a prostrate lion. With a lion for sculptor, the relative positions of the two would certainly have been reversed, and so, with a Mohawk Indian for historian of the border wars, we should have had very different chronicles.



Monument to Gen. Herkimer.
Near Little Falls.
Dedicated Nov. 12, 1896.

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For years before the Revolution actually began there had been discontent among the Indians, growing out of what they described as the white man's "inordinate thirst for land." The men of New-York who afterward became Tories more than any other class had been able for many years temporarily to satisfy this thirst with large and deep potations. But a new and more definite grievance had arisen after the treaty of Fort Stanwix, which fixed a permanent boundary between the lands of the white man and those of the red. That treaty reserved to the Mohawks, whose territory in the main had been made over to the English, certain tracts in and around their villages. The Mohawks repeatedly had sought to secure these lands from invasions, but in vain. Sir William Johnson in his last days had earnestly appealed to the royal Governor to give the desired relief, with "the strongest security" against the future. It was, in fact, at an Indian council in July, 1774, called to consider these Indian claims, that Sir William, the man whom all Indians loved, suddenly died.

Sir William Johnson.

Had Johnson survived, the claims might have been satisfied, as indeed the whole course of events in Tryon County might have gone differently. Johnson already had seen how rapidly was gathering the storm which in a few years was to devastate the whole land. Bound as he was to England by the closest political and personal ties, he was also possessed of a vast territorial domain that was now in danger. His strong and sagacious mind must have foreseen how grave was the crisis to himself and his fortune. Stone believed he would have cast his influence eventually with the Americans, in which event we may be sure there would have been no serious border wars.

With the death of Sir William, efforts to secure justice for the Mohawks were renewed by Sir William's successor, and finally, a year later, he and Joseph Brant went to England to prosecute the claims at court. Brant's speeches to Lord George Germain, the Colonial Secretary, give ample evidence of the determination of the Mohawks to secure their claims, and show also how able a man was Brant—"perhaps the greatest Indian," says Mr. Fiske, "of whom we have any knowledge." Germain in his intercourse with Brant at that time bound him fast to the English cause and in his later communications with officers in America became responsible for Brant's destructive zeal in the border wars. To him pointed the finger of Chatham in that memorable speech denouncing the man who had "dared to authorize and associate to our arms the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage."

The Old Stone at Herkimer's Grave.

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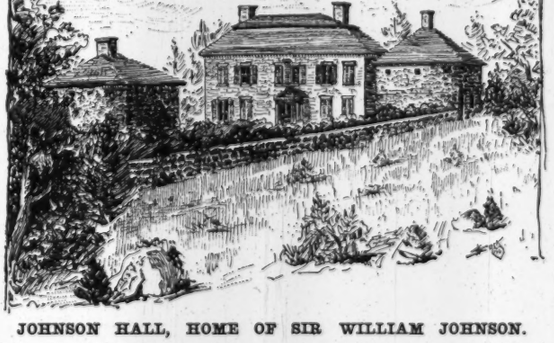
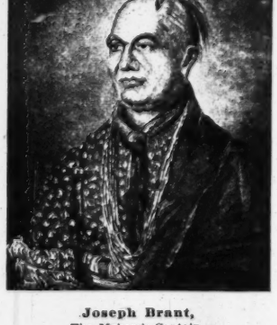
After Brant's return he joined the Mohawks and some other Indians at Oghwaga, on the Susquehanna River, near where is now Binghamton. In no sense



JOHNSON HALL, HOME OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By John Fiske. Illustrated with Portraits, Maps, Fac Similes, Contemporary Views, Prints, and Other Historic Material. In two volumes. 8vo. New-York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $8.



Joseph Brant,
The Mohawk Captain.

MRS. BENEDICT ARNOLD AND CHILD.

were the Indians invaders, for they came to lands which were their own. Beyond driving out settlers from lands to which they made claims and demanding food when they were starving, the Indians committed no hostile acts in the valley until after the battle of Oriskany. Indeed, the Americans, down to the month of the battle, had hopes of securing Brant's neutrality. Gen. Herkimer, in July, 1777, went to Unadilla with 380 armed militiamen for a peaceful interview with Brant. Alarmed and suspicious at sight of so large a force, Brant wished to fight Herkimer instead of negotiating with him, but Herkimer, whose instructions seem to have restrained him, avoided resort to battle and returned to the Mohawk Valley with his mission unsuccessful, only to engage with Brant a few weeks later on the field of Oriskany, and there to meet his death wound. Had Herkimer engaged in battle at Unadilla, he must have routed the Indians, for his force was far larger. Brant after the war admitted that he had only 200 available warriors and not twenty pounds of powder.

Many Indians who fought at Oriskany had been invited there by the British,

Benedict Arnold.

who promised that they should see the redcoats "whip the rebels." Meantime they could "sit down," smoke their pipes, and look on." Instead of smoking, the Indians found they had to fight for their lives, and at least 100 of them perished on the field. Neutral as the Indians had been heretofore, they could be neutral no longer. Back to the Tryon County settlements they speedily went, and for five years transformed a land of plenty into a land of terror. Tryon County lost two-thirds of its population, and among those who remained in the county 300 were widows and 3,000 were orphans.

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In that border warfare the most formidable undertaking by Indians and Tories in point of numbers was the northern invasion, of which Sir John Johnson, Sir William's son, and Joseph Brant had command. It seems to have borne some relation to Arnold's treasonable intentions at West Point to prepare the way for the British to secure the Hudson River Valley, but whether so or not, it is clear that had Arnold succeeded Sir John's expedition would have swept away the last remnant of opposition to the British power west of the Hudson River. New-York thus would have become all Tory.

Franklin B. Hough was of opinion that the expedition had actual relations to Arnold's. As the expedition of 1777, which was stopped at Oriskany, had an avowed connection with Burgoyne's attempt to secure the Hudson Valley (as, indeed, its defeat largely led to Burgoyne's surrender,) so was Sir John's force of 1,500 or 2,000 men expected to weaken resistance to the British at West Point and possibly to draw away a portion of Arnold's force. Certain it is that in point of time Sir John's undertaking accorded with the arrangements made between Arnold and André at the memorable meeting in Joshua Smith's house on Treason Hill, a few miles below Stony Point. Sir John came on from Canada by way of Carleton Island (near Cape Vincent) in September, 1780, and Arnold and André met on the 21st of the same month. It was on the 25th of September, when Sir John had scarcely begun his work of destruction, that Arnold learned of André's capture and found shelter aboard a British vessel down the river.

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Mr. Fiske's account of the treason and its disclosure must be admired by all readers for its lucidity and effectiveness. In the lives of individuals there has seldom been a more interesting incident than that breakfast-table scene of Monday morning, Sept. 25, 1780, in the Robinson house, opposite West Point, where Arnold had his headquarters.

Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton, Knox, and other officers, returning from an interview with Rochambeau at Hartford, had arrived on horseback that morning from Fishkill to keep an appointment to breakfast with Arnold. Lafayette, seeing they were late, urged Washington not to keep Mrs. Arnold waiting, but the commander wished first to examine some redoubts. Hamilton and others meanwhile proceeded to Arnold's house. While the party were seated at table a courier entered with a letter to Arnold informing him that André had been arrested with compromising documents in his possession—the first knowledge Arnold had that anything had gone wrong. With what Mr.

John Andre.

Fiske describes as "astonishing presence of mind," Arnold read this letter, folded it, put it in his pocket, finished the remark he was making when the courier entered, and then, without arousing the suspicions of any one except his wife, said he was suddenly called across the river, but would return to meet Washington without delay. Ordering his barge to be manned, he said good-bye to Mrs. Arnold as she fainted in an upper room and was laid on a bed, and galloped off to the boat landing, whence he was rowed to a British vessel eighteen miles down the river.

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But there is not space further to prolong comment on the momentous events in the Revolution which took place on New-York soil. From the first shedding of blood between American citizens and British troops at Golden Hill, (now the neighborhood of John and Gold Streets,) down to the expedition of Sir John Johnson, (and even later, so far as the frontier was concerned, for Brant's operations lasted well into 1781, if not into 1782,) there were other deeds on Long Island and at Harlem Heights, at White Plains, and at Stony Point, which maintain for New-York her foremost place as a theatre of the war.

Treason Hill and the Smith House.

That New-England should have been elevated to a higher place, that the fame of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill should have outshone that of Oriskany and West Point, of Saratoga and Cherry Valley, is due to several causes—for one thing to the men of New-England who wrote the early histories, for another to the schoolbook makers; but more than all probably to the supreme interest which New-Englanders have always shown in their own history and the curious indifference which New-Yorkers have shown to theirs.

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Nothing better illustrates this indifference than the long delay in erecting a monument to Herkimer. A month after he died Congress resolved that a monument should be set up, but appropriated no money for it. Since then repeated efforts, aided by Governors of the State and by Congressmen, have been made to secure the funds, only to succeed finally after Herkimer's grave had lain unmarked save in the simplest way for 119 years!

Meanwhile the grave of another man of the New-York frontier to whom America owes a debt it seems unlikely ever to discharge, even in installments, remains unmarked—that of Sir William Johnson at Johnstown. In that long and vaguely understood struggle between the English and French for possession of North America, Johnson was a figure of great note and potency. By him were the Indians restrained from yielding to French intrigue. By him was fought the battle of Lake George. But his grave in the shadows of two buildings lies neglected. A great writer of Sir William's time, whose name also was Johnson, wrote some lines which clearly suggest how shameful has been our neglect of Sir William's memory:

See nations, slowly wise and meanly just,
To buried merit rear the tardy bust.

Not only have we reared no monument; not even a tardy bust marks the soil Sir William sleeps in.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

THE LIFE OF THE ROSE.

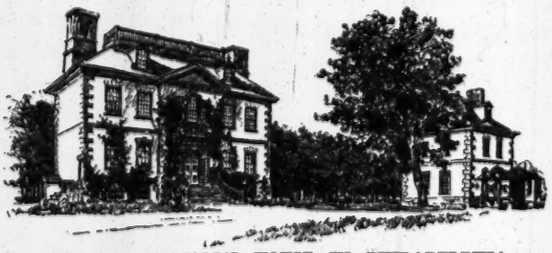
Where are voices kings were glad to hear?
Where now the feast, the song, the bayadere?
The end is nothing, and the end is near.

And yonder lovely rose: alas! my dear!
See the November garden, rank and drear;
The end is nothing, and the end is near.

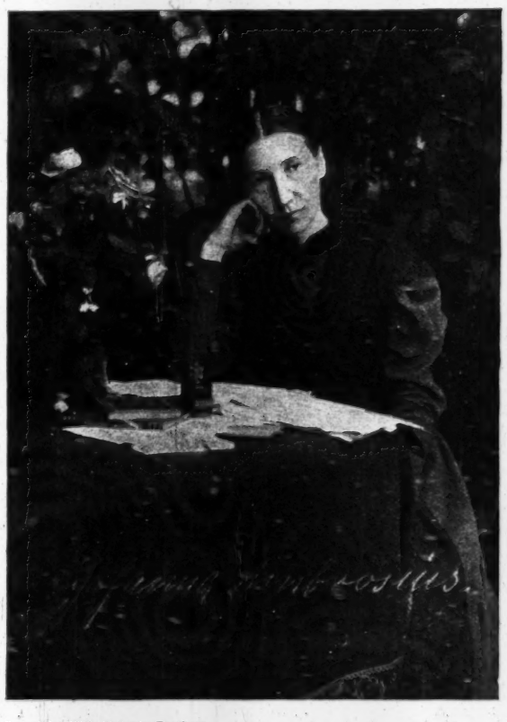
See! how the raindrop mingles with the mere.
Mark! how the age devours each passing year;
The end is nothing, and the end is near.

Forms arise and grow and wane and disappear,
The life allotted thee is now and here;
The end is nothing, and the end is near.

—From The Persian.



BENEDICT ARNOLD'S HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.



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JOHANNA AMBROSIUS, THE GERMAN POET.

THE THEATRES

Richard Mansfield.

FIRST let us consider the claims of Mr. William A. Brady as a play-producing theatre manager, which is a calling distinct from that of the director of a "combination" theatre. I feel justified in thus seriously considering Mr. Brady in a more or less critical review of the theatrical week, because I know that when the eminent Macready was at the zenith of his fame the greatest of all the managers in London was Alfred Bunn; that when Thomas Abthorpe Cooper was lending his personal dignity to the English poetic drama in young New-York he received his hire and salary for so doing from Stephen Price. And in recent years we who for wages have discussed theatricals with gravity in a flow of words have sat in judgment often tempered by mercy upon performances directed by John Stetson and Jack Haverly. Like these famous theatre managers of ancient and modern history, Mr. Brady is a "hustler," and he is, moreover, neither a "hobo" nor a "jay." Yet his speech before the curtain at the first performance of "Roaring Dick & Co.," at Palmer's, had a flavor of provincialism, justified, perhaps, by the "supe's" smock frock he wore while making it, but not by his record or his aspirations. Why should Mr. Brady be so glad to "get on Broadway"? That thoroughfare is not renowned in the world's annals above some others for artistic achievement or appreciation. Mr. Brady must know it by heart from the Battery to old Bloomingdale. But he seemed to think that to be applauded on Broadway was vastly more honorable than to be cheered on East Fourteenth Street, and that having got so far into the centre of the town it was his duty to brag a little about his ability to outdo any impresario from "the other side." That was a mistake.

Mr. Brady, as an impresario, has been enterprising and has shown some knowledge of theatrical effect and a genuine liking for dramatic art. But his production of "Roaring Dick & Co." proves how much of the pictorial and dramatic effectiveness of "Under the Polar Star" was due to Mr. Belasco. Theatrical art is symbolism. A make-believe crowd is more imposing on the stage than a real crowd, and an actually overcrowded scene always fails of effect. There are too many children in Mr. Brady's festival scene for the illusion. One hundred and fifty or two hundred persons wedged in between three canvas walls do not look like thousands. Twenty or thirty, properly managed, can be made to suggest thousands to the spectator's imagination. The mistake in this festival scene is radical. The producer of the play and all his assistants have worked upon it from a wrong beginning. The hero should be in the centre of the picture all through the scene, and only the front ranks of the turbulent crowd should be on view. As for the children themselves, they have no conception of theatric illusion, and they innocently do all they can to destroy it.

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Mr. Brady's new scenery is all elaborate, but it is not all well-painted and satisfying to the cultivated eye, which, as I take it, is, in Mr. Brady's mind, the eye of Broadway. The picture of the piazza of Miss Dare's house is not invitingly homelike. The background of vines and flowers is so gaudy and unreal that it suggests the decorations of a beer garden. On the other hand, the view of the garden, house, and bank of Pontifex and two of the interiors are excellent pictures. This impresario does not lack money, willingness, or energy, and I have no doubt that since the first night the carpenters have "struck" the scenes with less noise, and have left the lower ends of fewer drops showing below the borders. In productions from the "other side" such details are always well looked after.

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"Roaring Dick & Co." is a crudely made drama, with sufficient human interest, enough humor and passion, and good enough characterization, to insure a very fair degree of prosperity, if it is subjected to some little revision, produced with proper mechanical skill, and acted with less hesitation. A dramatization of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," by the authors of the novel, Besant and Rice, was produced at the Court Theatre, in London, before Mr. Rice's death, many years ago. I see no reason to doubt that this piece is Mr. Barrymore's own work. It bears the stamp of his own personality, quite as much as his acting of the principal rôle, which is so good in spots that one is exasperated by its occasional weakness. It is a pity that so fine a specimen of physical manhood as Barrymore, strong limbed and lithe, broad shouldered and handsome, should be wedded to such a spasmodic manner of speech and acting. He can be strong in repose, he can be natural; there are moments in his portrayal of Dick Pontifex in which he allows his personal charm to exert itself, and acts with well-directed power. But why should the actor whom I remember as the best of all Orlandos fail so utterly in love making when he wears modern garments? Is it because Mr. Barrymore, old as he is—and he has a son and daughter acting grown-up parts on the stage—has never yet matured sufficiently to do his best except under the strongest discipline; that he needs, always, a Daly or a Modjeska to spur him on?

MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE IN "MARRIAGE."

GERTRUDE BOSWELL IN "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

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Mr. Le Moyne plays "The Miser" in "Roaring Dick" as he played the miser in "Squire Kate," except that his new part is the better one. This is a graphic and powerful piece of acting, and Charles Smiley's embodiment of an old stage figure, as old as "Henry Dunbar," if not as old as "The Rent Day," is equally good. Miss Crane was often inarticulate and always affected last Monday night, but she could scarcely have felt much in sympathy with so bad a part as Miss Dare, while the acting of the others was generally stupid. But the actors, like the scenery, will be bettered by better management.

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Miss Gertrude Boswell, in her account of her brief stage career last Sunday, described artlessly the real tears she sheds and the very real agony she thinks she feels when she imagines she sees the feasting lions in the arena. Thus she contradicted, quite unconsciously, I suppose, Diderot's famous theory. Contradictions of the theory that really great acting is a purely mechanical process, in which the performer is always perfectly cold-blooded, have been frequent. Indeed, the only great English actor who ever upheld the theory was Edmund Kean, who fancied that he was very mechanical, almost mathematical, in his acting. But nobody ever believed him except his biographers, who swallowed every yarn he told about himself. Kean, according to all trustworthy accounts, acted well only when in the right mood, and he was an over-emotional and erratic man.

Ristori, on the other hand, declares in her autobiography that she always felt keenly every emotion she portrayed, even Myrrha's love for her father. The so-called "paradox," however, in spite of Ristori and numberless other actors of fame, has generally been considered a law. Miss Boswell is not yet a great actress or nearly great, but she can be famous some day, perhaps, if she is painstaking and studious. It is certain that she believes implicitly what she says of her own work, for she has not yet reached the press-agent stage of her career, and the interview with her reported in this newspaper last Sunday was not of her seeking.

Her theory, (which is scarcely formulated,) and Ristori's and Edmund Kean's are strongly confirmed in a recent work of modern fiction. Nowadays the novel is held to be a "criticism of life," and as such must be of value when it treats of the nature of actors and their relation to their art. To be sure, the hero of "Sentimetal Tommy" does not know, when Mr. Barrie's novel is finished, what the actor's art is, or that the theatre exists. Happy Tommy! But, nevertheless, I am sure that he is going to be an actor—not a herder—and that by and by Mr. Barrie will tell us all about the London career of Mr. Thomas Sandys, comedian.

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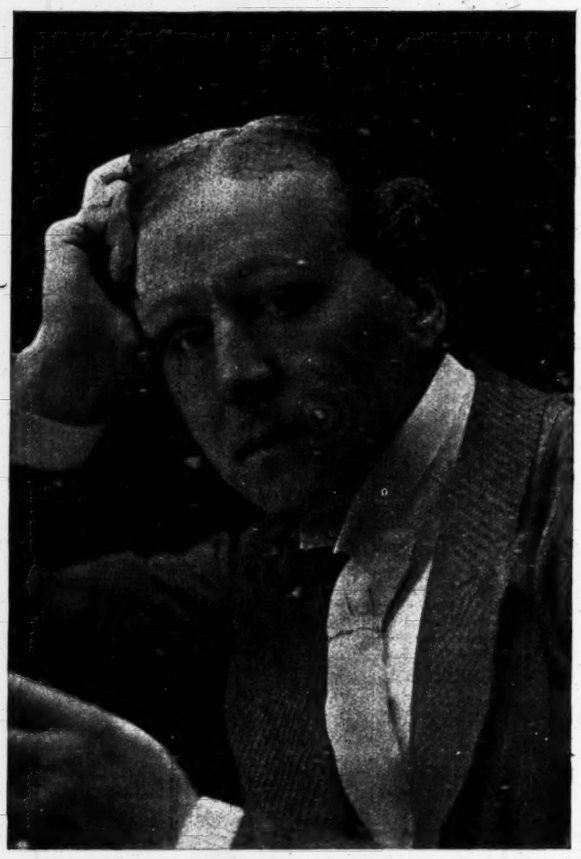
In his very infancy Tommy is fond of imagining himself other persons, and he always feels keenly the make-believe emotions he assumes. His doings at the poor boys' dinner are all perfect acting of the kind that smashes Diderot's paradox to smithereens. When he pretends he is the Stuart Prince he feels a hatred for the Hanoverians as strong for the time being as any real Stuart could feel. And when he writes letters for poor folks in Thrums at a penny a letter he is cheerful over the good tidings they convey and sheds tears in the ink when the message is laden with grief.

To the contrary, however, are two full-fledged dramatic artists in novels of importance that belong to the school of fiction which aims at a "criticism of life." Mrs. Byron, in Bernard Shaw's "Profession of Cashel Byron," seems incapable of feeling anything much, on or off the stage, and her opinions of the humbug of her calling are piquantly expressed. The heroine of Henry James's "Tragic Muse" is an unimpressible and intensely practical young woman. As for the older novelists, like Dickens and Thackeray, the phrase "criticism of



LATEST PORTRAIT OF BEERBOHM TREE.

life" had not been invented in their time, and much as they wrote about the stage, and greatly as they loved it, they did not take it very seriously in their stories. The feelings and opinions of Miss Fotheringay, the Crummleses, and Henrietta Petowker are not to the point at all.

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Elsie de Wolfe, who retains her prominent place in the company of the Empire Theatre, though she will have no part in this season's play, "Under the Red Robe," has been warmly praised in many cities for her acting of Agnes in "Marriage," that witty and ironical comedy by Brandon Thomas and Henry Keeling that was neglected by New-York theatregoers last Winter. Miss de Wolfe has lately made much progress in her art, and her delineation of the subtleties of the Hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, whose assumption of innocence conceals a purposeful and designing nature, is one of her best achievements. Plays like "Marriage" rarely please long. The satirical drama is not popular. It is a sad fact that the drama depends for its support largely upon stupid persons, who hold to primitive notions of good and bad, and must have in their plays heroes and heroines to worship and villains to detest.

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Beerbohm Tree begins his second American experiment this week in Washington, and next week he will appear in New-York as Doltaire in "The Seats of the Mighty." There is said to be a chance that he will act Svengali in "Trilby" before he leaves us, though I doubt if any one is eager to see more of the stage Svengali. He will also be seen as Falstaff in the first part of "King Henry IV." It is pleasant to note that his company now includes several actors of distinction.

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Courtenay Thorpe, after a long, varied, but scarcely profitable experience in this country, has returned to London. He will act Allmers, the husband, in Miss Elizabeth Robins's production of "Little Eyolf," Ibsen's latest and nastiest play, next week, and has also been cast for some rôle not yet named in "Pilgrim's Progress," a dramatization of Bunyan with which Grace Hawthorne, an American priestess of the sacred drama in London, hopes to share some of the glory Wilson Barrett is securing. Barrett has re-established his fortune with "The Sign of the Cross," and expects to further increase it with "The Daughters of Babylon." All the Exeter Hall people go to the theatre now. Miss Hawthorne naturally expects them to take kindly to a play founded on "Pilgrim's Progress," which ought to be as dramatic as a stage version of "Festus" or Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy." What part Thorpe will take in this performance I have not heard. Miss Hawthorne thinks Christian has the most "fat," and will, naturally, play him herself. Perhaps Thorpe will be Apollyon. He is credited in London with "making a great success" in this country as Oswald in Ibsen's "Ghosts." This seems something of an overstatement, considering the few folks who sat through the two or three performances of "Ghosts." But his acting of the victim of paresis was, nevertheless, highly commended. I remember well the remark of a cynical playgoer after the first performance: "I always have wondered until now what on earth Courtenay Thorpe could do!"

***

I have read with some care a large selection of the London "notices" of Arthur Bourchier's attempt to revive the London taste for poetical comedy through the medium of Westland Marston's "Donna Diana," which is a translation in English verse of Schreyvogel's German version of a Spanish play by Moreto. As I remember this piece, which Modjeska unearthed for us in 1886, it is vapid and tedious. Few good words are spoken for it in London now, and the performance seems to have been a dismal failure. If the taste for poetic drama is to be revived, we must have new poets to write the plays. Excepting a dozen or so of Shakespeare's there are very few poetic dramas in the old English repertory that will do for the modern stage. Meanwhile, what we want most of all is a supply of serviceable new plays in prose.

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Competition will be brisk in the theatres in the next few weeks. No fewer than five new plays are now announced for production on a single night, Nov. 30. The most ubiquitous "first nighter" will not be able to "assist" at all these performances. Many of them will have none of the "cognoscenti," those cheerful creatures ever ready to applaud anything, to help them to a "first-night" success. Conflicting first performances are avoided as far as possible in Paris and London, but there seems to be no way to avoid them here without money loss, as so many of the theatres are conducted on the "combination" plan, and engagements begin Monday.

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The announcement of the retirement of Albert M. Palmer from theatrical management in New-York—a retirement which, it is hoped, is merely temporary—was a regrettable incident of last week. It was not exactly a surprise. Reports that Mr. Palmer intended to give up the control of the theatre which was originally the third Wallack's and had borne his name since 1888, were frequently heard at the beginning of the season.

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It was no secret that Mr. Palmer had not found the theatrical business very profitable, for several years, and that much of the money he made with the lucky dramatization of "Trilby" had probably been swallowed up in other enterprises. Palmer's, as it has been called so long that it will be hard to get used to a new name for it, if a change is made, is a handsome and comfortable theatre, and under Mr. Palmer's control has been managed always in a scrupulously careful manner. But it is a significant fact that since it was opened as Wallack's, in 1882, many of the best-paying productions there have been operetta and burlesque. There have been many notable performances of serious drama on its stage, of course. "The Silver King," in the Wallack days, served to fill the house the best part of a season. The old comedies were splendidly done there, but a heedless new generation scarcely knew it. Abbey, in his short term, made a number of interesting experiments which were not without artistic value.

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Mr. Palmer himself fitfully kept his fine stock company, disbanded within a few years, on its stage, but no true lover of the drama is likely to forget the good taste and sound art shown in some of his productions. "Mercedes," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and "The Broken Seal" were two of the best of them, but neither appealed strongly to the public. The foreign stars generally appeared there until the house now called the Knickerbocker was built.

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But Palmer's, nevertheless, has had no distinctive character. At the Union Square Theatre, in the old days, and at the Madison Square Theatre, as long as Mr. Palmer controlled it, the case was different. His name was then a guarantee to the playgoer, who knew just what kind of plays would be found in the house he managed. At Palmer's Mansfield's magnificent "Richard III." gave place to a trashy English melodrama. Coquelin and Molière would be succeeded by, say, Digby Bell in musical farce. The longest "run" the house ever had was secured by "1492," which was funny enough, but not a play. It was no longer a theatre with a distinctive policy, but a stopping place for traveling shows. Such, unhappily, it is likely to remain.

Frederic Bond in "My Friend from India."

As for Mr. Palmer, he has the warmest wishes of all judicious playgoers. He is not out of the field yet, by any means. He has a theatre in Chicago and employs a well-equipped dramatic company. And though the supply of good new plays is very small, with alertness an experienced manager can secure one now and then, and one good new play often means a fortune.

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Although Mr. Palmer is now one of the veterans in the American dramatic field, only a few years ago he was a "youngster" whose ventures were often regarded as boyishly impulsive by his older rivals. He has frequently "shaken things up" in a lively way, and his record is one to be proud of. His productions of "The Two Orphans," "The Banker's Daughter," "The Rantzaus," "Daniel Rochat," "Jim the Penman," "Alabama," "Captain Swift," and "Mercedes" will not soon be fogotten.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

OWEN HALL. GEORGE EDWARDES. SIDNEY JONES.

The success of "The Geisha" and its predecessors, "A Gaiety Girl" and "An Artist's Model," is the more surprising when the personality of the writer of the words and composer of the music in these trifles, Owen Hall and Sidney Jones, is considered. George Edwardes, the manager, helped only as far as the staging of the pieces is concerned.

Owen Hall is a pen name that only half conceals the identity of a London barrister who is responsible for the librettos and whatever of plot the three pieces present. He was born in Dublin forty years ago, and was at one time proprietor and editor of a weekly paper devoted to art and fashion. Sidney Jones, who composed the music, was educated for the profession of civil engineering. He is about thirty-five years old, and for several years before the production of "A Gaiety Girl" was well known in the amateur musical world of London and Paris. His collaboration with Owen Hall was the result of an accidental meeting in Mr. Edwardes's office. The verses in "The Geisha" were written by Henry Greenbank.

NEW-YORK'S OLDEST HOUSE.

THE oldest house in this city, shown on a plan of New-York that was made and dedicated to John Montgomerie, Captain General and Governor in Chief of New-York and New-Jersey, in 1728, stands at 122 William Street.

It has two stories and an attic with dormer windows above the ground floor, and, practically, is in the same condition that it was when first completed. Its walls stand as they were when first placed, and its interior has undergone but slight changes—those necessary to fit it for business purposes after it ceased to be used by the Gilfords, who still own it, for residential purposes.

Its age does not appear to the casual passer-by, as it stands among modern buildings a mute witness of nearly two centuries' changes.

At the time the mentioned plan or map of this city was made, William Street, south of Maiden Lane, was known as Smith Street; John Street, east of William Street, as Golden Hill Street; Fulton Street as Fair Street, and what is now Gold Street as Vanderclife Street, and the land through which these streets ran toward the East River as Golden Hill.

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A portion of Golden Hill, that embraced within the streets named, was known as "Shoemaker's Pasture" as far back as 1669, and may have been so called earlier than that. This goes back to within five years of the last Dutch Governor, Petrus Stuyvesant, 1664, and four years beyond 1673, when the Dutch recaptured New-Amsterdam and held it until Nov. 10, 1674, when, by treaty between England and Holland, it was given to the English and named New-York in honor of the Duke of York.

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The earliest old parchment indenture in which this property is mentioned was executed by Heiltie, widow of Cornelius Clopper, who died in 1669, and Suardt Olphardt, her second husband, and is addressed "To all Xtian (Christian) people to whom these presents shall come." It is done in the best style of the conveyancer of that day, and is now in a perfect state of preservation.

Oldest House in New-York as it Looked When Built.

Gerardus Hardingbrook, who took title from Heiltie Olphardt, died some time prior to 1728, for in that year his executors conveyed the property to Wynant Van Zandt.

The property remained in the Van Zandt family until 1770, when it was conveyed to Joshua Delaplaine, who in 1773 conveyed it to Samuel Gilford, grandfather of its present owner, Mr. Thomas B. Gilford, who resides at the corner of Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, this city.

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By a survey made Nov. 2, 1772, by Francis Marschalk, it may be seen that the building, then known as No. 77 William Street, the numbers then beginning at Maiden Lane, stood as it does now. The main building, 21 feet 10 inches front, with a three-foot passageway at its side, was and is 63 feet 7 inches deep and behind it on the right hand side of the lot are two kitchens, one 17 feet and the other 10 feet 2 inches deep. The remainder of the plot upon which the house stands was used for a kitchen garden and contained fruit trees, wonderful stories of which are still related.

Oldest House in New-York as it Looks To-day.

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Just when the house was built no one knows, and how long it antedates the plan of New-York upon which it is shown must always be a matter of conjecture, but that it was built at about the time that the English became possessed of the city does not seem improbable if any reliance may be placed on an old legend that through generations has been handed down.

It is built of the little old Dutch brick such as were early shipped from Holland for building purposes. The bricks of which it is constructed are said to have been used as ballast in a vessel that started from Holland for this country and was taken on the high seas by the English and then converted into a slaver. The bricks only were left in the vessel before a cargo of slaves was obtained; and as the legend goes, so cruelly did the English crew treat the slaves that their blood stained the bricks that were in the hold beneath them, and periodically until the success of the war of the Revolution, and the English were driven out of America, the blood appeared upon the surface of the bricks, no matter what effort was made to remove it.

***

The house, which was changed for business purposes about fifty years ago, formerly had its door where the right-hand window now is, and where the door now is was a window. In the doorway there hung the old Dutch door, divided in the middle, that the upper half might be open while the lower half remained shut, to keep the pigs and other animals that roamed the streets from entering the house, for the doorstep was only about nine inches above the sidewalk, and consisted of one large, flat stone, not of the steps that are before the house now.

Each of the windows contained upper and lower sashes, in which were twenty-four small panes of glass, and across the roof, connecting the dormer windows, was a railing that was for ornament or safety, it is not known which.

***

Within the house the ceilings are found to be low, the floors that have not been changed are of broad deal boards that the Dutch housewives must have delighted to scrub and polish, and the old fireplaces, behind the boards that screen them, are roomy and clearly indicate that huge pieces of wood were used for fuel for years and years. About the fireplaces were at one time tiles that were illuminated with Scriptural and historical pictures. None now remains.

The rear portion of the house is but two stories high, and through the second floor a great opening has been cut so that it now appears as a gallery rather than a separate room.

The shingles on the roof, the boards on the floors and stairways are in a perfect state of preservation. The old rafters cannot be seen, as in modernizing the house they were all inclosed with lath and plaster.

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The adjoining house, No. 126, was built by Samuel Gilford after the Revolutionary war, and is about 100 years old. It also is in a good state of preservation.

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Washington Irving was born almost directly across the street from No. 122, and it is told that after his return from Europe, to revive old memories, he climbed over Mr. Gilford's back fences, chatted with the negro slaves, and took peaches from the trees without permission, as he had done in his boyhood days.

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Back of the Gilford house, on Shoemaker's Pasture, meetings were held to denounce the acts of the English soldiery in days just prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, and several historical small battles were had there in which the Sons of Liberty worsted the soldiers or were themselves driven from the field, bleeding, but still determined. It is said that on Golden Hill the first real Revolutionary contest in which blood was shed took place, although it is generally believed and stated that the "Boston Massacre" was the first.

NEGLECTED DRUGS.

On the analysis of 27,000 prescriptions recently made by Prof. Patch, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, it was shown that the pharmacopoeia was sadly neglected by physicians. Only seventeen vegetable drugs were prescribed, and more than 100 drugs of vegetable origin neglected. Ten metals were honored, but more than ten were left out in the cold. In the study of 217,000 prescriptions from nineteen drug stores distributed in Chicago, Philadelphia, Bayonne, New-York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Denver, San Francisco, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, 11.25 per cent. were proprietary articles, not including many elixirs, pills, tablets, fluid extracts, &c., which were of specified manufacture.

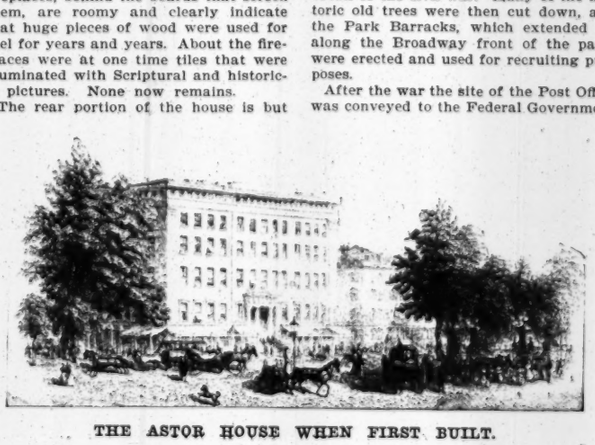
THE ASTOR HOUSE IN '37.

The idea of building a mammoth hotel that would astonish the world is said to have been conceived by John Jacob Astor as early as 1802, and thereafter from time to time he purchased land adjoining his home upon which to place it. But it was not until 1834 that the hotel, the Astor House, was begun. It was finished and opened for business in 1836, having been built on the model of the old Tremont House, in Boston. It was at first intended to call it the Park Hotel, but when it was ready for business Mr. Astor changed his mind and named it the Astor House.

The Astor House may be said to have been the direct successor in public esteem to the City Hotel, which for many years stood on Broadway, between Thames and Cedar Streets, and in which all the great functions of the early part of the century were held.

At the time the Astor House was built it was the greatest hotel in America. The outlook from its front windows in 1837 was more restful and pleasing to the eye than it is now, for where the Post Office Building stands were trees and shrubbery in what was then the lower end of the City Hall Park. The beauty of the park was not destroyed until after the outbreak of the civil war. Many of the historic old trees were then cut down, and the Park Barracks, which extended all along the Broadway front of the park, were erected and used for recruiting purposes.

After the war the site of the Post Office was conveyed to the Federal Government and the present building was erected early in the seventies.



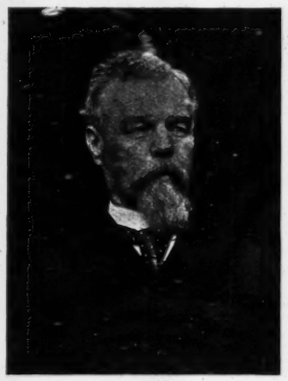
THE ASTOR HOUSE WHEN FIRST BUILT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 93.

One of the crack public schools on the west side of the city is Grammar School No. 93, which occupies a handsome and well-appointed building at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It was organized in 1892, when the present Principal, Thomas Moore, was placed in charge of the institution. There are three departments in the building, a boys' grammar, a girls' grammar, and a primary department, with an aggregate attendance of over 2,300 pupils.

Principal Moore is a graduate of Grammar School No. 11, in Wooster Street, of which his father, George Moore, was Principal. He pursued his studies in the Male Normal School, which was then in existence, and was graduated from that institution at the head of his class in 1858. He taught for a time in Grammar School No. 35, and then went to Yonkers, where, in 1863, he was made Principal of Union Free School No. 6 in that city. Eighteen years were spent in this position, and then Mr. Moore spent two years traveling about, collecting valuable data in relation to foreign schools. In 1883 he returned to this city, and reentered the school system, with which he has been since connected.

In the boys' department there are 653 pupils registered, divided into sixteen classes, all under competent teachers. There is a large college class and a class taking the supplementary or commercial course. Twenty youths forming the college class of '96 went up for the examination for entrance to college last June, and all of them passed the examination successfully. Principal Moore is very proud of this excellent record.

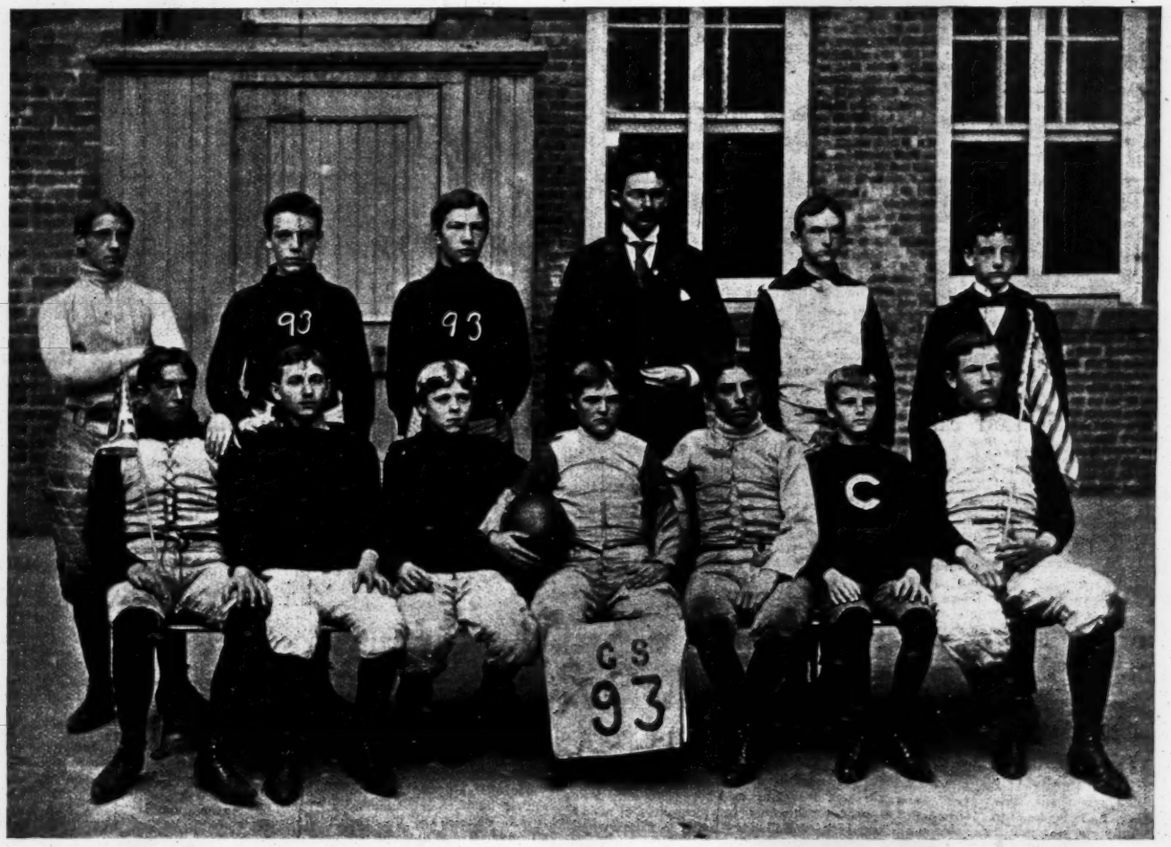


Thomas Moore.
Principal, Grammar School No. 93.

A feature of this school is the physical training which the pupils receive. The football team, which holds the public school championship of this city, is a source of pride to the school. It is composed of the following youths: Racker, De Klyn, Blake, Friedman, Herche, Rumsey, Dwyer, Maguire, Newlin, Simpson, Von Bremen, and Quirk. The instructor of the team is John F. Condon, the teacher of the first class, who for several years was Captain of the football team of the College of the City of New-York. Mr. Condon was a famous half back in his college days. The team practices in Central Park every Tuesday and Thursday. Their play is entirely scientific, no slugging or massed play being allowed. During the present season the team has played eleven games, and has met with but two defeats. The picture shows the team, with their instructor, Mr. Condon.

Mrs. Emma S. Landrine is the efficient Principal of the girls' department. There are fifteen classes in this department, numbering 700 pupils. A great deal of attention is paid to the physical culture of the girls, and this branch of their instruction is in the special charge of Miss Josephine Beiderhase, who is an expert instructor. The illustration shows a class of first-grade girls going through the calisthenic exercises with wands and dumbbells in the school playground, under the direction of Miss Beiderhase. The girls take as much interest in these physical exercises as the boys do in baseball and football, and the effect of the exercises is shown in the erect figures and graceful movements of the girls as they march to and from their classrooms.

The primary department is in charge of Principal Miss Isabella A. McCabe. There are nearly 1,000 pupils in this department, and Miss McCabe has a staff of twenty teachers to instruct the little ones in her charge. The music in this department is a pleasant feature, and is in the special charge of Miss Agnes Dunne.



CHAMPION FOOTBALL TEAM, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 93,
Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
THOMAS MOORE, PRINCIPAL.

GIRLS' CLASS IN CALISTHENICS, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 93.
Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
MRS. EMMA S. LANDRINE, PRINCIPAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FICTION

Brander Matthews.

LUKE MAITLAND'S LAST CALL.

By S. Selous.

LARGE Winter party in a rambling old house on the Thames is no doubt a delightful thing in the abstract, but if the party is not a carefully selected one, or there happen to be wheels within wheels, the consequences may be extremely disagreeable. Perhaps Miss Grace Furnival's feelings may be imagined when she discovered that her brother had invited to Walworth Court not only the rich man to whom she had just publicly plighted her troth, but the poor man to whom for nearly a year she had been secretly engaged.

"You don't mean to say you've asked Luke Maitland!" gasped Grace, on hearing the unwelcome tidings.

"And why shouldn't I?" growled Tom, aggressively; "he's as good a sort as any fellow I know; there are only three things against him—he's poor, he's high-shouldered, and he is much too fond of you."

"Indeed! and how do you know that last?"

"Because I met him yesterday and told him about your engagement to old Smithson—you should have seen him, Grace—I thought the poor devil was going to faint! What fools men are!"

"What brutes brothers are!" reflected Grace; then, with a caressing tone she seldom wasted on Tom, "if you really think poor Luke is fond of me, won't you put off his visit, dear? It can hardly be agreeable to him to be here at the same time as dear Edward."

"Dear Edward be blowed!" was Tom's vigorous remark. "Luke is my friend, and I'm not going to interfere with him; if he doesn't mind coming it's not my concern—it's his lookout."

Grace sighed with an injured martyr expression and resigned herself to the inevitable. The inevitable was disagreeable—it usually is, but she could see a way out of it. She would herself get rid of the inconvenient Luke.

Grace looked at her handsome features in the glass, and a certain wise old proverb presented itself obtrusively to her mind.

"It is best to be off with the old love before you are on with the new," sighed the young lady; then, apostrophizing the mirror: "What a fool I've been to get myself into this mess! I've been very weak not to break with poor Luke before."

Grace Furnival was only one-and-twenty when she engaged herself to "poor Luke"; she had been very fond then of the handsome young fellow, but this fondness had not blinded her pretty eyes to the main chance, and she had only promised to marry him on the condition of absolute secrecy.

Luke was a struggling novelist, and if his struggles continued to be fruitless and his novels publisherless, Grace argued, with an acumen that did credit to her head at least, that it would be easier for her to accomplish a brilliant marriage if she were not hampered by a public engagement to such an ineligible as Luke.

Luke Maitland was poor. He had more heart than head; he was credulous, dreamy, absolutely impractical; his views of life were absurdly impossible; he practiced what he preached, and he preached—over the heads of his fellow-men. How could such a man ever hope for success or happiness?

Such a man as this was like wax in the hands of Grace Furnival.

* * * * * * *

The guests arrived late, and Miss Furnival's toilet was a protracted one. When she entered the drawing room Luke Maitland stopped abruptly in his conversation. He stood, white and trembling, his sunken eyes fixed on the glistening white vision advancing toward him.

Though Grace might feel uncomfortable she was equal to the occasion: "So pleased to see you, Mr. Maitland," she said. "Such ages since we met!"

Dinner was an ordeal for both Luke and Grace; even Tom felt uncomfortable when he saw his friend's miserable face, and wished he had canceled his invitation, while an instinctive feeling that something was wrong hung upon the spirits of the other guests.

When the feast was over the ladies rose, Luke Maitland opening the door, and as Grace passed him he whispered in her ear, under cover of a sudden quarrel for precedence between the guests:

"I must see you to-night—tell me where and when—"

"At 9—in the library," was Grace's prompt reply, as she stooped to pick up her handkerchief.

Luke Maitland waited half an hour in the gloomy, book-lined room before Grace joined him. She closed the door carefully behind her, drew a chair close to the fire, shivering and spreading out her hands to the cheerful blaze, for it was the 17th of February and the night was bitterly cold.

Luke leaned against the mantelpiece and looked down at her, at her glorious pile of chestnut hair, at her finely cut features and pretty white hands. His lips trembled—he could not trust himself to speak.

"Well," said Grace, glancing up at him, "what do you want to say to me? I can't stay here long."

Luke steadied his shaking lips with an effort.

"I want to know the truth—I want to know if you are still the woman I have worshipped or if you are something else, a different being to what I have ever imagined you."

"Would you mind descending to my level and common prose, and telling me exactly what you want to know in plain English?" said Grace mockingly.

"In plain English, are you engaged to Edward Smithson as well as to me? In plain English, are you a heartless jilt?"

Grace looked at him curiously.

"I answer 'yes' to both those questions. Call me as many hard names as you like; I deserve them."

There was silence for some moments. A wintry moon was shining fitfully upon the thick snow outside; the wind had risen and was growling round the house like an angry dog. Luke drew a handkerchief from his pocket and passed it across his wet forehead. It was a white silk handkerchief with a blue border, the initials "L. M." conspicuously embroidered in each corner. Grace's eyes rested on it for a moment, and a little flush of color came into her pale cheeks. Luke saw it and smiled.

"Ah, you recognize it—the handkerchief you embroidered for me only a year ago! It has lasted longer than your love." He put it carefully back into his pocket.

"Grace," he said, fixing his dark eyes on hers with a wistful look that touched her cold heart, "I suppose you think I am taking this very easy; the blow has paralyzed me—my brain seems stunned—but if it will be any consolation to your vanity to know that you have broken my heart and ruined my life, that consolation may be thoroughly your own."

The young man's words were a trifle melodramatic; they reminded Grace of speeches out of his own novels, and she gave a light little laugh.

"I hope you will enjoy your honeymoon," he went on; "you needn't be afraid of my creating disturbances and opening Mr. Smithson's eyes—I shall start to-night on a long journey—on a long journey," he repeated, fixing his eyes on Grace's with a singular expression, "but don't be afraid, you will see me quite soon enough—I shall often return and call on your husband; yes, I shall make a point of returning," said Luke, with a laugh. The laugh was such an uncanny one and the look on the young man's face so very strange and creepy that Grace lost all sense of dignity in the terror that seized her and fairly took to her heels.

She did not feel safe until she had reached the furthest wing of the rambling house and ensconced herself in the drawing room near to her brother, who was playing a game of cards with the guests.

Suddenly he asked:

"Anybody seen Luke Maitland? Do you know where he is, Grace?"

"No."

"Perhaps he's in his room. I'll go and see." Tom returned in a few minutes. "No, he's not there. Where can the fellow be? He can't have gone for a walk this freezing night. I'll hunt him out, though—the more the merrier. He may be in the library, now I think of it—Luke's a regular bookworm." And off went the energetic youth.

This time he returned almost immediately, and as he burst into the room all rose in alarm, for it was plain to see that something had happened. Tom's face was white—horrified, his hair was standing erect on his head, his mouth hung open, his whole frame shook.

"What is it?" cried Grace, "Oh, what is it?"

Tom fell into a chair and covered his face with his hands.

"It is too awful!" he gasped; "too horrible! Poor Luke! Oh, my God! I can't forget his face.

Grace shook him almost fiercely.

"Why can't you speak plainly, Tom? Is he dead?"

"Dead as a doornail. But somebody go and fetch a doctor. Somebody go and cut him down"—a strong shudder shook him—"I—I couldn't stop there—I—I can't look at it again."

"And how—how—?" Grace's dry lips could not frame the question.

"Hanged himself," answered Tom, looking up with horrified eyes; "hanged himself behind the door with the very embroidered handkerchief I saw in his hand at dinner to-day—his initials in all the corners; expect some woman gave it him, poor devil. Did you see his face, Gould, with the moonlight on it? I shall never forget it," gasped Tom—"the head hanging on one shoulder, the eyes starting out of the blackened face, and the mouth twisted up in that awful grin—"

"Hush," said a friend, quickly; "hold your tongue, man—your sister's fainting!"

Grace Furnival was a cold and somewhat heartless woman, but Luke Maitland's death and the terrible manner of it was a severe shock to her. She was ill for many weeks with a kind of nervous fever, and when she recovered the first thing she did was to put off her marriage with Edward Smithson. She wished to delay it until July twelvemonth, but this her lover would not hear of—it must be that year or not at all, and the marriage was not delayed.

As the "happy pair" drove from Paddington to Victoria (their honeymoon was to be spent on the Riviera), Grace noticed that her husband cast many glances out of the window.

"What is it, Edward?" she asked; "what are you looking at?"

"I was only looking to see if that fellow is still following us—I suppose he thinks we are going to a private house and wants to help with the boxes. He's been after us ever since we left Paddington."

Grace looked out of the window in her turn.

"I don't see any one, Edward."

"I daresay he's hanging on to the back of our cab—like his impudence!"

The subject was dismissed and the man forgotten for the moment. But two days later, when Mr. and Mrs. Smithson were comfortably established in a luxurious coupé on the night express from Paris to Marseilles, Grace was startled out of her sleep by hearing her husband exclaim:

"There's that man again!"

Grace opened her eyes sleepily.

"Where?" she asked.

"There, hanging on to the door—his face against the window. Good God! how did he get there? He'll be killed."

"It must be the ticket collector," said Grace.

"With the train running at full speed? No—impossible!"

"Is he still there?" gasped she.

"Yes, of course; are you blind?"

"I can't see him," said his wife, straining her eyes into the outer dimness.

"Can't see him? Why, he's there all the time, as large as life."

The little blind was drawn over the lamp in the ceiling, leaving the carriage in darkness; any face outside the window would have been distinctly visible, but Grace could see nothing. She gave a little shudder.

"You must be ill, Edward—there is nothing there. Tell me what he is like."

"I can't see him distinctly—his head seems hanging over on his shoulder, and there's something white round his throat—a handkerchief, I think. Ah, he's gone—good heavens! he must have jumped off—he'll be smashed."

But Mr. Smithson's horrified speculations as to the fate of the mysterious stranger were terminated abruptly by the discovery that his wife had fainted.

The husband and wife made the Continental tour.

"Who's your high-shouldered friend, Mrs. Smithson?" asked an American acquaintance one day as they watched the rouge-et-noir tables in the gambling rooms at Monte Carlo. "I never see you and your husband without him, and yet the strange thing is I've never seen his face or met him by himself."

Grace faltered out some answer and changed the conversation; but the American was not to be silenced, for presently he looked round, started, and said, with interest in his voice:

"Why, he's there now—just behind you—queer-looking fellow! I can't make out his face—it seems to be twisted on one side and it's half hidden by a handkerchief. Good gracious, Mrs. Smithson, are you ill?"

Perhaps it was hardly surprising that Grace Smithson became ill; she did not suffer from any specific malady, but she could neither eat nor sleep; her cheeks grew white and sunken, her eyes hollow.

"I must take you back to England, Grace," said her husband, but she shuddered and begged to stay abroad till the Spring.

Grace sat by the window and looked out across the moonlit gardens; it was a bitterly cold season at Monte Carlo; the snow lay on the ground, and the wind growled fitfully through the evergreen oaks. There was a fire in her sitting room, but Grace shivered and drew her cloak closer around her. She rose and went to the table for a book. A little calendar was lying there; she glanced at it—the seventeenth of February. Good God! it was the anniversary of Luke Maitland's death! She shook from head to foot and glanced furtively over her shoulder, half expecting to see some dreadful thing, but there was nothing there. But an awful feeling of terror was on her. She opened the door and went out into the corridor, thinking she would call the maid on some pretext. In the room opposite her own there were loud talk and laughter and the lively popping of corks. The sounds reassured her; she felt less cut off from humanity and half ashamed of her fears—she would go back again. She pushed open the door, but it resisted and felt curiously heavy under her trembling hand; its action seemed impeded by some heavy weight. She opened it, however, and it swung back behind her, closing loudly under the sudden impetus. Some dark object was hanging on the door; with a heart that had almost stopped beating, Grace stood and looked. It was a dark, dimly seen figure, the head hanging over upon one shoulder; a faint ray of moonlight touched the face—it was the face of a dead man. A white handkerchief was tightened under the blackened throat, the eyes started forward in a blind, glassy stare, the mouth was twisted in a ghastly grin. It was the face of Luke Maitland as Tom had described it.

When Mr. Smithson came in half an hour later he found his wife rigid and unconscious. He, too, saw the awful figure hanging on the door; the glassy eyes seemed staring into his; there was a horrible malignity in the distorted grin. He gazed, fascinated, then a moan from Grace drew his eyes away. When he looked up again the figure had gone. Luke Maitland was never seen again; he had made his last call.

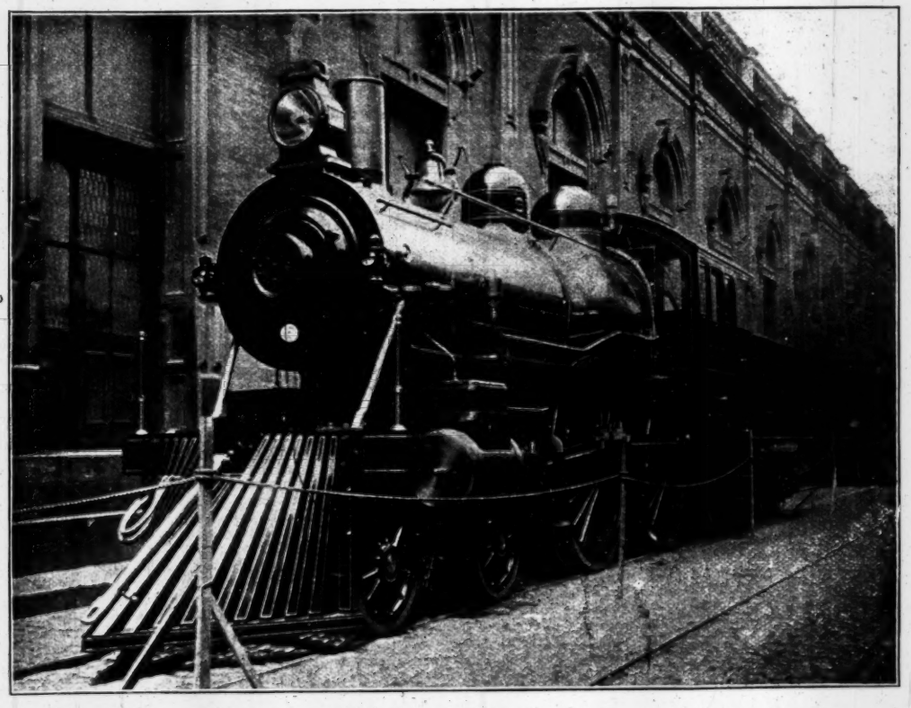
But his revenge was complete. When, after months of illness, Grace at last recovered her reason and health, her chestnut hair was white as snow. What greater vengeance could he have desired on a pretty woman?

It Was a Desert.

From Scottish Nights.

A mother was assisting her little boy with his geography when they came to the word "desert," which he could not understand. His mother explained that it was a barren place—a place where nothing would grow. The boy's face brightened up at her words, and feeling sure that he had solved the difficulty, she asked him to explain the meaning, and the prompt answer came:

"Ma feyther's bald heid!"



A FAMOUS LOCOMOTIVE.

VISITORS to the Transportation Building at the World's Columbian Exposition were not slow to appreciate that in Engine No. 999, part of the exhibit of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, they saw all that had been accomplished in six decades in annihilating time and distance for travelers.

Correct judgment as to the merits of this wonderful greyhound of the rails was aided by contrasting it with its neighbor, the De Witt Clinton, the first steam railway locomotive ever run in the State of New-York, and its pioneer train of three tally-ho coaches equipped with wheels for rails. At a glance the vault from the crude and tentative to perfection was measured.

***

On its first regular trip between Albany and Schenectady, Aug. 9, 1831, the De Witt Clinton attained the maximum speed of fifteen miles an hour, the engine and tender weighed about six tons, and the boiler had thirty copper tubes. No. 999, hauling the Empire State Express in regular service, has attained a speed of 122½ miles an hour. It and its tender weigh 102 tons, and the boiler has 268 tubes.

It is true that pitch pine was used to fire up the De Witt Clinton, while No. 999 uses bituminous coal; that the roadbed and rails of the railway of sixty-five years ago were on a par with the engine's factory chimney, overhang in front, and clumsy appointments—on the first trip fence rails were used as buffers—against roadbed and rails that have no equal, and perfection of mechanism and fine lines, not a detail of which was approved of without the question of whether it contributed to the main aim of modern railroading—speed, consistent with safety—being determined.

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But the New-York Central officers say that the company has half a dozen engines that for service are the peers, so far as perfection of workmanship and development of speed are concerned, of this magnificent show engine.

For instance, Engine No. 827, in daily service for the Empire State Express, takes the train from the Grand Central Station to Albany. Then No. 999 pulls it to Syracuse, and No. 903 thence to Buffalo, and so on. Engines Nos. 827, 999, and 903, with the others used in the same service, are all in the same class and of equal merit as to speed and hauling power.

Engine No. 999 was built, or rather put together, at the West Albany shops of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in 1892. The cost was $12,000—$1,000 extra for polishing and adornment, as the other engines of its class cost $11,000 apiece. It is an eight-wheeler—the American type—and, with the others mentioned in its class, presents the very highest point yet attained in locomotive construction.

The technical features of Engine No. 999 are: Cylinders, 19 inches by 24 inches; diameter of driving wheels outside of tires, 86 inches; diameter of engine truck wheels, 40 inches; springs, length of driver, centre to centre of hangers, 44 inches; total length of boiler, 26 feet 4¼ inches; diameter of first ring outside, 58 inches; size of firebox, 108¾ inches by 40⅞ inches; heating surface in tubes, 1,697.45 square feet; heating surface in firebox, 232.92 square feet; total heating surface, 1,930.37 square feet; grate surface, 30.7 square feet; stack, inside diameter, 15¼ inches. Weight in working order, 124,000 lbs.; weight on drivers, 84,000 lbs.; driving wheel base, 8 feet 6 inches. Extreme length of engine, 39 feet 6¾ inches; extreme height from top of rails to top of stack, 14 feet 10 inches.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Congressman-elect James R. Young received the greatest majority that ever was cast for a Congressman. He and Mark B. Cunningham ran in the Fourth District in Philadelphia, and he defeated his Democratic opponent by 42,670.

—Herr Franz von Rottenburg, who married the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, who was United States Minister to Germany, has been appointed Curator of the University of Bonn.

—Gen. Rafael Maria Gaitan, Commander in Chief of the Colombian forces on the Pacific coast, has been decorated with the Spanish Cross of Military Merit by the Queen Regent of Spain. He is the first Colombian to be so honored by the Spanish Government.

—Edward Poynter's election to the Presidency of the Royal Academy has awakened comment. He is in no sense the equal of Sir John Millais, whom he succeeded, and is not thought to have the ability to perform the diverse duties incumbent upon the office which he holds.

—"Dick," the sea gull that for twenty-four years has spent his Winters on Brenton's Reef Lightship, two miles off the south shore of Newport, has not returned this Fall, and Capt. Fogarty and his crew fear their pet is dead. "Dick" flew north about April 1 each year, and returned to the lightship about Oct. 1.

—Julian Story will not be bothered with the business affairs of his wife, Mrs. Emma Eames-Story, this Winter, she having engaged a business manager. Mr. Story has many important engagements, and his art will occupy his entire attention. He lately finished two portraits of the Prince of Wales for William Waldorf Astor.

—London's new Lord Mayor, Mr. George Faudel Phillips, had a more imposing "Lord Mayor's show" than any of his predecessors for many years. An additional importance will be attached to his term in office, as Queen Victoria's celebration of her sixty years as sovereign will be held in 1897.

—Dr. Boudinot C. Atterbury of Tien-Tsin, who has done much for the advancement of medical and surgical science in China, has had the Imperial Order of the Double Dragon conferred upon him by the Emperor, in recognition of this and of his special services during the war with Japan in connection with the Red Cross Society. He declined an invitation to accompany Viceroy Li on his journey around the world.

—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is once more brought into public notice by the act of the Hawaiian Government. She has been granted a full pardon, and it is doubtful if she could instigate an uprising to regain the throne of Hawaii if she was so disposed. She must have been considered powerless or she would not have been released and given the privilege to do as she pleases.

—Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who passed five Harvard entrance examinations, is now studying in the Cambridge School for Young Ladies. It was only nine years ago that she began to learn, Miss Sullivan then for the first time undertaking to teach her. Miss Keller is a descendant on her father's side from the first Colonial Governor of Virginia and was related to Gen. R. E. Lee. On her mother's side she is connected with the Hales and Everetts of Boston.

—Charles Grandison Hopkins of Kansas City left an estate of $250,000. To protect it against "posthumous wives" he declared in his will that he was not married, had no children, and that, having noticed the ease with which sworn testimony may be procured by persons claiming to be widows of men of wealth, placed the following clause in it: "I give and bequeath to such person or persons as shall be found, proved, and established, whether before or after the execution of this will, the sum of $1 each."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.
STENOGRAPHER COWPERTHWAIT. PRIVATE SECRETARY H. C. DU VAL.

WOMANKIND

Mrs. B. J. Bloodgood.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

A TYPICAL Thanksgiving dinner represents everything that has grown in all the lavish Summer fit to make glad the heart of man," says Beecher, which is the poetry of it. The prose is that the traditions and associations of the day, however they may stimulate the emotional side, have no influence on the prosaic digestive apparatus with which we are supplied, and in consequence are less respected than formerly. In the old Puritan days, when the harvests were limited and the feasts few, the Thanksgiving banquet was an epoch of the year and probably did little harm. In this time, however, of more generous daily living, greater proficiency in the art of delicate feasting as well as an enlightened knowledge of food values and results, its groaning board is not so welcome. In many metropolitan households almost the only remnant left of the traditional November dinner is the turkey, whose dispossession on this our state day of gratitude is not likely soon to be accomplished. The pie line, however, has been sharply drawn, and only the individual chicken pâte, a very attenuated and French substitute for the generous dish of our ancestors, is likely to grace the really fashionable mahogany on that day. Pumpkin, mince, and apple pies do still hold sway on many less pretentious tables, but they must be shadow rather than substance when one sees at every pastry cook's the notice: "Thanksgiving pies made to order." What can there be to tempt in a Thanksgiving pie compounded in a baker's kitchen from a chance pumpkin, perhaps, and soullessly baked in with dozens of others?

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The pumpkin pie of our grandmothers was a thing of thought and preparation. The big golden vegetable was selected way back when its particular proficiency for its high destiny made itself apparent under the mellowing October sun; it was carefully carried to the advantageous spot in the cellar storeroom and kept in honored isolation till the proper moment for its disintegration arrived. The day on which it was cut up and cooked was devoted entirely to that and the following processes, and when the golden red pulp was ready for the seasoning, what treasures of spice, eggs, cream, a dash of spirits stood ready to lend additional flavor and richness! What happy anticipations of the coming of the long-absent loved ones who should taste its flaky crust and amber filling! How can the caterers' pie preserve the traditions of this ancestral dainty whose compounding was the coveted office of the most expert culinary skill of the home, that of the mother?

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Modern cookery will not even let us stuff our Thanksgiving turkey with bread—saying scientifically and in the most idol-breaking way that bread acts like a sponge to draw out from the bird the juices and flavors, and while it may retain them is most unwholesome eating. We are therefore coldly told to serve the fowl without stuffing, and the attempt at consolation is added that "it will be found just as delicious and considerably more digestible."

***

It looks as if that portion of Greater New-York heretofore known as Brooklyn would lead its bigger neighbor this side the bridge in the matter of a woman's clubhouse. The energetic young Civitas Club, which is only three years old, and whose membership is almost entirely among the young maids and matrons of the city on the Heights, has agitated the clubhouse idea from the first month of its existence; it has regularly each year put away a sum of money toward the project, and at last it seems to have succeeded in arousing a spirit of co-operation among some of its sister clubs. Brooklyn is almost as much entitled to the designation of city of clubs as of churches. It is particularly rich in women's clubs, and they are most of them on a very prosperous footing. The Woman's Club has a membership of about 200; it is over a quarter of a century old, and its Treasurer's annual reports show the very prosperous condition of its finances. This club alone could build a clubhouse if it wished; certainly its co-operation with one or two others would insure the success of the enterprise. The history of these building schemes of women's clubs as carried out in other cities is encouraging. Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Wilmington head the list of a dozen other cities where the plan has been successfully carried through—has proved, indeed, a paying investment to its projectors. Now that club work is becoming more and more a business enterprise, and is changing its scope almost universally from the study of social methods to earnest endeavor in spepcial lines, the general clubhouse is certain to become more and more needed and more and more common.

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A novelty in small silver that one wonders has not been thought of before is the comb and brush cleaner. The pair is rather paradoxical, the comb cleaner being a brush, while its mate is a sort of broken-backed comb, something like a rake, that thoroughly intrudes itself quite to the roots of the longest bristles.

***

A very pretty effect has been produced in a room where the cot divan, used as a bed at night, stands in an alcove. Over the divan, and sufficiently above to clear the head of any one sitting on it, has been placed a line of two book shelves, or rather one book and one ornament shelf. Instead of running straight around the alcove, the shelves break a little at one side and increase to three for about two feet, dropping again to the first height for the rest of the line. The divan is provided with a cover of burlaps, with a conventional design, the same material being attached just beneath the lower shelf, to cover the wall space between divan and shelf. The large bed pillows have two easily slipped on covers of the same material, the rest of the cushions being odd ones in various colorings. Books, photographs, and a few light pieces of bric-a-brac that do not beget a fear of a cracked cranium should they fall, with an etching or two above the shelves, make up a most attractive cozy corner, inexpensive and tasteful, whose good effect is not marred by any hint of its nightly utilitarianism.

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A variation of the simple cottage pudding dessert is to bake it in individual pop-over pans, serving one with the usual creamy wine or lemon sauce to each person.

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Mrs. B. J. Bloodgood is one of New-York's best known and most popular young society matrons.

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The Town and Country Club gives its first annual club tea on Tuesday of the coming week, Nov. 24, at the clubhouse, 12 East Twenty-second Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock. There will be on exhibition a loan collection by women painters. Each member is privileged to bring one guest, and laughingly exclaims the club's head, Mrs. Ives, "How can I indicate that that one guest may be a man or woman, as the member desires?" The Town and Country, though only a little over a year old, has thoroughly demonstrated its need and value and has settled down as one of the club successes of the city.

***

That is an odd proviso, to an American clubwoman at least, which the recently organized first woman's club of Paris, known as "Le Ladies' Club," has inserted in its constitution. This is a clause refusing admittance to married women without the written consent of their husbands. The club has also strongly indicated a preference for widows for the majority of its membership. Evidently "Le Ladies" does not intend to have any conjugal infelicities laid at its doors.

***

At the recent federation meeting at Buffalo Mrs. E. A. Thompson of Staten Island, a delegate from the Richmond County Club, opened her very bright paper in this way: "You probably have three ideas in connection with Staten Island—quarantine, malaria, and mosquitoes." Of the first of these, Mrs. Thompson said, people of Staten Island might well be proud; concerning the second, investigation showed that the average number of cases was no greater than in other places. "And with regard to the mosquitoes," went on the speaker, "they all come from Jersey."

***

The Kansas City Board of Education has recently decided that the vertical system of penmanship shall hereafter be taught in the public schools under its charge. This system has been in growing use here in the Eastern cities for some three years. Lately the Froebel Academy of Brooklyn, that model school illustrative of the kindergarten system, has adopted it, which bespeaks its value to that educational method.

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The most advanced food authorities urge now to serve the breakfast cereal, particularly to the children of the family, with chopped dates or figs mixed with it instead of sugar and cream.

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Candied orange flowers added to the Oolong or Pekoe of the 5 o'clock tea just before the hot water is poured over, the whole to remain under the cozy for five minutes, impart, it is said by those who have tried it, a delicious and unguessed aroma.

M. H. W.

A PAQUIN GOWN.
[Imported by Messrs. B. Altman & Co.]

AN EARLY WINTER MODEL.

The beautiful gown illustrated is one of the latest imported by Messrs. B. Altman & Co. It is therefore indicative of the Winter designs rather than the Autumn showing. It is a Paquin gown executed in a beautiful shade of powder-blue cloth. The full skirt hangs free from its petticoat of silk in self-shade, and, in contradiction of the assertion that smaller skirts are in vogue, measures considerably over six yards around. Three narrow bands of fur are the only trimming of the graceful skirt, with which is worn the new Napoleon bodice. This is trimmed with steel-embroidered bands and frills of chiffon the same shade as the cloth. The white-satin front is nearly concealed by the pointed jabot of point appliqué lace over the gray-blue chiffon, the whole held in at the waist by a ceinture of turquois satin clasped with a jeweled button. The sable trimming is also introduced on the coat at the corsage and shoulders. The sleeves are long and snug fitting, with lace and chiffon frills falling over the knuckles.

With the toilet is worn a large picture hat of gray velvet, profusely trimmed with ostrich plumes.

A New Kind of Palace.

At an exposition, or big national fair, which will be held in Canada before very long, a queer sort of palace is going to be one of the attractions. Children know all about the ice palaces that are built in Winter of blocks of ice, but this coming palace is to be made of blocks or bales of hay. The hay to be shipped to market is pressed by heavy machinery into bales and these bales are really very solid when the light, loose hay of which they are made is considered. The bales will build the palace, which will be hung with wheat, oats, rye, and other grains in bunches and sheaves. Great festoons of golden corn will help decorate the palace which will be used to display various farm products. It will be a very interesting and unusual sight, if only it does not take fire and be destroyed before we all see it.

THE LITTLE ARMCHAIR.

Nobody sits in the little armchair;
It stands in a corner dim;
But a white-haired mother, gazing there,
And yearningly thinking of him,
Sees through the dust of long ago
The bloom of the boy's sweet face,
As he rocks so merrily to and fro,
With a laugh that cheers the place.

Sometimes he holds a book in his hand,
Sometimes a pencil and slate;
And the lesson is hard to understand,
The figures to calculate;
But she sees the nod of the father's head,
So proud of his little son,
And she hears the words so often said,
"No fear for our little one."

They were wonderful days, the dear sweet days,
When a child with sunny hair
Was here to scold, to kiss, and to praise,
At her knee in the little chair.
She lost him back in her busy years,
When the great world caught the man,
And he strode away past hopes and fears
To his place in the battle's van.

But now and then in a wistful dream,
Like a picture out of date,
She sees a head with a golden gleam
Bent over a pencil and slate;
And she lives again the happy day,
The day of her young life's spring,
When the small armchair stood just in the way,
The centre of everything.

MY TREASURES.

My treasures are not wealth of hoarded gold,
Or plaudits of the world that swell the skies;
But mine the vision of two wondrous eyes
Aglow with love, and two small hands to hold.

CLARENCE HAWKES.

Moy Lee,
A Chinese-American Belle.

CHILDREN OF CHINATOWN.

EVERY fortunate individual is the Chinese baby boy. If he could realize how lucky he was he would be a very happy infant. The god of good fortune waits, however, and is ready to start the pace with him as soon as his reasoning powers unfold and he reaches the realm of childhood. Of course, I am speaking of the Chinese in this city, for in the far-away Flowery Kingdom there are thousands of babies who had better never been born, for they awake only to find themselves worse than slaves, with nothing before them but a life of toil, misery, and suffering. In New-York all the Chinese parents are wealthy. One might not think so from the fact that they live in one of the most wretched districts in the city—a district infested with crime and disease and the abiding place of the dregs of humanity. Nevertheless, it is the Chinese quarter, and as long as the Mongolians continue to congregate in the three crooked streets —Mott, Pell, and Doyers—there must they remain to carry on their business and add to their wealth until such time as they are content to throw aside all further cares and depart for the shores of the Celestial Kingdom, there to spend their declining years in comfort and peace.

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So the Chinese infant is the "baby aristocrat" of the slums. Especially is this true when a boy is born. As far as infantile comfort and childish luxury and enjoyment are concerned, no new-comer could be more fortunate.

While the environment of his birthplace is strangely at variance with these statements, the Chinese baby boy sees nothing of the unkempt misery for several years, nor is he at all affected by the atmosphere of vice which hangs like a poisonous cloud above his home. The possessors of Chinese wives in this city are mostly merchants with very profitable business interests, for Chinese wives in America are very costly ornaments. It is not that their maintenance is expensive. On the contrary, it amounts to very little, but their procuration is beset at all times by many difficulties, which at times may be overcome by large sums of money properly distributed. One of the fortunate men in the colony is an actor, who has made a great deal of money with a troupe of native players. His wife came with him and was admitted as a member of the company, while it is a well-known fact that Chinese women are not allowed on the stage, and this man would suffer almost any disgrace before submitting his wife to the gaze of the common public.

While their homes here present everything but an inviting exterior, a far different sight is encountered by those who are fortunate enough to get beyond the stained and time-worn doorposts. It is like suddenly emerging from a slimy cavern back into sunshine and pure air; like the unexpected discovery of a bed of beautiful flowers upon a mossy bank in the midst of a tangled undergrowth. But a thin wall of plaster separates the happy pagan home and the den of infamy and crime, yet never was a Bastile more strongly fortified or a Gibraltar more insurmountable. It is one great instance where contamination leaves no mark. Were any other nation to attempt colonization on this quicksand of crime they would soon disappear in the mire. Only because of the characteristics of the Chinese is it possible for them to live in the slums and not be of them. No home in this city is more sacred than that which holds a Chinese wife—no woman more secluded than the fragile pink and white creature who inhabits it.

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An odor of spices and an indescribable perfume, pungent, yet soothing and intoxicating, greets the visitor. The air is tinted with the vapor rising from burning incense. The strata sway gently at the slightest breath, and beyond and all around are evidences of exquisitely blended color. All traces of rude construction are effaced by decoration and adornment. The walls are hung with rich specimens of Oriental art, silk banners woven with gold are draped artistically at every conceivable spot, and an air of cleanliness, refinement, and luxury is at once apparent. And the little timid, awkward Chinese wife and mother! No finer silks are to be seen than those enwrapped within her girdle, no colors more vivid than those which rest upon her cheeks, lips, and eyebrows. Of luxury she is the embodiment and of ornaments the queen.

Under the continual care of such a mother, who has naught else to do but watch over him and care for him, and amid such surroundings the little Chinese baby thrives and grows strong. What more could an infant desire? When it is known that a boy has been born, all the friends send presents to the infant—some of silk, some of silver, and some of ivory, and they are laid before him with great ceremony. The happy father offers many thanksgivings for his good fortune, calls upon the gods to protect the boy from sickness and to give him strength to grow to years of manhood that he may be the joy and consolation of his declining years, and finally prepares a big sacrifice which consists of many good things to eat, and costs a great deal of money, and this he lays before the joss as a token of his appreciation. And for his offspring nothing is too good. The little chap is clothed in silken gowns from his birth, and the number of these gowns and the variation of their colors increase with his years. A little boy of this class in Chinatown has a holiday costume. That alone is worth as much as all the clothes in the possession of his lighter-skinned brother whose father is an American millionaire, and, more than that, he asks no odds of the chap who lives in a big house in Fifth Avenue. Up to his fourth year he has seen practically nothing of his surroundings, excepting at rare intervals, when his father has carried him to the street for a brief outing. His infancy has been passed in a world of three small rooms, bounded by pretty pictures and gay colors. Physically, he has thrived wonderfully under nourishing foods carefully prepared, and, with his mother's smiles and the many toys and playthings showered upon him by his father, he has expanded into a happy child. Thus unrestrained and protected from all foreign influences, his Mongolian tendencies attain complete development, and at this age exclusiveness has become to him a second nature. His indoor life and training have made him truly a juvenile aristocrat, and then when he goes into the street and touches elbows with Poverty, and is confronted at his very doorsteps with every evidence of dire distress and human depravity, he solemnly trots along and does not give the matter a second thought. In fact, he doesn't care.

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Shortly before he reaches his fifth year a great time is made over him. His father orders a big feast at one of the Chinese restaurants, which takes the cooks several days to prepare. All of his relations, friends, and customers are invited. On the day set the boy is taken to the barber and his head shaved and the cue started. Of course, his tiny head has been shaved at home many times, but this is the real starting of the cue. When the barber has finished, and has woven a long string of twisted silk into the little tuft of black hair, father and son go to the banquet hall, and there a scene of great festivity ensues. All of the guests present the youth with good-luck cards and other tokens.

The Chinese boy, however, misses his birthdays, as far as gifts or any celebration is concerned. They take no notice of the recurrence of this date among children. It is only when a man begins to grow old that his birthdays are observed. Then the older he grows the more valuable the gifts become. To them childhood is but a result of the laws of nature; old age honorable and worthy of respect. But the boy makes up for the loss of this celebration during the Chinese New Year holidays. Then he goes calling with his father, and every man whose store he enters gives him a piece of money, for to give a child a coin at the beginning of the year will bring good luck and increased business. When the Chinese boy is ready to go into the street his father fits him out in American clothing so that he will not attract attention, and then finds him a place to study in one of the near-by missions. Here he learns to read and write English, and when he grows older he goes to night school as well. He is studious by nature, and no task at books is too hard for him. Between hours his father instructs him in Chinese reading and writing and gradually unfolds the principles of business and commerce. He does not care to play, and will not mingle with American children in their games. His amusements are kite flying, from the roof, and top spinning, and at both sports he is an adept, though he seldom leaves his books for them. There are five or six Chinese boys studying now in missions in this city, and at least a like number of infants growing up to follow in their footsteps.

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With a little Chinese girl the story is far different. Her life offers the possibility of a much longer and possibly sadder history, but in ordinary detail it is short and crude as found in this city. There are no festivities, no celebrations for her. She hobbles about through her childhood on feet deformed by binding during her infancy, and, as she grows to maidenhood, is taught the arts of personal adornment and the duties of wifehood. Practically she is a prisoner for life. That is all.

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But there are other children who lay claim to a place in this column. There is another side to this picture, and it presents a view that is at once bewildering —a problem for which there is no solution. Long before a Chinese woman was seen in this city, Chinese babies were born here. They were the result of marriage between a Chinaman and an American woman, and with but few instances the child of this union—the intertwining of the thread ends of two nations—invariably displays the undeniable stamp of his father's race. To all outward appearances he is Chinese; mentally he inherits the qualities of both nations. One of the most prominent men in Chinatown married a pretty American girl ten years ago. They have two boys who seem to be as happy as children of their ages could be. While they resemble their father to a marked degree, they talk English as fluently as they do the language of their father. The younger prefers to dress in American clothes, and the elder is happiest when he is gowned in his Mongolian holiday costume. The parents gratify the desires of each. The father has taught them Chinese; the mother English, and daily she instructs them in other branches.

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Girls born of the Chinese-American union incline in resemblance toward their mothers, and the little one in the accompanying illustrations has red hair. Nevertheless she is very proud of her Chinese father and she is a favorite among the Chinese children.

Peculiarly surprising and touching was the result of a recent conversation with a half-caste of eight years. He told me that his mother had died when he was a baby and that he lived with his sister.

"I think she's my sister," he stammered, trying hard to be respectful. "She's a lady now. She married a Chinaman, too, and has got two babies."

"How about your father? Do you know where he is?"

"Oh, yes. He works in a restaurant at No. 18. He uster own one himself oncet, but he smoked too much an' got broke. He gives me money fer me close, sometimes."

"Why don't you sell papers so you can take care of yourself?"

"He don't let me. He wants me ter keep on goin' ter school, an' says when he dies it'll be time ernough fer me ter work like that."

This stands out in strange contrast to the Chinamen who suddenly depart for their native land, leaving mothers and children to shift for themselves as best they can. Several, however, have returned to China taking their favorite sons with them.

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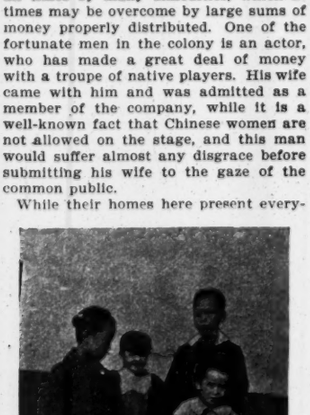
For such little waifs that are left in Chinatown there is only one hope—that they may be caught in the dragnet set out by one of the missions, where a new life is opened to them, where they are taught that crime is unnatural, and where they receive strength and encouragement in the up-hill struggle that confronts them.

HARRY B. WILSON.

KAI FOO AND AH FUNG.
Genuine Aristocrats of Chinatown.



Chinese Half-Castes.
Red-Headed Chinese-American Girl.

A Chinese-American Joke.

Mongolian Schoolboys.

From Brooklyn Life.

HAD FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

"I understand that Miss Specie caught a Duke while fishing in Europe."

"Yes, but she declares that she hooked two Princes and they got away just as she was about to land them."

It Fitted the Place.

From The Buffalo Express.

There is a little restaurant over on the West Side that was opened only a week or so ago, and the proprietor has not yet had time to select a name for it. He is a professional genial, is the proprietor, and he has bothered his patrons considerably by coming around while they were eating and consulting with them about the name for the place.

Last night two men dropped in there for a bite. The food was none too good, and they grumbled quite a bit. As they were at the desk paying the check, the proprietor began at them.

"Everything satisfactory, gentlemen?" he inquired in his blandest tones.

"Oh, I guess so," said the older man; "I guess so. How much is that check?"

"Ninety cents. I am glad you are pleased. By the way, I am in a quandary as to what name I shall give this restaurant. What would you suggest?"

"Want a name, eh?" said the older man.

"Yes, I do, and I would be very glad if you would make a suggestion."

"I suppose a name for a restaurant ought to be, in a measure, descriptive of the place?" said the younger man.

"That would be my idea," replied the proprietor.

"Well, then, I would suggest that you call it The Paradox."

"The Paradox?" said the proprietor. "Why, that would be a queer name. How is that name applicable to a restaurant?"

"There are quite a number of reasons, but the one most vividly impressed on me this evening is that your milk is sour and your pickles are sweet."

A Narrow Life.

From The Chicago Tribune.

They hadn't a dog,
Or a parrot, or cat.
They had not the space,
For they lived in a flat.
They entered the house in single file,
They moved around edgewise all the while.
And they went outside when they wanted to smile,
Because they lived in a flat.

From Punch.

THAT SAVED IT.

Visitor—Ah, that's an old master, surely?

Mrs. Veneer (apologetically)—Ye-e-s—but the frame is new!

Left Over from the Campaign.

From The Detroit Free Press.

This is a story once told a few confidential friends by a strapping six-foot, broad-shouldered statesman from one of the Southern States:

"I was making my first trip to Washington as a Congressman. The weather was delightful, and so long as it remained so I traveled on horseback. One night I put up at an old tavern near which they were having a county fair and found such a rush of business at the hotel that two of us were assigned to the same bed. My roommate was a nice-looking young fellow, but not talkative, so I was soon asleep. Later I awakened suddenly to see him dressed and helping himself to my valuables. Springing between him and the door I expressed surprise that he was a thief. The fellow was cool, sharp, and had the airs of a gentleman.

"'What are you?' he asked.

"'A lawyer and a Congressman.'

"'Heavens!' he chuckled, 'I guess I was lucky to wake first.'

"I had to laugh, despite myself, and asked if he had any proposition to make.

"'I think I will retain you for the defense,' he said, slowly. 'That means you will get your own back and all I have. Just my luck.'

"He had me in a good humor, and gradually I drew his story from him and believed it. I was not as skeptical then as I have been made by wider experience. I agreed to call it all off, gave him some good advice, took back my property, and we returned to bed. What do you suppose became of him?"

"Either hung or in the penitentiary," answered a cynical listener.

"No, gentlemen, he's in Congress himself now."

Progress of Science.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did you hear how Bubbly got into that breach of promise suit for $10,000?"

"No, how did it happen? I understand he claims he never proposed."

"Yes, but she had sensitized plates in the dark room where they sat, and on two of them she found mind impressions of proposals. She bases her claim on these."

The Tourist's Suggestion.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, showing the visitor through the ancient English church where the noble families were interred.

"Same way over in our country," replied the visitor; "why don't they get a better preacher?"

He Staid Pat.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A weak-looking, overdressed woman sat in a street car the other day and with her a badly overdressed and badly spoiled boy of about four years, who seemed inclined to do nothing but squirm and wriggle and do everything his weak-willed mother told him not to do. It was muddy, and the boy's feet were covered with slime and mud from the street.

"You must sit down, Reginald," said his mother; "you'll get mud on the dress of the lady next to you."

But Reginald declined to sit still, and his mother said:

"'Reginald, do you hear me?"

"'Course I do."

"Then, why don't you mind?"

"Don't want to."

Then he began to squirm more vigorously than before.

"Reginald, why don't you mind mamma?"

"'Cause I don't want to."

"Mamma is ashamed of you. Don't you see that you are getting mud all over that lady's dress?"

"Don't care if I am."

"You naughty, naughty boy. Now, sit down and behave yourself."

"Won't!"

"Won't, eh?"

The speaker was the lady into whose lap Reginald had deliberately and defiantly planted one of his muddy feet. She was a vigorous, spirited-looking woman about forty years of age.

"Won't, hey?" she asked again, as she grabbed the dazed Reginald by his velvet collar and laid him across her lap.

"Won't, hey?" she asked for the third time, as she brought her good right hand down again and again with telling force on the awe-stricken youngster.

"I'll let you know what you will an' what you won't do!" she said, jerking Master Reginald to a sitting position and plumping him down on the car seat.

"Now, you set there an' don't you budge! You hear me! If your ma can't make you mind, I kin. Now you stay right where you're put!"

And he did, both he and his mother seeming to be too badly dazed to make any objection to a proceeding that delighted the hearts of all of the other occupants of the car.

His Charmer's Voice.

From The Cleveland Leader.

We met, 'twas in a crowd! She looked at me—
Ah, such a look! My breast was all afire!
I pressed my way up to this gentle she—
It made my pulses tingle to be nigh her.

Her face I knew I had beheld somewhere—
Somewhere before, but where I couldn't tell;
My gaze was drawn to her and rested there,
Till, blushing like a rose, her glances fell.

At last she spoke! Ah, then it came to me:
That voice I'd often heard when she had cried:
"Hash, roast beef, codfish balls, and tea;
Two eggs, and fry 'em on one side!"

Why the Circus Was Forbidden.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The children of a North Side clergyman were discussing the reasons why their father forbade their going to the circus.

"He thinks it's wrong," said one of them, "because it's cruel to the horses to make them go around the ring so fast."

"I don't believe that's the reason," observed another. "It must be because the actors get hurt sometimes."

"I guess he thinks it's wrong," suggested a third, "because you don't learn anything at a circus, and it's a waste of money."

"No, that ain't it!" said the youngest. "He thinks it's wicked 'cause it's lots of fun!"

Marital Confidences.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Elwell—Isn't it strange, but true, nevertheless, that the biggest fools always marry the prettiest girls?

Mrs. Elwell—Oh, now go on, you flatterer.

He Judged from Experience.

From The New-York Weekly.

Sunday-school Superintendent—Can any of you tell me why Sunday is called the day of rest?

Little Dick (holding up his hand)—I kin. It's 'cause we get up early and hurry through breakfas' so's to dress in time fer Sunday school, and then hurry to Sunday school so we won't be late, and then skip inter church 'fore the bell stops ringin' and then go home to dinner and get fixed up for afternoon service; and then get supper an' go to bed so pa and ma can get ready for evening service. That's all we do."

Heard at the Races.

From The New-York Weekly.

Inquiring Spectator—Which horse was it that won?

Speculative Spectator (gloomily)—I don't know the name of the horse that won; but I know the names of most of the horses that didn't win.

How It Appears in the West.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Think," they gently urged him, "of being an angel in heaven. Think of dwelling amid the beautiful stars."

The dying man put forth a tremendous effort and got well. He dared not do otherwise. He had been an angel for several beautiful stars already.

From Up-to-Date.

IN THE BLOOMER LINE.

Kind Lady—Can you find nothing to do?

Willie Sideache—Nothin' in me line, mum.

K. L.—But what is your line?

W. S.—Pickin' century flowers, mum.

Got Even with the Clerk.

From Comic Cuts.

A country guest at a certain London hotel, having a dread of pickpockets, went to the clerk and handed him a twenty-pound note to be put in the safe. Asking for it next day, he was thunderstruck when the functionary to whom he had given the money coolly denied any recollection of the matter. Whereupon the countryman went to a lawyer.

"Get another twenty-pound note," said the lawyer, "and go, accompanied by a friend, back to the hotel. Apologize to the clerk for your mistake; say it was a defect of memory; attribute it to absent-mindedness; deposit the second twenty-pound note in the presence of your friend, and come back to me."

The mystified ruralist observed instructions to the very letter.

"Now," said the lawyer, "go back alone to the clerk and ask him for your twenty-pound note. Knowing that your friend saw him receive it, he will give you back the second one. Then take your friend with you next day, approach the clerk, ask him boldly for that twenty-pound note, and as there was no witness to your receipt of the second note, will be forced to return that also."

The ruse proved completely successful, much to the gratification of the countryman.

From Vanity Fair.

SHE KNEW.

She—They say he married her for her figure.

He—That was quite natural.

She—Oh! no, it wasn't.